"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; moderate temperature; moderate west winds
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,467. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON DEPLORES PARTISAN BIAS IN FOREIGN CRISES

Utters "Solemn Protest" Against Those Who Thus Seek Political Advantage.

SAYS "WE MUST BE A UNIT"

No Man a Patriot Who Makes Play with the Loss of American Lives.

"NOT AFRAID TO FIGHT"

Appeals for Social Justice in Buffalo Speech — 15,000 Cheer Him at Night Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—President Wilson in a speech at a luncheon given by the Ellicott Club today said:

"I want to register my solemn protest here against the use of our foreign relationships for political advantage. I cannot, I will not, regard any man as a patriot who does that—men who in the midst of the most critical relationships, the detail of which they do not know, make play with the loss of the lives of American citizens, even in order that they may create a domestic political advantage."

This declaration brought forth prolonged applause from the 500 guests at the luncheon who represented every shade of political opinion.

The Ellicott Club speech was the first of two which the President delivered during his visit to Buffalo. The second was made this evening before an audience of nearly 15,000 persons at the Broadway Auditorium. Buffalo gave the President a cordial welcome.

In his night speech the President, defining America's attitude, said:

"We are not only not afraid to fight, but we are not disinclined to fight when we can find something as big as American ideals to fight for."

A moment before the President expressed his views at the Ellicott Club luncheon on the partisan use of questions of foreign relations, he was cheered for saying that we must create out of a heterogeneous nation a unit "in which no slightest line of division is visible beyond our borders."

"Variety of opinion among ourselves there may be," he said, "but so far as every other nation is concerned we must be absolutely a unit."

"Use political parties," he added a moment later, "but do not make partisan use of them. So far as the Democratic Party is concerned, as an organization I have not the least interest in any question the point of which is, what is for the advantage of the Democratic Party, but I have the profoundest interest in this question, How can the Democratic Party best be used to serve the United States? Just so soon as our political parties are used for partisan objects they become a menace to the public peace and an obstacle to the wise selection of policy."

Explains Attitude to Trade.

Earlier in the afternoon address the President explained in more detail than ever before his attitude toward the problem of foreign trade as it will stand in the near future, the tariff, and the newly created Tariff Commission.

"Any man," he said, "who tries to apply the economic policies of ten years ago, of five years ago, of two years ago, to the present economic conditions and relations of the United States will be running the risk of a disastrous mistake.

"The thing that strikes me most about the new economic situation," he asserted, "is that it is not yet fully disclosed in its details, and that no man can predict with confidence what those details are going to be."

Economic development, the President asserted, was a question of adjustment, and for that reason the Tariff Commission had been created.

"Some of us who had all our lives long seen the question of the tariff handled as a party question," he said, "made up our minds that it was high time to stop handling it as a party question. It is a question of facts, and not a question of theoretical opinions which may be held."

Why Tariff Board Isn't Named.

The President then gave the reason, for which some of his political opponents have been asking, for his failure as yet to name the members of the Tariff Commission.

"I have not yet appointed it," he said, "because I do not want to ask the type of man I am going to choose to wait too long with an interrogation point as to whether the Senate is going to confirm the nomination or not. Just as soon as I can put it up to the Senate I will nominate these men." He added that he had wished for a non-partisan commission, while Congress had provided for a bi-partisan commission, saying that political affiliations should have nothing to do with it.

"If you are an honest man," he said, "you can see the facts the same way whether you are a Democrat or a Republican."

The President was applauded with especial vigor for a statement on the question of adjustment between social classes. It was regarded by the audience, composed largely of prosperous business men and professional men, as inspired in some degree by the President's recent experience with the railway strike.

"After all, law isn't merely intended to keep us in order," he said. "The law of nature for society is not merely static. It is dynamic, and if the law doesn't provide for the dynamic force in it, society will break these shackles presently, and the result may, if the break comes of a sudden, be revolution-

Continued on Page 2.

Two American Airmen Killed by Fall in France

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Two American aviators have been killed near Nancy, according to a dispatch from that city.

The Matin says that the aeroplane containing the aviators capsized while flying over Boudonville plateau, near Nancy.

The observer fell out and the pilot, who came down with the machine, was crushed to death under the engine.

HUGHES TURNS EAST PREDICTING VICTORY

Ends His Middle West Campaign with a Big Night Meeting in Terre Haute, Ind.

NEW 8-HOUR BILL ATTACK

Quotes Brotherhood Official to Back Up "Gold-Brick" Contention—Sums Up His Principles.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 1.—Charles E. Hughes closed his campaign of the Middle West today at an old-fashioned political rally here, the proportions of which were accepted by him as a prophecy of victory in Indiana and in the nation. Thousands flocked here from all over this section of the State, and the city turned itself upside down to greet him. For more than an hour he reviewed a parade of his adherents and then spoke at the Wigwam, making his last personal appeal to this part of the country.

The parade, in which it is estimated 10,000 persons marched, wound its way through the streets for a hour after Mr. Hughes went to the Wigwam, a great, roughly constructed building, the capacity of which was placed at 9,000. The streets were ablaze with red fire and there were 100 illuminated floats.

Marching clubs came here from miles around. After the parade had been under way fifteen minutes, Mr. Hughes took his place in line, standing up in his automobile. As an escort he had 400 members of a railroad men's club. In front of this delegation, on a float, was a miniature locomotive and banner bearing words deriding President Wilson for the Adamson eight-hour law. There were fully 50,000 persons in the crowd which lined Main Street, and Mr. Hughes received much applause all along the route.

Control of the Labor Vote.

In his speech at the Wigwam Mr. Hughes said:

"We have some respect for law and order in this country, and I tell you that every workingman has more at stake in that than anybody else in the community. There is no one that has so much at stake in the orderly processes of government as the plain man, who has nothing but his wages between him and serious distress; and what we want in this country—I stop here to say that I understand that word has gone out through labor circles in official channels to vote against me, and I know perfectly well that I am saying a profound truth, and every union labor man knows it—that nobody can direct or control the labor vote of this country. That vote is going to be cast according to its sound judgment, according to what the men think is right and fair. This is an American Government, and our workingmen are the best citizens we have, because they are producing and working, and I have the utmost confidence in the freedom of their judgment, according to their conscience, uncontrolled by any power.

"We have been hearing of late something or other about what has been done for labor, and some have begun to learn that something has been done recently to labor. We have had talk about an eight-hour workday bill. The Adamson bill was not an eight-hour workday bill. Things that are right can go by their right names. Things that are right do not have to trade on improper designations. You do not have to resort to masquerade or subterfuge if you are right upon the merits."

Hughes Predicts His Election.

It had been a day of big, hearty receptions wherever the nominee's train stopped. At the end of the demonstration here Mr. Hughes said:

"I am leaving Indiana after what is perhaps the most wonderful reception ever given to a candidate for the Presidency. This splendid tribute was not to me personally, but as the representative of the great, reunited Republican Party moving forward to victory and service for the nation. The men of Indiana have organized a people's victory, and I want to thank the leaders of the reunited party for their effective work."

In his speech Mr. Hughes reviewed his stand on American rights, the tariff, the Adamson eight-hour law, efficient government, and other issues. He then made this prophecy:

"Nothing is more striking in the course of a political campaign in this country than the way in which the American people gradually form their judgment. We have at the outset many confusing voices, and in the course of the campaign there are many extravagant claims and pretensions put forward, but the American people recognize, as the campaign progresses, the dominant issues that concern their welfare. You can be sure that in the long run the American people do not make a mistake with respect to what is necessary to their prosperity and the future of the country.

"I have felt in these days a growing sentiment. There has been a very perceptible current of opinion, and it gives me an assurance that the American people have been sifting the various claims which have been made and have been coming to their conclusions. They know perfectly well that we are now in a very unsatisfactory condition.

"I do not propose to talk to you—it is not in my heart to talk to you—in a narrow, partisan way. If I understand myself, I am here anxious to serve the whole people of the United States, and what I have to say is just as important to the interests of Democrats as to the interests of Republicans."

New Eight-Hour Bill Attack.

Taking up the issues one by one Mr. Hughes developed a new angle in his attack on the Adamson bill. He was informed, he said—from what source he did not explain—that the General Chairman had advised the local Chairmen of "the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers" of the Pennsylvania Lines East that the Adamson bill in establishing a new basis for reckoning wages would eliminate the payment of all arbitraries based upon time when made within the first eight-

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TIMES FLIER OFF AT 6 A. M. TODAY; DUE HERE AT 4 P.M.

Official Forecasts of Favorable Weather Conditions Decide Carlstrom to Start.

FOLLOWING WIND PROMISED

Light Breezes Expected in Early Stages, but More Helpful Air Currents Further East.

TO FLY DOWN RIVERSIDE

Watchers Here Will Probably Catch First Glimpse of the Aviator at Fort Lee.

Fine Flying Weather Predicted

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—"The weather will be ideal all the way through from Chicago to New York tomorrow for Carlstrom's flight," said the forecaster at the Weather Bureau tonight at 9:30, when the forecasts for tomorrow were entirely made up. "There will be a clear sky, with moderate southwesterly and westerly winds at the surface and probably fresh and strong westerly winds aloft—at an elevation of 5,000 feet, which will probably be his chosen altitude for a record flight. So far as the weather is concerned, he ought to reach Governors Island promptly at 4 o'clock and make a great world's record flight."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—At daybreak tomorrow Victor Carlstrom, flying a Curtiss biplane for THE NEW YORK TIMES, will start from the army aviation field at Ashburn, on the southwestern border of Chicago, in an attempt to make a non-stop flight across the continent to New York before sunset. After repeated postponements, due to unfavorable weather conditions, there is at last a prospect of wind and weather which will be good, though not ideal; and the unlikelihood of getting anything better by waiting at this season of the year brought Carlstrom this afternoon to a decision to make the flight at once. The Weather Bureau has promised fair weather and a favoring wind over the entire route; and while the wind will not be as strong in the earlier part of the flight as could be desired, it is expected that Carlstrom will be able to complete his journey well before sunset.

Thirty miles an hour is the speed which the Curtiss engineers have been hoping to get out of the wind to supplement the eighty or ninety for which the heavy biplane is built. Tonight's forecast given to the aviator by the Chicago office of the Weather Bureau indicates that he will probably have from sixteen to eighteen miles an hour when he leaves Chicago and over the earlier part of his course. But as he flies eastward he will overtake currents of air moving at a higher velocity, and so he will be able to push himself forward at a satisfactory speed.

Carlstrom and Charles B. Kirkham, who is representing the Curtiss Company at the start of the flight, went down to the field this afternoon to look over the ground and perhaps to get the machine in the air for another practice flight. When they arrived they found the weather conditions ideal for flying, and after looking over the machine and finding that, as nearly as could be judged, it was in perfect shape, they called up the Weather Bureau and got the report compiled from the record of weather over the country earlier in the day. They were told that the steady west wind which had been expected to reach Chicago tomorrow afternon and blow steadily all through Friday had been deflected and would probably pass through Canada, north of Carlstrom's line of flight. But the wind then blowing and the indications for the next twenty-four hours were favorable, so Carlstrom provisionally decided that he would make the flight tomorrow, unless the night weather report should given reason for another postponement.

Decides to Start at Dawn.

The night report, however, made up at about 8 o'clock, supported the earlier one, and it was then finally decided that the aviator would start at dawn. Immediately after making the decision, Carlstrom went to bed in his rooms at the Auditorium Hotel prepared to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning and drive to the field in a taxicab, a voyage which in view of the absence of light and the condition of the roads in that section of Chicago, is likely to prove more adventurous and risky than the air flight across the country.

"I think I can make it," he said. "Of course, there is always the possibility of something going wrong; but I don't think it amounts to very much. I think I'll have dinner in New York."

Mr. Kirkham agreed that there was a strong probability that the flight could be made as planned without mishap. Carlstrom's machine is unusually stable, it carries gasoline enough—200 gallons—for fourteen hours instead of the nine or ten which is all that should normally be required for the flight to New York, and it is equipped with the best available instruments for neutralizing windage and enabling the aviator to keep

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Where Bulletins Will Show the Progress of the Flight from Chicago to New York

News of the progress of the THE NEW YORK TIMES flight from Chicago to New York, which starts at daybreak this morning, will be displayed on bulletin boards at many places. As the aviator nears this city, the bulletin will record the fact, and persons who wish to witness the end of the flight may do so from points on Riverside Drive, probably about 4 P. M. The bulletin boards will be located as follows:

Hotels.

ASTOR, Forty-fourth Street and Broadway.
CLARIDGE, Forty-fourth Street and Broadway.
ANSONIA, Seventy-third Street and Broadway.
PLAZA, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.
NETHERLAND, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.
SAVOY, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.
ST. REGIS, Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.
RITZ-CARLTON, Forty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.
BILTMORE, Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue.
MANHATTAN, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue.
BELMONT, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue.
VANDERBILT, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.
WALDORF-ASTORIA, Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.
McALPIN, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway.
MARTINIQUE, Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Stores.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO., Thirty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue.
OPPENHEIM & COLLINS, West Thirty-fourth Street.
R. H. MACY & CO., Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway.
GIMBEL BROTHERS, Thirty-third Street and Broadway.
GREENHUT'S, Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.
WANAMAKER'S, Ninth Street and Broadway.

In Brooklyn.

FREDERICK LOESER, Fulton Street.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Fulton Street.

All tickers of the Stock Quotation Telegraph Company, of which there are many scattered in business offices, hotels, cafés, and other much-frequented spots throughout the city, will carry bulletins of the flight. Each message received over the long-distance telephone at the Times Annex will immediately be relayed to the company, which will send it out through its tickers.

ODDS ON HUGHES CHANGE TO 10 TO 7

Republican Bettors on Curb and Uptown Complain at Lack of Wilson Money.

FREAK WAGERS RECORDED

Strength of Rivals in the Middle West Gives "Long Shot" Seekers an Opportunity.

Hughes was favorite in the election betting on the Curb yesterday at 10 to 7. Wilson money was not in evidence shortly after 1 o'clock, according to Curb commissioners, and for a few minutes odds of 5 to 3 were offered for small bets. These were quickly taken and the odds swung back to 10 to 7.

For the first time since the campaign started, the Stock Exchange began to show some interest in the wagering. One bet of $20,000 to $14,000 was reported, but the names of the firms making the bets were withheld, and men with Wilson money insisted that they had been unable to find any one offering such large odds on Hughes. There were well authenticated cases of smaller bets on the Stock Exchange on Hughes at 10 to 7½. A report was circulated that one large bet had been made on Hughes at 10 to 6, but this could not be traced and appeared to have been spread to influence the betting market.

The odds were reported less liberal elsewhere than on Wall Street. Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn commissioner, said that a few bets were made at his place at 10 to 9 on Hughes. Most bets at the Waldorf-Astoria were at 10 to 9, and at other uptown hotels and cafes the odds were generally 10 to 8 and 10 to 9.

According to Edward McQuade, a Curb commissioner, about $80,000 was bet on the Curb yesterday on the Presidential election. Unless the Wilson money suddenly increases today, it was predicted that the odds would lengthen and that Hughes would become a 2 to 1 favorite.

One offer of $2,000 to $1,000 that Hughes would carry New York State was made on the Curb, it was reported, and not taken. Mr. Schumm reported an offer of $1,000 at even money that Wilson would not carry Greater New York by 90,000 and a bet of $1,000 that Hughes would carry New York State by 60,000.

At Schumm's one man bet $100 to $500 that he could, without making a single error, name 266 electoral votes that would go to Hughes. Another freak bet was $100 to $800 that Hughes would carry New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota. Another bet on the Curb was $1,000 to $2,000 that Hughes would carry Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, New York, and New Jersey. At the Waldorf-Astoria $3,000 was bet against $1,000 that Hughes would carry Michigan.

Large sums were offered at even money and at 10 to 9 at the Waldorf-Astoria that Wilson would carry Ohio, but there were few bettors. One bet of $5,000 to $2,500 was made that Wilson would carry Hamilton County, Ohio, which includes Cincinnati, with a large German-American population.

Governor Whitman was favorite yesterday at 2½ and 3 to 1, with little money backing Seabury. Because a few bettors took a long chance on McCombs the odds against him shortened from 7 to 1 to 6 to 1.

Among the bets on minor candidates was one of $1,200 to $1,000 that Kinkead, the Bayonne riot queller, would be elected to Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey. Justice Cropsey was a favorite for re-election at 8 to 5, and $1,400 to $1,000 was laid that Lewis would win over O'Neill in the fight for District Attorney in Brooklyn.

MAY BAR BROADWAY TO ELECTION CROWD

Utilities Board Fears Subway Supports May Give Way Under a Great Throng.

SPECIAL CROSSINGS FIXED

Police Asked to Keep Persons from Congregating in Places Where the Street Is on Shorings.

Election night in this city without a crowd in Broadway is a brand new idea, but it may come to pass this year if an order stands which was served upon Police Commissioner Woods yesterday by the Public Service Commission. Because the new subway is being built under Broadway and Seventh Avenue, the commission fears that a great crowd there on election night might weaken the structure and bring about an accident. Extraordinary efforts will be made by the police to keep the crowd moving along prescribed streets. Persons will not be allowed to congregate in front of bulletin boards in the streets where excavating is going on.

Those who want to go into theatres or restaurants will be permitted to do so, but the police will see that those walking in Broadway and Seventh Avenue, from Thirty-third Street to Fiftieth Street, do not congregate in one spot. Engineers of the Public Service Commission held a conference yesterday with representatives of the Police Department and certain restrictions were suggested. At the conference were Third Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham, Inspector Myers, Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, and Deputy Engineers Turner, Myers, and Shipman, as well as James B. Walker, Secretary of the commission. In a letter to Police Commissioner Woods, Secretary Walker said:

"The restrictions following are proposed with a view to affording as reasonable access as practicable to the restaurants, theatres, and newspaper bulletins in the territories affected, and at the same time safeguarding the public against accidents which might result because of panic conditions. The restrictions are to be effected generally at the following locations:

Broadway—From the north side of Fiftieth Street to the north side of Forty-sixth Street.

Broadway—From 100 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street to the south side of Forty-second Street.

Broadway—From the north side of Forty-third Street to the south side of Fiftieth Street.

Seventh Avenue—From the north side of Forty-first Street to the south side of Forty-second Street.

"Within these areas street car and vehicular traffic to be permitted as usual.

"Within these areas pedestrian traffic to be regulated by the police, in such a manner that pedestrians desiring to reach points on Broadway and Seventh Avenue between the transfers streets will be permitted to do so, but the circulating crowds who have no particular business along Broadway and Seventh Avenue will be excluded, except that pedestrians may be permitted to cross Broadway and Seventh Avenue along the usual street crossing lines at all street crossings, except Forty-ninth and Seventh Avenue, and are to be kept moving, and pedestrians may be permitted free access along the west sidewalk of Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Streets, east sidewalk of Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, west sidewalk of Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-seventh Streets, and east sidewalk of Seventh Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets.

"While the engineers are confident that the subway decking and sidewalks in this part of Broadway and Seventh Avenue will support a dead load of all the people who could be massed upon it, they are apprehensive that the vibrations which would be caused by such immense crowds moving over such deckings and sidewalks might result in an accident, and therefore, have recommended that the traffic be restricted as suggested. I am authorized by the commission to request you to put such restrictions into effect. The objections of our engineers to the use of Broadway and Seventh Avenue on election night apply equally to their use in the areas mentioned for political or other parades."

GLENS FALLS IS SHAKEN.

Shock Alarms the City—Pictures Flung from Walls.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 1.—An earthquake, lasting three or four seconds, was felt in Glens Falls, Lake George, Bolton Landing, and Warrensburg at 9:31 P. M. tonight. So far as can be learned, this city was the centre of the disturbance.

The shock was accompanied by a low, distinct rumble, similar to distant thunder. Dishes were thrown from shelves and pictures flung from walls. People rushed to their doors, believing an explosion had occurred. The local telephone exchange was swamped with calls by subscribers anxious to find out what had occurred. This is the fourth shock that has been felt here within six months.

SAYS ARMED STEAMERS SHELLED SUBMARINE

U-Boat at Home Port Reports Being Attacked by British Vessels While Conducting Search.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency reports that three German submarines which recently returned to their home ports sank within a few days twenty-one ships of a total of 28,500 tons in the English Channel. Among the vessels sunk were the French bark Condor, 760 tons; the French bark Cannebierre, 2,450 tons, loaded with coloring wood; and the three-masted French schooner St. Charles, 521 tons, with 400 tons of fish.

The same agency states that a German submarine which recently returned from "cruiser war" repeatedly was offensively attacked by armed steamers or shelled by others when it began lawful search. This submarine, the agency says, was attacked altogether seven times.

In nearly all cases the steamers were British which carried one or more modern guns. The same submarine had been fired at six times by hostile steamers during a previous cruise of several weeks in the Mediterranean. The commanders and crews by their ability and presence of mind escaped in time in all cases.

The French bark Condor was last reported as leaving Havre on Oct. 20 for New York. The Cannebierre left Buenos Aires Aug. 16 for Havre, according to the last report.

THE DEUTSCHLAND ELUDED FOE WITH $10,000,000 CARGO

Submarine at New London Took Gems and Securities Past Allies' Blockade.

ADMITS BREMEN WAS SUNK

Captain Koenig Says She Was Lost in Storm or Collision, Not by Capture.

DESCRIBES 21-DAY VOYAGE

Commander Brings Protest Against Alleged Unneutral Act on His Former Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 1.—Under closest guard, the under-sea freighter Deutschland, laden deep with a cargo which her Captain says is worth $10,000,000, including securities and precious stones, rests in her cradle tonight down in the Thames River at the end of her second Atlantic voyage.

For her owners her Captain said tonight that despite the fate of the Bremen, which sailed but never reached port, the fact that the Deutschland had made the voyage twice proved the feasibility of the underwater freight trade, and announced that with the early completion of the Amerika, sister ship to the Deutschland and the Bremen, there would be established a regular service from Bremen to New London, with sailings every forty days. It was said that the Deutschland would start for Germany in a fortnight, and return as soon as practicable. Her voyage just finished took twenty-one days.

Bremen Lost, Says Koenig.

The joy of the Germans who came here today to welcome the Deutschland was dampened by the announcement brought by Captain Paul Koenig that the Bremen had been lost at sea. He said she sailed from Bremen on Aug. 26, and started on the English Channel route to New London. The German Government, he declared, had positive knowledge that she had been lost in an accident, due to either a storm or a collision. Captain Schwarzkopf, friend of Captain Koenig, was commander of the Bremen, which carried a cargo of dyes and chemicals, and had a crew of twenty-eight men.

"That the English have captured her," said Captain Koenig, "I can tell you is absolutely untrue. The Bremen was lost at sea, and that we know. She wasn't sunk by the enemy."

Considerable mystery is being thrown about the cargo of the Deutschland. It was announced at first that the goods aboard consisted of dyes and drugs, as did the Baltimore cargo of the Deutschland. But it was later said by Captain Koenig that the Deutschland's cargo this time was worth $10,000,000. The Baltimore cargo was worth $1,500,000.

$2,000,000 Profit on Cargo.

It was said at the time of the Deutschland's trip to Baltimore that she earned $500,000. Those in charge of the Deutschland were asked tonight if the same proportionate earnings would hold true with the $10,000,000 cargo. The reply was that the profits of the voyage had not been calculated. It was said that the owners expected to realize a profit of $2,000,000 on the cargo.

"We shall make a pretty sum," said Captain Koenig. "Indeed, we shall make enough."

The Deutschland paid for herself out of the proceeds of her first transatlantic trip.

The submarine's present cargo included several packages of mail for Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. When asked if they related to the U-boat situation, Captain Koenig pleaded complete ignorance of what the mail contained. A letter to Count von Bernstorff was sent to Washington by special messenger this afternoon.

Gems and Securities Aboard.

It was said tonight on authority that the high value of the present cargo is due to the fact that she carries a large amount in securities, as well as a rich consignment of gems. Captain Koenig and Paul A. K. Hilken of the Eastern Forwarding Company, agents for the undersea trader, went to the Customs House today to declare the cargo, but did not do so, merely entering the ship.

Captain Koenig said it was probable that in the supplies of drugs within the sea-green sides of his craft might be some serum for the treatment of infantile paralysis.

"I know there isn't much," he said, "because it takes monkeys to produce it and in Germany we have now no monkeys."

Customs Collector McGovern is holding a conference with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo at Hartford, Conn., tonight. Before he left here he was asked the nature of what he was to discuss with Mr. McAdoo.

"I consider the subject important enough to have the highest attention," he replied.

The Deutschland's wireless apparatus was sealed by a United States naval officer early this morning.

On the voyage the Deutschland encountered violent weather, and for four days following Oct. 16 she struggled with the waves without making a mile of headway.

Let Captain Koenig, who was decorated five times for the manner in which he took the Deutschland through her first trip, tell of the trials of the second:

"We left Bremen in broad daylight of Oct. 10," he said. "As soon as we got into the North Sea we encountered heavy gales from the southwest. Instead of

Continued on Page 4.

CUBAN LIBERALS LEAD, FOUR MEN DIE IN RIOTS

Havana Gives Zayas a Majority for President—Outside Returns Are Very Slow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 2.—Both Conservatives and Liberals late last night were claiming the victory in yesterday's Presidential election. Returns were coming in slowly, but the final result will not be definitely known until late today. Late reports indicated that the Liberals were leading in all of the provinces except Oriente.

Havana gave Alfredo Zayas, the Liberal candidate, a majority over President Menocal, the candidate of the Conservatives. Ex-President Gomez offered last night to wager $50,000 that the Liberals had won.

The election passed off in comparative calm throughout the island. Four persons are reported killed in political clashes and ten wounded.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 2.—Havana, with a few districts missing, gave Zayas 14,25 votes and Menocal 8,466. Returns had been received at midnight from few districts outside the city, but the Liberals assert they have carried all six provinces.

FRENCH CIVILIANS SEIZED BY GERMANS

200 Persons from Occupied Districts Sent Away as Act of Reprisal.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Government, in retaliation for the alleged failure of the French Government to keep an agreement regarding the release of prisoners, has determined to send 200 French men and women of representative families from occupied French districts to Germany. The official statement on this subject given out for publication through the Oveaseas News Agency today says:

"The German and French Governments last January agreed about the release of civilian prisoners on both sides. Thus, all German women interned in France and all German men younger than 17 or older than 55 years, as well as all unfit for military service, had just claim to be sent home, except if indicted for crimes.

"France has not kept the agreement, refusing the right of departure to a large number of Germans, especially from Alsace-Lorraine, among them women and children, without giving reasons. The German representations, having met with no success, the German Government has now decided upon reprisals, and will first arrest 200 French men and women of representative families in occupied French districts, and then send them to Germany. They will be detained there until the Germans who are detained in contravention of the agreement are returned to Germany."

HINTS WILSON LUSTS FOR WORLD POWER

Berlin Press Thinks Anglo-American League May Result from Cincinnati Speech.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via London.)—President Wilson's speech at Cincinnati last Thursday is printed at considerable length today and has been received by the newspapers with varying degrees of comment—from the expressed belief that his suggestion of the necessity for a "society of nations" is simply unworkable and impracticable to the outspoken claim that it is inspired by ambition for Anglo-American mastery of the world.

Some of the newspapers, like the Lokal-Anzeiger, think that the carrying out of President Wilson's ideas would actually provoke rather than hinder war in the future, and insist that oft-repeated determination of the Entente Allies to annihilate the Central Powers constitutes on the very face of things an insurmountable obstacle. The Lokal-Anzeiger advises President Wilson to induce Great Britain to alter its desires in this direction if he does not wish to lay himself open to the suspicion of lusting for world power.

The Kreuz-Zeitung is especially suspicious of the similarity in time and the contents of the speeches of President Wilson and Viscount Grey, the British Foreign Secretary. It says the speech of President Wilson betokens for Americans "membership in the English firm."

The Tageszeitung says President Wilson's appeal to America to abstain from anything that might weaken Europe after the war is illogical and should have been made in August, 1914.

The Boersen Zeitung agrees with President Wilson that mutual suspicions played their part in causing the present war, but expresses the fear that they cannot be prevented from causing future wars.

NEW AUSTRIAN PREMIER NAMES HIS CABINET

Three Members of Count Stuergkh's Ministry to Serve Under Von Koerber.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—A dispatch from Vienna says that Dr. Ernest von Koerber, the new Premier, has appointed the following as members of his cabinet and that the Emperor has given his approval of them:

DR. FRANZ KLEIN, a former Minister, Minister of Justice.

Baron VON HOCHTINAU, until now Vice President of the Administrative Court, Minister of the Interior.

MICHAEL DOBRZYNSKI, former Governor of Galicia, Minister without department.

Dr. FRANZ STIBRAL, Minister of Commerce.

KARL MERCK, Minister of Finance.

Major General ERNEST SCHAIBLE, Minister of Railways.

Count CLAM-MARTINIZ, Minister of Agriculture.

The following Ministers have been appointed to their former offices:

Col. Gen. Baron VON GEORGI, Minister of National Defense.

Baron VON HUSSAREK, Minister of Construction.

Baron VON TRNKA, Minister of Public Works.

WILSON TO HOLD BERLIN TO PLEDGE IN MARINA CASE

Lansing Announces That Our Policy Has Not Been Changed Since the Sussex Incident.

CAMPAIGN NOT TO FIGURE

Secretary Says He Will Follow the Usual Practice with All Possible Celerity.

NO WARNING, SAY AFFIDAVITS

Americans Swear It Was a Surprise Attack—Also That the Marina Carried a Gun

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—President Wilson intends to hold the German Government to strict adherence to its pledges given in the Sussex case to observe the rules of cruiser warfare in the conduct of submarine operations and refrain from sinking merchant vessels without warning or without safety of human life unless the merchantman resists or tries to escape.

This was emphasized today when Secretary Lansing authorized the statement that the President had not changed his attitude since the Sussex was sunk and denied that there had been any change in any particular in the policy of the President or the State Department in regard to submarine warfare during the interval that has elapsed since the United States and Germany were on the verge of a break in friendly relations.

At the same time Secretary Lansing announced that the political campaign would in no way alter the Administration's policy regarding submarines.

The Secretary's official announcement is interpreted here as meaning that if this Government is convinced that the British freighter Marina was sunk without warning, in contravention of Germany's pledges, and the German Government seeks in any way to justify such an unwarranted sinking and resumes illegal submarine warfare, the United States will sever diplomatic relations with Germany. Here is the text of Secretary Lansing's statement:

"The fact that a political campaign is in progress will in no way affect the practice of the department in negotiating and in making full investigation of cases of this sort. We shall do it as we always have, with as much celerity as possible.

"I wish also to make another statement on a matter which has been brought to my attention. The question has been raised as to whether the policy of the President or the department in regard to submarine warfare since the Sussex was sunk has been changed. I wish to say emphatically that there has been no change in any particular."

The Sussex Ultimatum.

The policy of the United States as set forth in the note of April 18, 1916, in the Sussex case, and which still represents the attitude of the American Government, was announced in the concluding paragraph of that note as follows:

"If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognised dictates of humanity, the conclusion is that there is but one course it can pursue.

"Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether. This action the Government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations."

In response to this virtual ultimatum, the German Government on May 4 notified the United States Government that German naval forces had been given the following orders:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared as a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance."

This was accepted by the United States as a declaration that Germany had abandoned the policy of ruthless submarine warfare which almost precipitated a break in the relations of the two countries. In accepting the German declaration of its altered policy, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing stated the attitude of this Government in the following sentence in the Lansing note of May 8 last, to the German Government:

"Accepting the Imperial Government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the Government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the Imperial Government, such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany."

"Scrupulous execution" of the "altered" German policy is what the United States Government has stood for since the Sussex incident and the authorized announcement issued by Secretary Lansing today is considered significant because it is regarded as meaning that

this Government would not continue friendly relations with Germany if the Marina was sunk without warning, in violation of the German pledges of last May, and Germany should attempt to justify the action of any submarine commander violating or exceeding the orders issued to him pursuant to the pledge.

Bernstorff Warns Berlin.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has sent a communication to his Government explaining the anxiety occasioned in this country by the preliminary reports in the Marina case, and has notified his Government regarding the character of the statement authorized by Secretary Lansing today. The Ambassador has asked that his Government furnish to him all details available regarding the sinking of the Marina as soon as available.

Secretary Lansing made it plain today that the State Department intended to follow its usual practice of carefully and very deliberately making full investigation of the Marina case. Also that no decisive action would be taken by the United States until Germany had an opportunity to respond to the inquiry for her version of the attacks on the Marina and Rowanmore. The German Government's version will be studied side by side with the affidavits and other official evidence now being gathered by the American Embassy at London, and which will be cabled to Washington.

Gun May Prove An Issue.

Unofficial information reaching Washington says that the Marina was armed with a 4.7-inch gun, but that the weapon was not used, and no opportunity was afforded for using it. What bearing the presence of this gun may have on the German commander's explanation remains to be seen. Should he offer as an excuse for sinking the Marina without warning the explanation that the vessel was armed, a most serious issue will be raised, if his action is sustained and indorsed by the German Government. In none of the German notes has the Berlin Government directly conceded the right of an armed merchantman to immunity. In the armed merchantman controversy which raged just prior to the sinking of the Sussex, Germany argued that vessels armed for defense, particularly British armed merchant vessels, which operated under British Admiralty instructions to fire at German submarines, were not entitled to immunity.

The pledge in the Sussex case, however, made no mention of armed merchant vessels, and is understood to be construed by the Government as broad enough to cover armed as well as unarmed merchant vessels. The German pledge, as understood by the Washington Government, means that no merchant vessels, armed or unarmed, are to be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

May Hinge on Technicalities.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—So many conflicting elements have appeared so far in the destruction of the British ship Marina by a German submarine, with loss of American lives, that the incident threatens to fall into a technical discussion rather than a clean-cut issue of whether Germany has violated her pledges to the United States.

It became quite apparent today, both from the attitude of the State Department and from the dispatches from abroad, that much which is essential to a determination of the responsibility remains undisclosed, if indeed the United States, Germany, or Great Britain is in possession of the full facts.

It appeared certain, however, that no move would be made by the United States until the German version of the affair, as well as that of the destruction of the British ship Rowenmore by shellfire, with endangering of Americans, had been obtained.

While they await full details two outstanding facts attracted the attention of officials. One was the announcement that the Marina was armed with a 4.7-inch gun mounted astern; the other was a news dispatch from London, the language of which was regarded as significant. It said:

"It is regarded here as quite probable that the American State Department will make still further inquiries with the object of definitely determining the status of the Marina. While it is said that she was under private charter when she was torpedoed, it appears that the vessel may have engaged in Admiralty work not long before."

This was generally construed as reflecting some indications of doubt in London over whether the ship was entitled to the immunities of a peaceful merchantman.

The United States Government, however, never has altered its policy of regarding merchant ships, temporarily in Admiralty service, as merchant vessels still unless they have been actually taken over by a belligerent navy and manned with a naval crew.

The question of the Marina's armament, however, is likely to become the point on which the case will revolve unless other circumstances arise to clearly define the issue in another direction.

It brings the submarine question back to a point where Germany and the United States have held to directly opposite views. Germany has steadfastly contended, that in view of the novel conditions surrounding submarine warfare and in view of the British Admiralty's alleged instructions to merchant captains to destroy enemy submersibles, any armed ship was liable to destruction on sight and without warning.

The position of the United States was clearly defined to all the belligerents in the formal memorandum of March 25, 1916, recognizing the right of merchantmen to carry guns.

MARINA NOT WARNED, AMERICANS TESTIFY

Depositions of Survivors Agree That Vessel Was Victim of Surprise Attack.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—While there is still some doubt existing as to the actual number of Americans who lost their lives in the torpedoing of the British steamship Marina, the number, according to Consul Frost at Queenstown, remains at six. Consul Frost telegraphed the following revised list of victims to the American Embassy nere today:

Daniel Thomas, Wilmington, Del.
J. Brown, Roanoke, Va.
—— Brown, Charlotteville, N. C.
George Sedbury, Fayetteville, N. C.
—— House, Norfolk, Va.
—— Brue.

There also is some discrepancy in the reports of the number of Americans on board the Marina. Consular reports say there were fifty-one persons aboard the vessel, but today's list accounts for only fifty.

The name of Middleton, included in the Press Association's report given out last night, is missing from the list of dead reported to the American Embassy today. Efforts are being made by the American officials to clear up the discrepancy.

Mr. Frost has obtained a joint affidavit from the Americans who reached Crookhaven and a similar document from American survivors at Bearhaven. The affidavits agree that the Marina was torpedoed without warning, that the first torpedo struck on the starboard side and the second hit the vessel twelve minutes later and was followed by a boiler explosion, the steamer sinking six minutes afterward. No Americans were killed by the boiler explosion. Those who lost their lives were drowned as the lifeboats were launched.

According to this information, a submarine which emerged after the second torpedo was fired was seen plainly by Americans on the Marina, but did not communicate with the steamship or offer assistance to the small boats, which were in deadly peril from the rough sea.

The affidavits of the Americans say that the Marina had a 4.7-inch gun mounted astern, but that it was not used, as the ship had no warning of the submarine attack and it was too late after the torpedo hit the vessel. The submarines did not shell the Marina.

One lifeboat was in the water seventeen hours, a second twenty-one hours, and a third thirty-one hours. In this time the danger increased, as the sea became rougher.

It is regarded here as probable that the American State Department will make still further inquiries with the object of definitely determining the status of the Marina. While it is said that she was under private charter when she was torpedoed, it appears that the vessel may have been engaged in Admiralty work not long before

The names of George Sedbury, Brue, and House have not been given before as among the Americans who lost their lives. Tuesday night's reports from London said six Americans had been drowned; two men named Brown, two named Thomas, one named Middleton, and one Robertson. In the list given out at Newport News of men who signed as horsemen on the Marina when she sailed was the name of G. M. House of Norfolk.

THINKS THE PLEDGE BROKEN.

British Capital Keenly Interested in Our Course in Marina Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Interest here in the Marina case has been carried to the highest pitch by the detailed stories of survivors received today from Cork. An official attitude of detachment from the matter concerning directly the American and German Governments is closely maintained, and the press generally also either entirely refrains from comment or restricts itself to a recital of the known facts.

The predominant impression on the public mind is indisputably that Germany has broken her pledges and that the circumstances will impel President Wilson to take cognizance of that violation. Exactly what course of action the President will take now are matters of speculative opinion here.

In the opinion of The Daily Chronicle it looks as if the recurrence of the submarine campaign bore some relation to the agitation conducted in Germany by the Conservatives and National Liberals on behalf of more frightfulness at sea.

"At any rate," says the newspaper, "the sinkings reported recently have been not only more numerous, but more reckless than in the previous period. A number of merchantmen have been sunk without warning, and many crews, including neutral sailors or passengers, have been set adrift in boats under circumstances that by no stretch of the imagination could be held to constitute safety or even reasonable chance of it. The Norwegians have been the principal neutral sufferers, but by no means the only ones. Spanish sailors have been drowned on Norwegian vessels.

"In the Mediterranean, the sinking without notice of the Greek steamer Angelliki, which carried some Venesilist volunteers, has been followed by the sinking, also without notice, of another Greek steamer, which carried no volunteers. These crimes have caused considerable resentment in Athens, and the outcome remains to be seen, but the case which for the moment rivets attention is that of the large British steamer Marina, sunk last Saturday afternoon off the South of Ireland. She was torpedoed in rough weather without any notice at all by one or two submarines, which were both seen subsequent to the explosion. She had over fifty American citizens on board, the lives of whom were put in peril, and several of them were drowned.

"The Marina case stands out, not as being more atrocious than many others, but simply because the atrocity cost the lives of Americans. The condition which President Wilson finally laid down in his controversy with Germany was that no merchantman should be torpedoed without notice or without giving its crew and passengers a fair chance to escape in boats. These were so far accepted and acted on by Germany in her submarine campaign that she had not again until the Marina outrage caused the death of any American citizens.

"In point of fact she has never ceased to sink a certain number of vessels without notice, but always under circumstances when it was unlikely that any American citizens would be aboard them. Similarly she has gone to the extreme of atrocity in setting crews adrift in open boats on dangerous and inclement seas, but as long as her victims are only British or Dutch or Scandinavian subjects and not American citizens President Wilson is officially indifferent. His policy throughout has been not to make any protest against illegal barbarities as such, but solely to protest against their being inflicted on Americans.

"Now that there are once more American victims, it will be interesting to see how he acts. The imminence of the Presidential election will probably delay his action till those few days are over, but the challenge to him from Germany, whether or not it was intended by the German Government, is clear and unmistakable and any failure on his part to treat it as such could only be construed in one way at Berlin."

SAW TWO SUBMARINES.

One on Guard While the Other Fired Torpedoes at the Marina.

CORK, Ireland, Nov. 1.—Fifteen Americans who reached Cork on Tuesday night with others of the crew of the Marina are today under the care of the American Consul.

"I saw two submarines," said Robert Preston, one of the crew, "while I was getting into the boat of Mr. Smith, (the only surviving officer.) The second explosion came after we were clear of the ship. The first torpedo had given the vessel a tremendous list. The second righted it and shook it from stem to stern and broke it up so that it sank immediately.

"I saw three of the crew running up the stern as the vessel gave its last tumble. Captain Browne was the coolest man on board. During the launching of the boats he saw that every man visible was in the boat and then jumped for a boat himself, but missed it in the rough sea and was drowned before our eyes.

"There were two submarines plainly visible from the bridge. The first one attacked us on the starboard, while the other lay off some distance to port doing observation duty.

"The ship was struck squarely in the bunkers," said Robert Hay, a member of the engine room staff. "The bunkers fell in and the engines were dismantled. Two men were killed in the stoke hole and several others were scalded. Three boats got away; a fourth was smashed. Orders were given to see particularly that all Americans among passengers or crew were saved. The wireless operator tried to summon aid, but his gear was dismantled by the first torpedo.

L. F. Smith, the surviving officer, said: "The explosion of the first torpedo threw me from a settee. I rushed up to see the boats already were being launched. We got twenty-six men into my boat; there were seven in the second boat. When we pulled away I saw Second Mate Robertson crushed to death between his boat and the listing ship. We saw several bodies in the water. After leaving the ship we had a terrible experience. The sea was rough and the weather extremely bitter. Every man, although well nigh perishing with cold, shock and exhaustion, took a turn at the oars until 8:30 o'clock the next morning, when we were picked up."

SOUTHERNERS ON DEATH LIST.

Sedberry Formerly a Proofreader—J. G. Baird May Be a Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 1.—George Fletcher Sedberry was a resident of Fayetteville, but had been absent for about three years. He was highly esteemed here, and the news of his death was a shock to his relatives and friends. He had lived in Raleigh lately, working as a proofreader on The News and Observer. His mother, Mrs. S. O. Sedberry, resides in this city.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 1.—There is a possibility that the man named Brown in the list of Marina dead was J. G. Baird, Jr., who was on the vessel. He was a son of J. G. Baird, Sr., of this city, a prominent educator, head of Baird's School.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 1.—J. R. C. Brown of Roanoke, an American citizen reported to have lost his life when the British steamer Marina was torpedoed, was a native of Virginia. His mother and other relatives live near this city. He was about 30 years old. Brown left Roanoke about a month ago and was thought to have joined the Marina's crew as a mechanic. Several years ago he was manager of a clothing company here. Jack Davis was another Roanoke man on the Marina whose fate has not been learned.

Special to The New York Times.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Nov. 1.—H. B. Middleton of the crew of the steamship Marina was the seventeen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Middleton of Fredericksburg, Va. He left here several weeks ago.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 1.—G. M. House, given as one of the Americans killed on the steamer Marina, was the 21-year-old son of Patrolman W. E. House of the Norfolk Police Department and was well known in the city, where all of his boyhood was spent. His parents did not know that he was on the Marina. He was of a roving disposition and had repeatedly made trips to sea. Patrolman House said tonight that his son had been away from home for several months and that he had little information of the young man's movements.

"The last time I heard from my boy he was in Richmond," he said. "That was late in September. I have not heard from him since.

"I am satisfied, however, that the G. M. House referred to in the dispatch of the disaster is my son. I base my belief on the fact that he made a trip on a horse ship to France early in the Spring and said he probably would go over again."

FIVE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Three of These Were British and Two Norwegian.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Three more British ships and two Norwegian have been sunk in the war zone.

The British vessels destroyed are the steamers Meroe, Torno, and Rio Pirahy. Thirteen members of the latter's crew have been landed, but one lifeboat containing others, is still missing.

The Norwegian vessels sunk are the steamers Caerloch 658 tons, and Ravn.

The Meroe was of 3,552 tons net, and belonged to the Moss Steamship Company, Ltd., of Liverpool. The name of the Torno is not contained in any of the marine records. The Rio Pirahy was a vessel of 3,161 tons, and was owned by the European and Brazilian Shipping Company. The last record of the steamer is her arrival on Oct. 7 at Leghorn on a voyage from Norfolk.

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SUBMARINE ATTACKED AFTER ROWANMORE SANK

Survivors from the Freighter Believe a War Vessel Destroyed the U-Boat.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is considered here that there is a strong probability that the submarine which last week sank the British steamer Rowanmore, bound from Baltimore for Liverpool, suffered a similar fate.

The affidavit of one of the rescued sailors from the Rowanmore says that her wireless picked up several steamers, including the American steamer Finland. The Finland, however, was warned by the Rowanmore to keep away from danger.

Later, says the sailor's affidavit, a British Admiralty vessel hove in sight and began shelling the submarine, which is believed to have been sunk.

LONDON, Oct. 31, (Delayed.)—heT British steamer Rowanmore, from Baltimore for Liverpool, sunk last week by a submarine, attempted to escape from the attacking undersea boat, but the latter continued to shell the ship after she stopped, according to affidavits from members of the crew procured by the American Consul at Liverpool. The principal details of the sinking extracted from a number of the affidavits are as follows:

On Oct. 26, at 8:45 A. M., the steamer was 130 miles from Fastnet when shells began to burst about her. A moment later, the lookout saw the submarine's helm put hard aport, bringing the attacking craft directly astern. Early in the chase two shells struck the bridge. The pursuit continued until 9:30 o'clock, five or six shells in the meantime striking the steamer. The Captain of the Rowanmore stopped his engines and hoisted signals that he intended to abandon the ship, but the submarine continued to shell her as the boats were being lowered, and when they were in the water the occupants were drenched with spray from falling shells.

The submarine then headed for the lifeboats, while one of its officers shouted, "Get out of our way or we'll run you down," but the submarine swerved when near the boats, passed them and then turned back, the Commander calling out:

"I am sorry for you, but you are very foolish. You will probably all drown."

The Captain of the Rowanmore was ordered on board the submarine, but declined to obey, although the command was thrice given, until a revolver was pointed at his head. After the Captain had been taken on board the submarine fired a torpedo at the Rowanmore, which sank. The submarine then submerged and was not seen again. About three hours after the crew was picked up.

Tw white Americans were on board. They were George Murphy of 740 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and Albert Sessler of 42 Sharon Street, Boston. Five Filipinos on board gave Liverpool addresses.

The affidavits of Murphy and Sessler agree in stating that they saw no shells fired at the lifeboats after they were clear of the ship. The attack occured at a time when the sea was very rough. In the documentary evidence the belief finds expression that the shelling of the ship after she had stopped was due to resentment at the failure to abandon her.

ANOTHER GREEK VESSEL SUNK BY SUBMARINE

The Kiki Issaias Torpedoed Without Warning and Four of Her Crew Drowned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 1 (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle). — Another Greek vessel, the Kiki Issaias, 2,993 tons, was this afternoon torpedoed by a German submarine in the neighborhood of Philva Island, near Athens Point, near where the Anghelika was attacked. The attack was committed without warning and the vessel sank immediately. There were no national volunteers aboard. Of her crew of fifteen, four were drowned, eleven saving themselves by mans of lifebelts and being afterwards picked up.

Indignation, already intense, has been increased by this second attack. The torpedoing of the Angelika caused a distinct revulsion of feeling in Athens and Piraeus against the Germans. The indignation shows signs of growing and may yet result in the Government being placed in an awkward position. Already the maritime trade unions have declared a strike in order to force the Government to take effective action, and late tonight this protest was reinforced by the unanimous decision of thirty-five trade unions, embracing all descriptions of workers in Piraeus, and numbering 20,000 men, to proclaim a twenty-four hours' general strike beginning tomorrow morning. The trade unions include tram and railway men. The cessation of shipping will cause a great scarcity of foodstuffs in Athens and Piraeus, as both depend very largely on supplies from the islands. Anger against the Germans is general in Piraeus, and a great demonstration is certain to take place on the occasion of the funeral of the victims. The bodies of two victims which have been recovered will be interred in Athens. There will be a public funeral, and precaution will be taken to register a popular protest.

Far from checking the flow of national volunteers to Saloniki the attack will give an impetus to the movement.

Popular indignation is manifested in many ways. The German Minister to Greece, von Mirbach, who is the habitue of lunching and dining at one of the chief hotels in Athens, has been requested to desist from going there in future.

PIRACY, SAYS VENIZELOS.

Sees in U-Boat Attack Chance for King to Restore Unity.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Reuter's dispatch from Saloniki quotes M. Venizelos, the former Premier, in an interview on the sinking of the Greek steamer Anghelika by a German submarine, as saying:

"It was an act of piracy by a German submarine in the territorial waters of Greece against a vessel plying between Greek ports, and the lamentable death of many Greek citizens gives the last chance to King Constantine to restore national unity by assuming direction of the sacred struggle which imperiously is necessitated by the honor and vital interests of Greece."

ATHENS, Monday, Oct. 30 (via London).—The German Legation today made the following statement in regard to the sinking of the Anghelika:

"No Greek vessel on a regular course would have been submarined unless it was carrying reinforcements to the Allied armies at Saloniki. Furthermore, the Legation is convinced that the hour (9:00 P. M.) and circumstances of the sinking preclude the possibility that the vessel was submarined."

The German Government officially advised the Greek Government that merchant ships carrying supplies for the Allies would be torped ed without warning.

All shipping has been tied up by a strike of the sailors' union.

FORMER LAKE STEAMER MAY BE U-BOAT VICTIM

Lifeboat from the A. D. Davidson Found on English Coast —Had American Crew.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Newquay, Cornwall, says that a ship's lifeboat, marked A. D. Davidson, has been washed ashore at Perranporth. The latest report of the steamship A. D. Davidson is of her departure from Montreal Oct. 4 for Havre.

The A. D. Davidson was much overdue, and the news that the lifeboat had been picked up caused the rate of reinsurance to rise to 78 guineas per cent.

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WILSON DEPLORES BIAS IN CRISES

Continued from Page 1.

ary in character. The only way to prevent social revolution is to be beforehand in doing social justice.

"If you do not, in your consciousness," the President continued, "the idea that you belong to the capitalistic class, the employing class, you are at the same time getting into your mind that the employed class, the laboring class, is a different sort of folk. The whole thing rests on a radical misunderstanding. These men may not have as much money as you, they may not be able to assemble it in the same influential form, but they are the same sort of flesh and blood as you are. They can get happiness the same way that you do; they can get misery the same way that you do; they can be hungry as you can, they can be full as you can; and you have got to see to it that you regard every mother's son of them as of the same flesh and blood and heart and substance if justice is going to be done."

He added a compliment to the impulse toward social justice, which, he said, underlay the creation of the Progressive Party in 1912.

In reference to some of his political opponents at the close of the President's address brought a hearty laugh, the quality of which indicated that his auditors thought they knew to whom he referred.

"I could mention fellow-citizens of ours," he said, "who never heed any counsel except the internal mentor which they have come to believe has a special mission with Divine Providence, but they do not get very far and we do with them exactly what we ought to do: We encourage them to talk. If you have a friend about whom you are in doubt as to whether he is a fool or not, who has large, expansive opinions, encourage him to hire a hall. The minute these visions are exposed to the air nature will take care of them."

Great Night Demonstration.

The President received a great ovation as he entered the Auditorium tonight. The big hall, which has a normal capacity of 14,000 persons, was filled to overflowing. The cheering lasted for many minutes, springing up afresh when the President was introduced by George C. Riley, Chairman of Buffalo's Reception Committee.

The demonstration was fully equal to anything the President had received in the Middle West, and far surpassed in its intensity the reception accorded to him during the day in Buffalo. The crowd was so restive in its anxety to hear the President that it would hardly permit Mr. Riley to make his brief introductory remarks, and Mr. Wilson had difficulty in making his opening sentence heard.

The President reached Buffalo shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. He found a good-sized crowd waiting to greet him at the station, but although many thousands saw him during the day, a biting wind from the lake, which continued all the afternoon, cut down the number of people along the streets through which he passed on his way to the hotel and on the drive through the city which the Reception Committee had arranged for him. The school children alone were undaunted in their enthusiasm, and the automobile in which President and Mrs. Wilson were riding was stopped several times to permit them to present boquets of flowers.

Among the members of the committee which greeted Mr. Wilson were Mayor Fuhmann, William J. Conners, and Knowlton Mixer, President of the Ellicott Club, who later introduced the President at the luncheon. There were few politicians in evidence, and there was surprisingly little during the afternoon to show that the Presidential candidate of a big political party was here almost on the eve of election. The city's welcome was almost wholly devoid of partisanship.

Immediately after the Ellicott Club speech the President with Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and the rest of the Presidential party, were taken for a long automobile drive. As they passed the McKinley Monument the President's car stopped and he went up to the monument in person and placed a wreath against the eastern face.

Just before the speech in the Auditorium this evening the President and Mrs. Wilson held a reception for the members of the official committee.

In spite of a slight drizzle, which continued through a part of the morning on the journey through the State, the President was greeted by big crowds whose political enthusiasm stood out in sharp contrast to Buffalo's non-partisan welcome. Perhaps the largest crowd was at Johnson City, the home of the firm of Endicott & Johnson, shoe manufacturers, whose adoption of the eight-hour day created a polit cal sensation in Broome County a few weeks ago. Both members of the firm are supporting Mr. Wilson.

The employes had received permission to take time off to greet the President's train, and including workers from the other factories in the town a crowd of fully 10,000 enthusiasts had gathered at the station. The President consented to forego for once his determination to refrain from rear-platform speaking and said:

"I am not making speeches, my fellow-citizens, but I want to express my regret that I was not able to be here last Saturday to celebrate what I think was a very significant thing, the action of the firm of Endicott, Johnson & Co. in giving their employes eight hours, not only for the reasons that are generally given, but also for better reasons: because they regard the men and all their employes as members of the same business family with them. If that sort of feeling existed everywhere there would be no question between capital and labor. I want to congratulate you upon living under such auspices and tell you how very much obliged to you I am for this royal welcome."

At Avoca Mr. Wilson told the crowd that he hoped "things are going to be as good for the country as they have been." Among the other towns at which he shook hands with the people were Binghamton, Appalachin, Owego, Nichols, Waverly, Elmira, Corning, Campbell, Bath, Cohocton, Wayland, Dansville, and Mount Morris. The President left Buffalo at 10:30 o'clock tonight for New York, where he will arrive at 9 o'clock tomorrow.

Glad Campaign Is Ending.

In his speech at the Ellicott Club luncheon the President said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is indeed a proof of your hospitality and of your kindness that having entertained me once and heard me before, you are willing to entertain me again and hear me again.

"Your President has just said that every shade of political opinion is represented here. I would have preferred to hear that every degree of political light was seen here, because, after all, as I think we must realize by this stage of the campaign, what we need is light more than heat. For my own part, I am sincerely glad that the campaign is nearly over, because within a week from now we can begin to talk sense again.

"Nothing so seriously disturbs the discussion of public questions as a partisan approach to them. I would a great deal rather speak to a company like this, for I do not feel the restraints of non-partisan discussion. I regard those as liberties rather than restraints.

"It is exceedingly important that this country should discuss its affairs with as little partisanship of feeling as possible, because its affairs were never so critically set about, if I may so express it, as they are at this moment. There never was a time when the determination of our domestic questions bore a more direct relation to the determination of our relations to other countries. There never was a time when the discussion of our own affairs needed to be more honestly, more thoroughly, more calmly conducted than now. There is excitement enough in the world. There is unrestrained impulse enough, there is covetousness of power enough. America has, so to say, given promise to the world that she will look at things without the passion that has determined the affairs of other nations. I want you to let me, if you will, give you a few sentences of my idea of the kind of questions we have got to settle in this country.

New Economic Problems.

"In the first place, our economic questions can never again be what they have been in the past. Any man who tries to apply the economic policies of ten years ago, or five years ago, or two years ago to the present economic conditions and relations of the United States will be running the risk of a disastrous mistake.

"The United States in all her economic relations has swung out into the great stream of the world. Perhaps you will say she was drawn out into that stream. No matter what carried her there, she is there. Economic questions can never for us in the future be what they have been in the past, even so far as they concern the relations and regulation and development of our own industries and our own commerce. Whether we would have chosen it or not, we have a new place in the world, which is a place of such influence, which may, if we choose rightly, be a place of much power. And the whole face of our affairs will in the course of a generation be transformed.

"The thing that strikes me most about the new economic situation is that it is not yet fully disclosed in its details. There is no man who can wholly with confidence what those details are going to be. It is always—as in the case of the discussion of economic questions at any time—it is always a question of the facts and not a question of the theoretical opinions which may be held. I have held very many theoretical opinions in my day, and I have found again and again that a small army of facts could put them to rout. I have found in the course of my life that the particular thing you have to surrender to is the facts. Of course, you need not if you do not want to. You can wait until they destroy you. You can wait until you are run over. But if you have any discretion or any heart you see them coming at some distance and make ready for them before they reach you.

"When we know the facts as they are from month to month disclosed, we must in all soberness and common council adjust our policy and our life to them. The whole question of economic development is a question of adjustment, and now, for the first time, it is not primarily a question of our adjustment to the various economic elements within the nation, but a question of the adjustment of the economic force of the nation as a whole to the circumstances of the world which we do not control.

The Tariff Question.

"That is the reason why some of us who had all our lives long seen the question of the tariff, for example, handled as a party question made up our minds that it was high time to stop handling it as a party question. That is the reason we all got together, men of both parties, of both the great parties of the country, to see to it that a Tariff Commission was appointed, with powers and a personnel which would guarantee as nearly as possible a scientific and impartial determination of the facts. Provision has been made for such a commission. I have not yet appointed it because I do not want to ask the type of man I am going to ask to wait too long with an interrogation point as to whether the Senate is going to confirm the nomination or not. Just as soon as I can put it up to the Senate, I will nominate these men. I do not look forward with any excessive degree of confidence to being able to find just the right men, because I asked Congress to allow me to appoint a non-partisan commission and they commanded me to appoint a bi-partisan commission. There is a very important difference.

"In appointing a bi-partisan commission you have to ask a man his party affiliations if you do not know them already, and I tell you frankly I regard that, in these circumstances—in the circumstances of this commission—as an impertinent question. It has nothing to do with it. If you are an honest man you can see the facts the same way, whether you are a Democrat or a Republican.

"Fortunately, I don't have to ask them their religious beliefs, and yet their party affiliations have just as much to do with the facts and their impartial ascertainment as their religious convictions. I remember years ago one of my first indiscretions was to appear before the commission that traveled through the country in 1888, nominally to ascertain facts about the tariff, really to delay tariff legislation. I appeared before them to make a youthful argument with a great deal more confidence than I would now feel if I appeared before a similar commission. I remember a friend of mine, a scholar, was arguing for the free admission of books, and he explained that the scholarly community was a good deal hampered by the increased cost of the books imported, and happened to allege certain scientific books by Tyndall and Huxley and others of the same sort. One of the members of the commission said: 'Do I understand you to favor the free admission of infidel books?'

"Now evidently his religious prejudices had a good deal to do with it. But that is absolutely irrelevant. If Huxley and Tyndall were telling the truth, it did not make any difference whether they were the same kind of Christians that you are or better.

"Neither does it make any difference with regard to the ascertainment of economic facts whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican always provided he has an honest mind and intends to find out the facts. But the point I am making now is merely that our policy with regard to questions like the tariff cannot be confidently determined, as I hear some gentlemen confidently determining it, until we know more than we do now, and until the situation is more fully disclosed than it is now with regard to our new relationships to the rest of the world.

Political Field Widening.

"In the second place, I want you to notice that the field of political action is widening about us in a way that fairly daunts the judgment of thoughtful men. We used to think that we saw the field of legislation tolerably well defined, and our text-book writers were able to define that field with some degree of confidence. But you perceive, I take it for granted, that the field has not only greatly widened, but indefinitely widened.

"There are a great many social questions now with which legislation has to deal, very profound and radical questions. There are questions of justice, there are questions even of moral health. One of the things that America is beginning to perceive is that a court of law, for example, is not necessarily a court of justice. I say this with all formal respect for a profession which I long ago left, the profession of the law. What I mean is this: Law too seldom has any heart in it, too seldom has any bowels of compassion, too seldom has any quick sympathies of perception.

"It makes a hard and fast rule and says, 'Qualify under the rule. If you don't qualify we won't look into the particular circumstances that make you exceptional.'

"Now, society has to do something more than show its power of making rules. It has got to show its justice in making exceptions. It has got not only to do that, but it has got to develop the moral forces of the communities for which it is created. Those moral forces are forces of perception and sympathy. After all, law isn't merely intended to keep us in order. The law of nature for society is not merely statical. It is dynamic, and if the law doesn't provide for the dynamic force in it society will break the shackles presently, and the result may, if the break comes of a sudden, be revolutionary in character. The only way to prevent social revolution is to be beforehand in doing social justice. These are serious matters of perception, of sympathy, of knowledge, and the particular thing that stands in their way is anything like the formation of classes.

"For example, if you get into your consciousness the idea that you belong to the capitalistic class, the employing class, you are at the same time getting into your mind that the employed class, the laboring class, is a different sort of folk; that you deal with them as if you were the representative of one national force, and they the representatives of another national force, and that you had to have it out by seeing which of you could get the advantage in regard to the legislative arrangements by which the peace was to be kept between you. Keeping the peace between you and your fellow-citizens; Keeping you from doing them injustice and them from doing injustice to you!

"The whole thing rests upon a radical misunderstanding. These men may not have as much money as you, they may not be able to assemble it in the same influential form, but they are the same sort of flesh and blood as you are. They can get happiness the same way that you do; they can get misery the same way that you do; they can be hungry as you can, they can be full as you can, and you have got to see to it that you regard every mother's son of them as of the same flesh and blood and heart and substance if justice is going to be done.

Discusses the Progressive Party.

"Let me make an allusion which may seem like a political allusion, but it is not so intended. The reason that the Progressive Party was formed four years ago was that the large body of men who formed that party had made up their minds that the party they were separating themselves from had not thought out these questions of social justice. Is that not so? The program of that new party, aside from the items that you would expect in all programs, was a program of social justice, and look what happened. More than four millions joined its ranks, at the polls—not all of them, of course, I dare say, men who had thought the matter out, but all of them who felt that impulse.

"There are things that we ought to see to that we have not been seeing to—the health, the moral opportunity, the just treatment, the neighborly relationships of men of all sorts and classes and conditions. I tell you, my fellow-citizens, until a political party or any other group of men get that thought at their hearts they are unfit for the national confidence.

"That is the sort of question that we have to face in the future. And then there are the most important questions of organization. It is all very well to know what justice is, but the more difficult thing to know how to make it work. Christianity has been accepted by a larger part of the world for several centuries, but we have never yet quite discovered the organization that made it work. We hold our Christianity as a private, individual matter, if we think of it at all. Our idea is that we will save ourselves, whereas, in my conception, Christianity was just as much intended to save society as to save the individual, and there is a sense in which it is more important that it should save society.

Our Merchant Marine.

"Now we have got to organize these relationships between classes. We have got to organize also the relationship between the private initiative and governmental action. Take a matter such as the development of our merchant marine. I am just as anxious as anybody can be that private capital should be given the freest opportunity to develop the carrying trade under the flag of the United States, and I advocated, for one, the Shipping bill, which has been made law only because after we had waited indefinitely for private enterprise to undertake the thing, it had not undertaken it and it could not wait; it had to be undertaken. But it was undertaken with the understanding that if Government took the initiative, Government was to withdraw when private capital was ready to take its place; that the object was not to forestall and prevent private capital but to go where the private capital would not go. It seems to me that furnishes an example of the relationship that may exist in many other matters between governmental action and private initiative. When things are necessary to be done, the Government ought not to hesitate to do them if somebody else does not undertake it, and therefore social relationships can be guided, the relations of classes to each other can be organized by Government influence and initiative.

"I have no ready made program for this. This is a thing on which one must feel his way. I use the word 'feel' advisedly, because as I have just intimated, it is a sympathetic matter and not a matter of calculation. You do not do it in cold blood—you do it in warm blood.

Our Foreign Relations.

There is another set of questions we have got to face—all the relations of this country to the rest of the world. Out of a heterogeneous nation we have got to make a unit in which no slightest line of division is visible beyond our borders. Variety of opinion among ourselves there may be, discussion, free counsel as to what we ought to do, but so far as every other nation is concerned we must be absolutely a unit.

"And I want to register my solemn protest here against the use of our foreign relationships for political advantage. I cannot; I will not, regard any man as a patriot who does that—men who do that seem to me most critical relationships, the detail of which they do not know, make play with the loss of the lives of American citizens even in order that they may create a domestic political advantage.

"That illustrates what I have come here to preach. Use political parties but do not make partisan use of them. I believe in political parties, concert of action. United, organized, conquering bodies of opinion are necessary in the government of a free people, but there are two ways to use these organizations. One is for the advantage of the organization and the other is for the advantage of the nation.

"I want to say that so far as the Democratic Party is concerned, as an organization I have not the least interest in any question the point of which is what is for the advantage of the Democratic Party, but I have the profoundest interest in this question: How can the Democratic Party best be used to serve the United States?

"I am not meaning for a moment to imply that there are not men on the other side who feel exactly as I do, I am merely pointing a moral. Just so soon as our political parties are used for partisan objects, they become a menace to the public peace and an obstacle to the wise selection of policy.

"So, my fellow-citizens, it is for that reason that I am glad we are near the end of a political campaign, when the distempers of prejudiced discussion will be broken away by the wholesome airs to which we are accustomed in this country; when men will cease to think of each other as antagonists and begin to think of each other as co-operating lovers of their country. Political advantage has no dignity unless it is accompanied by large, definite, avowed patriotic purpose. What a club is for this, which consists I do not know in what proportion of men of all opinions and parties, is the kind of audience in my opinion before which it is most advantageous to discuss politics.

"I am proud to be a partisan, though I am proud of belonging to a party and having the privilege of leading a party which tries to do some public service. When I think of the privilege of being an American citizen, I sort of resent some one to my thought that I acquire in no other way. There is a very beautiful sentence that I cannot quote exactly in De Tocqueville's study of democracy in America, the substance of which has always stuck in my mind, it speaks of America as a nation in which the most ordinary variety of opinion and steadiness of judgment is required of all its citizens. So that there is a universal responsibility in this country for the way we think, for the way we act, for the way we conduct ourselves, and the nation is never any better than its average thought and the average man. It is never any better than the sources of its strength that are always welling up from some springs which no man can accurately discover.

"Always it astonishes me to get among a body of men who seem to fancy for the time being that they are determining the destinies of America, when I know that tomorrow some hitherto obscure figure in some rural countryside may stand up and without heeding the counsel of the others begin to tell them what the nation thinks, begin to predict for them with an eye of v

ADVERTISEMENT.

Puck says:

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TEUTON LOSS HEAVY IN RUMANIAN WAR

Gain Ground Only South of the Red Tower Pass, Where They Take Two Villages.

FIRMLY HELD ELSEWHERE

Lose 600 More Men and Large Quantity of War Stores in Jiul Valley, Bucharest Reports.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Troops of General von Falkenhayn's Army which forced their way through Red Tower, (Rothenthurn,) Pass on the Transylvania frontier in an effort to cut through along the railroad to Bucharest and clear across Rumania, have occupied the villages of Racouitza and Titeshti, eleven miles south of the pass, the Rumanians falling back and consolidating new positions, according to the Russian official statement issued today. The Rumanian official report says that in the Jiul region, south of Vulcan Pass, the Austro-Germans have been driven further back and have lost more than 600 men and a great quantity of war materials.

A wireless message from Bucharest this afternoon declares that the advance of the Austro-German forces on the southern Transylvania front has been arrested, while in the Carpathians along the Moldavian frontier the situation is excellent and the conviction is firm that the Teutonic forces will not get through. The Teutonic losses in the Carpathian fighting are said to have been enormous, while the ground they have gained has been negligible, and in eight days they have lost 3,000 men in prisoners, eight heavy guns, six field guns, forty machine guns, and large quantities of material.

The Austro-German forces have retired from the region of Campulung, pursued by the Rumanians, who have passed over the frontier in the movement, according to a dispatch from Bucharest says a wireless message from Rome. Four hostile battalions were annihilated by the Rumanians, according to this report.

Following is the text of the Russian official statement:

In the Alt Valley the enemy occupied the villages of Racovitza and Titeshti, pressing the Rumanian troops a little to the south. The latter are consolidating their positions on the heights to the south of the above villages.

In Dobrudja, on the whole of the front, our scouts are making bold reconnaissances.

The Rumanian official statement reads:

Northern and northwestern fronts—From Tulghes to Table Butzi there is nothing new to report.

At Bratocea and Predelus there have been minor actions.

In the Prahovo Valley, at Unghia-Mare, we repulsed an enemy attack. On the left wing fighting is in progress.

At Dragoslavele, (northeast of Campulung,) we made progress on the left wing and captured 38 prisoners.

East of the Alt violent fighting is proceeding.

At the Jiul the pursuit of the enemy continues. We have taken six officers and 606 soldier prisoners and captured a great quantity of material.

On the southern front the situation is unchanged.

ROSEBERY DENOUNCES 'IMMEDIATE PEACE' TALK

Says England Is Fighting for Neutrals Prussia Oppresses, and Even for Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 2.—"In some irresponsible quarters," said Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Edinburgh last night, "I hear some babble of immediate peace." Lord Rosebery's reference was presumably to rumors which had been current in London recently of a movement in favor of the consideration of proposals which, according to reports emanating from Germany, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg intended making public in the Reichstag.

The German Chancellor's expected statement has been foreshadowed as an appeal to reason and humanity on the ground that prolongation of the war could not materially alter the military position and would only increase useless carnage.

In England, according to the rumors to which Lord Rosebery referred, there was a tendency to look only at the present results and forget the primal reasons for which Great Britain went to war, reasons which Lord Grey emphasized in his recent speech to the foreign press.

Lord Rosebery vehemently denounced "a sort of 'as you were' peace which would enable the Prussians to remain much as they are, ready and prepared with the experience they had gained and with resources not much impaired, to begin again at the earliest opportunity their fiendish antagonism against civilians."

"Is it really supposed," he asked, "that we have shed our dearest blood by hundreds of thousands, that we have been paying over £5,000,000 a day and shall continue to do so as long as it is necessary in order to leave Prussia the devilish power she has been in the past?

"Why, I venture to say this: (I cannot, of course, speak on behalf of the Dominions) If there was a Minister (and thank God there is not) so cowardly, shortsighted and imbecile as to conclude a peace of that kind I am afraid our dominions and our Britons beyond the seas would say that 'a country, so governed, is not a country to adhere to, we had better find some better statesmen of our own.'

"Look at Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, five small kingdoms, every one of them outraged by the German power. We are fighting for them, for Norway, greatly outraged at this moment by the massacre of her merchant seamen on high seas. We are fighting for Sweden, who at any moment may find herself in the same position. We are fighting for every neutral nation. We are fighting for one that is not weak, the United States, for if we were vanquished, which heaven forbid, the United States would be the next to suffer from the aggressive and unscrupulous power of Prussia."

RAIDER KARLSRUHE BLEW UP NOV. 4, 1914

Survivor of German Commerce Destroyer Dispels Mystery of Her Fate.

LOST OFF SOUTH AMERICA

Internal Explosion Killed Most of the Crew—Survivors Reached Home by Way of Norway.

With the publication by the G. Braunche Court Book Publishing House of Karlsruhe of the war diary of Capt. Lieut. Aust, one of the surviving officers of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, the mystery surrounding the fate of the commerce destroyer that terrorized British shipping in the west Atlantic for several months following the outbreak of the war seems to have been dispelled. According to Captain Aust's account, the Karlsruhe was blown up by an internal explosion on the evening of Nov. 4, 1914, while a short distance off the northeastern coast of South America, and her surviving officers and men, sailing in one of her prizes, succeeded in slipping through the British network of warships and reaching a Norwegian port on Nov. 29.

In a story headed "Mysteries of War That Are Unsolved," printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 8, 1916, mention was made of a rumor from Copenhagen to the effect that the Karlsruhe had been blown up at sea, and in the light of Captain Aust's dairy this report seams to have been well founded. After giving a detailed description of the activities of the Karlsruhe in the early days of the war, Captain Aust, who was Adjutant of Captain Erich Kohler, the cruiser's commander, who went down with his ship, writes:

"On Nov. 4 his Majesty's ship Karlsruhe was in 10 degrees 7 minutes north latitude and 55 degrees 25 minutes west longitude at 6:30 o'clock in the evening. The commandant was on the bridge, together with First Lieutenant Baron von Althaus, the officer on watch, and the personnel of the steering and signal detachments. It was the hour of the brief tropical twilight. The members of the crew had just finished their supper, and, as was the custom every evening, had assembled forward to listen to the ship's band, which had taken up its position under the bridge. The officers and petty officers were still sitting at their supper in the messrooms and there the various watches and stewards, cabin boys and cooks were also gathered. At a short distance the cruiser was followed by the steamers Indrani and Rio Negro.

Explosion Just After Supper.

"The first officer had just risen from the supper table and some of the officers were on the point of leaving the hot afterpart of the ship for the cooler atmosphere of the bridge when a heavy shock, followed by a muffled cracking and grinding, shook the vessel. The electric lights went out. The ship immediately heeled over sharply to her port side. Some one in the officers' mess room cried: 'Struck by a torpedo!' This thought was taken up mechanically by all the others. We rushed to our posts of action.

"Even before I had reached the after part of the ship's superstructure, which was my emergency post as second artillery officer, I heard the cry: 'Close the bulkheads!' and the customary five short strokes of the ship's bell. Right in front of our bow I saw the floating hull of a ship which sank in a few minutes. I thought it must be a strange vessel with which we had been in collision, although this seemed unexplainable to me. In fact it was the forward half of our own ship. A terrific explosion had blown his Majesty's ship Karlsruhe into two pieces.

"The place where the explosion occurred and its immediate neighborhood, the rear part of the ship extending from the bow to the forward stack and including the Captain's bridge and the foremast, must have been blown to atoms. No one had seen even a piece of it. The forward half of the ship went down, with the greater part of the crew, in a few minutes. Only a few scattered individuals, some of whom had been thrown far from the ship, could be picked up from the after half of the vessel and the boats. They were all more or less burned or maimed. The after part of the ship, where all the bulkheads had been closed at once, remained afloat for about twenty minutes. To this circumstance, which is brilliant evidence of the worth of our ship's material and of German construction work, we survivors principally owe our salvation.

"The two steamers accompanying us at once realized the full import of the catastrophe, which had made itself known to them through a pillar of fire about 100 yards high, and they hastened at full steam to the vicinity of the sinking cruiser, and put out all their boats. Our own boats were also got into action at once, and, in company with the steamers' boats, scoured the scene of the disaster in search of survivors. After the First Officer, together with the Engineer on watch, had gone below and made sure that there was not a living man there, the last boat, carrying the officers, pushed off. We had hardly reached a distance of 100 yards when the stern of our ship rose sharply out of the water so that her rudder and screw were painly visible. Then, from the boats that were still looking for survivors, rang out three cheers for the remains of his Majesty's ship Karlsruhe, so swiftly diving into the depths, and for our comrades.

"Then all was still in our little circle. A burden of sorrow and pain lay upon us, and staring us in our faces were the questions: 'How?' and 'Why?' They will never be answered. The disaster had struck us so suddenly and heavily that at first we could not realize its full import and extent. Only gradually, when all the survivors had assembled on the deck of the Rio Negro and we noted that more and more of the familiar faces were missing, and when it became certain that our commander, that admirable man so highly honored and valued by all of us, had gone down with our good ship, did it become quite clear to us what we had lost and how severely fortune had smitten us. Every man on board the Karlsruhe had inwardly prepared himself for the end of our lonesome voyage, and had vowed that in the last battle the hated enemy should see that German loyalty and courage were no empty words. How differently it was destined to come!

Kept the Disaster Secret.

"The next morning the search for fragments of the sunken ship soon had to be abandoned as fruitless. What were we to do now? The answer was not difficult. Our next action was limited by two lines of conduct. We must try to place ourselves and the survivors among the crew at the disposition of the Fatherland as soon as possible. Then the loss of the cruiser, of which the English, thank God, could know nothing, must be kept secret as long as possible. The good work of his Majesty's ship Karlsruhe had severely damaged and disturbed English commerce in the North Atlantic Ocean. There was plenty of evidence of this. Until the arrival of the cruiser squadron, which was still very uncertain, there was no other ship at hand that could have taken our place. The sinking of his Majesty's ship Karlsruhe, therefore, would free the English from their burden, and the result of our work would be wiped out with a single blow. If, however, we could succeed in keeping the loss secret, the alarm of the English shipping could be prolonged for months. Important English fighting units would be kept tied up by us, and this would also be of advantage to our cruiser squadron.

"We dropped the idea of joining the cruiser squadron. We soon agreed that we wanted to make our way home to Germany.

"There were several ways in which this plan could be carried out. We could either make for a neutral American port, and then every one must try his own hand at his own risk of finding the right way, or we could sail in our steamers directly to Europe—at the best, directly to Germany. After a brief discussion we decided upon the latter course and resolved to sink the Indrani after having stocked up well with coal out of her bunkers for our long trip. We steered north in the Rio Negro. En route we picked up all kinds of news, good and bad. The cruiser squadron had won a victory over the English at Coronel. The clever Emden had been overtaken by her fate. In the northern latitude our lack of clothing continually made itself uncomfortably [illegible] indeed, the crew of the steamer helped us out as far as possible in the most openhearted manner, but we were too numerous for the little band of helpers. Our sailors themselves [illegible] clothing out of old sail cloth and woolen coverlets. Their effect was more external than internal, however. The men looked like comical and picturesque creatures, but they froze none the less for all that.

"We had decided to head for Norway and to wait for news, such as reports of the activity of the English fleet in the North Sea and the Skagerrak, and to act accordingly. That is, either to return home as individuals through Norway and Sweden, or to sail further with our steamer to Kiel or Wilhelmshaven. Without anything of importance having occurred and without even having seen a single hostile vessel, after a voyage of almost four weeks, we safely reached a Norwegian port on the morning of Nov. 29. We had got through! The English guard lines lay behind us. Had the clever Britons been asleep, or had the bad weather and the heavy seas that had accompanied us during our crossing been too much for their much-lauded seamanship? All our uneasy dreams of the barbed wire fence of an English prison camp had been for naught.

"Lieutenant Eyring and I decided to continue our trip by land. There was still the constant danger of the Rio Negro being caught in the course of her voyage. Our men could not travel in their clothing by land without attracting attention, so they were obliged to finish the trip in the ship. Therefore, I wished at least to bring safely home the news and my war diary, which, aside from some official papers that I had been able to save on Nov. 4, was the only document giving the history of the voyage and fate of the Karlsruhe. On Dec. 4, a lovely Winter day, full of sparkling sunshine, we both set foot on German soil at Sassnitz and at last were arrested by the first Landsturm man who set eyes on us. A few days later we received the joyful news that the Rio Negro had safely dropped anchor in a German port."

ITALIANS ATTACK IN CARSO.

Vienna Chronicles Heavy Assaults, but Says They Failed.

VIENNA, via London, Nov. 1.—An official statement issued from General Headquarters today has this to say of operations in the Italian theatre:

The enemy artillery and mine fire again reached great violence yesterday. From 3 o'clock in the afternoon enemy infantry in the Vippacco Valley and on the Carso Plateau began an advance against our positions, which they considered to have been battered in and ready for storming.

They attacked, but were repulsed by our curtain of fire or counterattacks. During the evening the firing relaxed, but was revived with great violence during the night.

Italian airmen dropped numerous bombs on Duttonleo, Sessana, and Miramir without noteworthy damage. Captain Schjenzel shot down a Caproni machine over Panzano Bay.

ROME, Nov. 1, (via London.)—All along the front yesterday there was great artillery activity, favored by fine weather, says the War Office statement today. The bulletin reads:

"In the afternoon the bombardment became intense in the zone east of Gorizia and on the Carso.

"Our areoplane squadrons were engaged in numerous encounters, during which two Austrian machines were brought down. Fourteen Caproni machines, escorted by Nieuport chaserplanes, bombarded with great effectiveness stations at Nabresina, Dottogliano and Scoppo, on the Carso. In spite of a violent bombardment by the enemy batteries and aerial attack our aviators all regained their camps.

"Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Comevole Valley, the upper Vanoi Valley, the environs of Tolmezzo and other localities of the lower Isonzo. A few persons were wounded, but no damage was done."

BRITISH OUST BULGARS FROM THREE VILLAGES

Capture Barakli-Azuma, Kumli, and Prosenik on Struma Front —Serbs Repel Attacks.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Barakli-Azuma, a strongly-fortified village, nine miles southwest of Demir-Hissar, in the Struma section of the Macedonian front, has been captured by British troops, who further south also occupied the village of Prosenik and Kumli, the former being on the railroad between Demir-Hissar and Seres.

The British Army Headquarter's report received from Saloniki follows:

On the Struma front, in spite of a heavy rain, we captured Barakli-Azuma by a smartly-executed attack after a preliminary bombardment.

Further south the enemy has been driven from the villages of Prosenik and Kumli, which are occupied by our troops, who also took fourteen prisoners.

A slight advance by the Serbians in the Cerna region on the Macedonian front is reported in today's Serbian official statement from Saloniki, which reads:

On Oct. 30 there was only slight activity on the left bank of the Cerna because of bad weather. We repulsed a local night attack by the enemy and made a small advance by our counterattack. We made additional Bulgarian and German prisoners.

On Oct. 31 our artillery was active on the Cerna.

The Paris War Office issued the following:

On the left bank of the Struma British attacks defeated the Bulgarians and inflicted sanguinary losses upon them. The village of Barakli-Azuma, which was strongly held by the enemy, was carried after violent engagement. Three hundred and fifteen prisoners remained in the hands of our Allies.

From Lake Doiran to the Cerna there was an intermittent artillery duel. In the region of the Cerna the Serbians repulsed several Germano-Bulgar counterattacks.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The following official bulletin was issued today:

On the Macedonian front, in the Cerna bend and between Borkovo and Tchinos Lake, artillery activity has increased.

TO CENSOR CAPTIVES' FOOD.

British Restriction for Britons and Canadians in Germany.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 1.—The inauguration of a system of censoring by a central committee in England of all food sent to British and Canadian prisoners in Germany was announced today in a cablegram from Sir George Perley, the newly appointed Minister to the Canadian Overseas Forces in Great Britain. Heretofore relatives of the prisoners have sent parcels of food and clothing to them direct, but Sir George announces that the British Government now directs that all parcels must be sent to the Central Committee in England, which will censor and forward them to the prisoners.

Bread, cake, and tinned food may not be forwarded, says the cablegram, as "such articles are difficult to censor without spoiling." Sir George states that the change will be made to prevent the sending of information to Germany in these parcels. The plan takes effect Dec. 1 and applies only to non-commissioned officers and privates.

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BIG ARMY FOR VENIZELOS.

Will Total 100,000 and Co-operate with the French, It Is Said.

The Greek National Herald, published in New York, yesterday received a cablegram from its Saloniki correspondent, which in a review of the situation in Greece says:

"The Provisional Government will proceed to completely organize the volunteers daily pouring in from everywhere. It is certain that an army of 100,000 men will be formed under Greek officers in collaboration with their French comrades, many of whom are already in the service of the Provisional Government. The allied powers have amply provided for this national army, which is to be armed and fed by them.

"The Venizelos Government will pay war indemnities to the officers and soldiers, and will provide their families, in the same way as France is paying these indemnities. At the same time, the Provisional Government undertakes to secure the rights of the officers serving in the army of old Greece.

"For all these reasons, the Venizelos Government is indifferent to the falsehoods printed by the pro-German Athens press."

To be Overseas Canadian Minister.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 1.—Sir George Perley, acting Canadian High Commissioner in London since the beginning of the war, has been made Overseas Minister of Militia for Canada, it was announced here today. He has administration over the 275,000 men dispatched from Canada, who are now in the trenches in France or in training in England. He will form an overseas Canadian war council from officers who have had experience with the Canadian forces.

Baron Llangattock Dies of Wounds.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Major Baron Llangattock has died of wounds, received in action. He was born in 1870 and had been High Sheriff and Mayor of Monmouth.

ALLIES GAIN GROUND BY SOMME ATTACKS

Joint Operations Win German Trenches Near Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel.

GERMANS ARE BEATEN OFF

Berlin Reports Heavy British Assaults at Courcelette Were Repulsed.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Attacking together north of the Somme today, the French and British gained local successes from the neighborhood of Les Boeufs south to below Sailly-Saillisel.

The French troops captured two trenches northeast of Les Boeufs, and also won a strongly organized system of trenches on the western outskirts of St. Pierre Vaast Wood, to the southeast of Sailly-Saillisel, according to the bulletin issued by the French War Office. The attack in the Les Boeufs region was a continuation of the general activity of Foch's soldiers there. An assault last night had also gained ground.

No serious operations were undertaken at Verdun. Paris reports that, according to late information, the number of prisoners taken on the Verdun front since Oct. 24 has reached 6,011. The material captured comprises 15 guns, five of which are of large calibre; 51 trench mortars, 144 machine guns, 2 wireless plants, and a great quantity of rifles, bombs, shells, and various other material.

The night report of the French War Office says:

"North of the Somme we made important gains. Northeast of Les Boeufs, pushing our gains of last night, we took, after a swift attack, two more enemy trenches, capturing 125 prisoners.

"Another attack southeast of Saillisel made us masters of a system of strongly organized trenches in the western outskirts of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Fifty prisoners remained in our hands after this action.

"It is confirmed that the attack launched by the Germans on Sailly-Saillisel was an ambitious effort to oust us from the village. Its failure was complete, costing the enemy heavy losses, judging by the number of dead which covered the battlefield.

Verdun front: There was artillery fighting, especially violent in the sector of Douaumont.

According to the latest information the total of unwounded prisoners taken on the Verdun front since Oct. 24 has reached 6,911, of whom 138 were officers. The material taken on the 24th alone includes fifteen cannon, 144 machine guns, two wireless outfits, and a great quantity of rifles, grenades, shells, and other materials.

The day was calm on the remainder of the front.

On the Somme front yesterday two German aeroplanes were brought down in aerial combats.

The day report of the French War Office says:

North of the Somme we made some progress during the night northeast of Les Boeufs. This morning the Germans delivered a violent attack from the north and east against the village of Sailly-Saillisel. All their attempts were defeated by our fire, and the attacking force was driven back into its trenches. About seventy prisoners remained in our hands.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the night was relatively calm.

In the Vosges a German attempt against one of our trenches near Largitzen, southwest of Altkirch, failed under our curtains of fire.

The official communication from British Headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads:

This afternoon in conjunction with the French we made a local attack east of Les Boeufs, where some ground was gained.

There was heavy hostile shelling against our front between Le Sars and Gueudecourt and in the neighborhood of Schwaben Redoubt.

South of Hulluch this morning we bombarded enemy trenches with good results. An enemy raid west of Ancres was easily repulsed.

Yesterday our aircraft did some useful work in reconnaissance and bombing enemy batteries. One hostile machine was driven down in a damaged condition; one of ours is missing.

Today's British official report reads:

During the night we conducted successful raids on enemy trenches northeast of Festubert and in the neighborhood of Messines.

There was intermittent hostile shelling on our front south of the Ancre River.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

Reports Allies Attacks Failed.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An attack made by British troops on the Somme front, in the vicinity of Courcelette, last night broke down under German fire, the War Office announced today. Vain efforts were made by the British to advance from the Gueudecourt-Les Boeufs line, it is added. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The weather growing brighter in the Somme district, a lively artillery activity was begun in several sectors. In the evening hours the English advanced from the district of Courcelette and with strong forces from the line of Gueudecourt-Les Boeufs for attack.

North of Courcelette the attack was unable to advance under our defensive fire. West of Le Transloy, the attack broke down under losses, at some places in hand-to-hand fighting.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—An artillery duel on the East bank of the Meuse was only temporarily lively.

The military critic of the Overseas News Agency, discussing recent operations on the Somme, says:

"The Somme battle has been resumed with intensity during the last few days, but the Anglo-French forces obtained nothing but the smallest local advantages near Les Boeufs. Meanwhile the Germans could record a great success in the taking of La Maisonette and connecting trenches at Biaches. The victorious German Infantry Regiment No. 359 took prisoner 412 men and fifteen officers.

"After sanguinary losses and suffering during the last attacks near Les Boeufs, the French on Oct. 28 (Saturday) tried their lot by a big thrust against Chaulnes, which is the extreme southern point of the Somme front. They intended to crush this position, which is shaped like a wedge, in the same style as the attacks on the road near Flers, east of Gueudecourt, east of Les Boeufs, northeast of Morval and near Sailly. This attack, which had been prepared for by copious shelling, was held down by the German curtain of fire."

PARIS CAR STRIKE ENDS.

Government Refuses to Sanction an Increase of Fares.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The striking employes of the Northern Suburban Street Car System, highly elated over the Government's action in their behalf, decided to return to work today. The Government decided to intervene in the strike yesterday, and the Cabinet announced a decree under which the higher Administration may take over any public service the continuance of which is necessary to national safety.

The railway company is still undecided as to its course of action, and will confer again with the other street car and omnibus companies and give a definite answer to the Government on Friday. While admitting the justice of the employes' demand for an extra war allowance of 15 cents a day, which the Government has asked it to concede, the company insists that it cannot afford to pay the increase on account of the higher cost of coal and other operating expenses. It asserts that the expense should be borne by the local authorities or by the traveling public in the shape of increased fares. This view the Government refuses to entertain.

Two West Front Generals Retired.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Berne dispatch to the Wireless Press quotes the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich as saying that Lieut. Generals von Chrott and Emil Henigst, who held high commands on the western front, have been placed on the retired list.

LAY SOMME LOSSES TO LACK OF GUNS

Germans Admit Weapons and Ammunition Were Short When Allies Began Their Drive.

DEMAND OUTRAN SUPPLY

Munitions Department Now Formed to Cope with the Requirements of Coming Campaigns.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 31, (via London, Nov. 1.)—The stiffening of the German defensive on the Somme, which is credited here with stopping the allied push on Bapaume and Peronne and limiting the advance of the French and British to insignificant gains, is due to the restoration of the equilibrium in the matter of artillery between the two armies.

Now that this has been achieved, it may be stated that Germany was confronted in August with difficulties in the supply of munitions and the replacement of worn-out or damaged guns, which, it is stated, was largely responsible for the successes then scored by the Allies. For the second time during the war (the first being during the concluding phases of the 1914 campaign) the German experts found that their calculations were outrun by facts, and were faced by a consumption of guns and shells far beyond what was expected.

The formation of a Department of Munitions, announced yesterday, is an outward sign of their determination not again to be caught napping, but to increase the production of munitions to the utmost possibilities. German industry in this production has already passed the requirements of immediate consumption; but, as Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of Staff, recently stated, it must not stop here, and a margin of safety must be established, limited only by the possibilities of production, as is already the case in enemy countries.

Say Allied Guns Hold Germans Past.

LONDON, Oct. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"You will have to ask Germany" was the answer of an English officer, recently back from the front, when the query was put to him: "When will the war end?"

"We know what we can give them," he continued, "but we do not know as yet just how much they are prepared to stand, or are willing to stand. In the meantime we will increase the pressure more and more until the break comes."

With the turning of the tide on the western battlefields there was naturally a disposition here to feel that hostilities would soon be over. The officers and men of the army do not share these views, however.

From conversations with officers familiar with the situation at the front it can be stated that they do not expect the war to end at the earliest before next Autumn. There are many who believe there are two more years of fighting before the Allied nations.

"We have not a long way to go," said General Sir William Robertson, Kitchener's successor, a few days ago. "And we must be ready to go all the way," he added. "Fight to a finish is the order. There must be no slackening off. On the contrary, there must be a great tightening up."

The army officer only "looks at the map." He still sees a long road ahead before victory can become a reality. The military defeat of Germany to them means an invasion of the German Empire. General Sir O'Moore Creagh, the Irish "V. C.," has said:

"The Indian Lancers may never ride through the Brandenburg gates, but the end of the war will not come until it is possible for them to do so."

General Foch, the French commander, declares the Germans are so tightly held in the west that it is impossible for them to advance or retreat in any great number.

"We are on them," he said, "like a corrosive acid. We have eaten into their flanks and they can't throw us off. You cannot always see acid at work, but the disintegrating process is going on all the time."

The artillery of the Allies on the Somme commands such an overwhelming influence as to prevent a retreat, it is said. The shelling behind the German lines is just as intense as it is in front. The expenditure of English and French shells has frankly amazed the Germans, military critics agree, and has brought about a distinct new phase in the fighting. Georg Queri, the German critic, writes this in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"Every German killed costs a fortune to the French. The enemy is devoting all of his attention to artillery. The whole concentrated experience of two years finds expression in shells and more shells. His infantry is used only to test the bridge made by shells to the German trenches. Infantry fighting is no longer man against man. The trench is only rushed by infantry when it has been blown to dust. It is a confession by the enemy that his infantry is of poor quality."

Those officers who believe the war will go on for two years say it has taken two years to put Germany on the defensive, and they expect it will take two more years to make her acknowledge defeat. Those who believe in an earlier ending of the war base their belief upon the assumption that an army cannot offer the same resistance in third or fourth or fifth line trenches that it did in the first line. They say that when the French and the English were retreating at the beginning of the war it was a retreat of unpreparedness. The German retreat, they assert, is a retreat of exhaustion.

SCHEIDEMANN BREAKS WITH THE CHANCELLOR

Leader of German Socialists May Have Great Influence on Internal Politics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is being said that far-reaching consequences are possible as a result of Herr Scheidemann's sensational announcement of his withdrawal from his tacit understanding with the Chancellor. Coming on top of revelations in the Reichstag, the announcement may be taken as tantamount to an acknowledgment that the Progressive left wing in German politics has had enough of the Chancellor and his lure of a new orientation in home affairs, a lure by which many Democrats were drawn into the alliance.

When the Conservatives, Liberals, and Catholics almost outdo the socialist speakers in denunciation of the way in which the German public has been dragooned, it would obviously be impossible for the Democratic leader with an eye to the future of his party to allow himself any longer to be identified with a politician who must at best be in the position of a scapegoat. Scheidemann, with eighty votes of his party behind him, therefore, again comes into the political market, and what this means no one knows better than Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, who has sought to repair the defections of his party by his democratic flirtations.

The Tageblatt warns Bethmann Hollweg of the serious import of Scheidemann's words and says he will be seriously mistaken if he underrates its significance. In these circumstances vital questions arise, especially vital as regards the burning question of a more ruthless conduct of the war. Will the Chancellor be able to maintain his already difficult position under a system of genuine parliamentary control? This question would be settled by the defection of the numerically important party, but the Kaiser and the Kaiser alone pulls down and raises up Chancellors, and the only point on which Bethmann Hollweg's political fate now seems to hang is one of the Kaiser's willingness to replace his trusty, willing servant.

MILITANTS ACTIVE AGAIN.

Two British Suffragettes Arrested for Smashing Government Windows

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 2.—Two suffragettes were arrested at midnight Tuesday while hurling stones through five of the windows of the Home Office and the Colonial Office in Whitehall. The stones bore such inscriptions as "Down with Grey!" "Down with Haldane!" and "Rumania Must Not Be Sacrificed."

In the Bow Street Police Court the Public Prosecutor asserted that the raiders acted in violation of the truce declared between the Government and the leaders of the suffragette movement for the duration of the war. He said he believed the leaders of the women's movement would frown upon acts of this character.

At the request of counsel for the defendants, the court postponed their cases.

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DEUTSCHLAND HAS $10,000,000 CARGO

Continued from Page 1.

going through the English Channel, as we did on our first trip, we went through the Fair Island Channel, between the Orkneys and Scotland. We saw a number of British cruisers in the North Sea, but they did not see us.

Encountered Heavy Gales.

"As soon as we got around the coast of Scotland we steered a straight course for Newfoundland. We soon struck very heavy gales, indeed. Starting the sixth day out, for four days we did not make a mile of headway, but just tried to keep on our course."

"Did you stand on end again?" was asked, referring to Captain Koenig's adventure in the English Channel on his first trip.

"Only beginners do that," he replied with a smile.

"Soon after we got out of the gales we ran into foggy weather and for three days could not take our bearings. When we were finally able to do so we were only ten miles off our course, thanks to our gyroscope compass. We had very little chance to use the phonographs that amused us so on our first trip."

The Duetschland's commander said that it had been become a simple thing for him to avoid English warships.

"It is very easy," he said. "You simply dive under them. I had to dodge them at least seven times coming over, but I simply submerged until they were out of sight. Altogether, however, on the way over I submerged only for about ninety-five miles, about the same as I did on my first trip."

Captain Koenig repeated to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent the charges credited to him upon his return to Germany that when he left Baltimore on Aug. 2 American fishing steamers tried to trap him off the Virginia Capes.

"I made the charge," he said, his eyes snapping, "and I repeat it now. There were two fishing steamers, American ships, which stationed themselves at the entrance to the channel and signaled for a long while with their whistles to the British ships waiting to destroy me. They also put out nets. These nets would not have stopped me, but would have revealed my presence if I had struck them."

Captain Koenig stated he would communicate with Ambassador von Bernstorff relative to a protest to the United States of this alleged violation of neutrality. He hoped by his protest to prevent a recurrence of such action, adding that his treatment in America was "so good it was a shame to have such things happen."

When he was on the subject of nets, the Captain was asked if he had run into any British submarine nets off the North of Scotland, which had been reported set for him.

Dodging Enemy's Traps.

"Well," he replied, "speaking of nets—it is not good form if one is Captain of a submarine to run into nets, you know. I generally run around them or underneath them. Nets can't catch me. I can come and go at will."

Captain Koenig said that in addition to seeing British warships in the North Sea he had observed patrol boats off Scotland and several cruisers in midocean. Late yesterday afternoon he saw a four-funneled ship off Nantucket he supposed to be a warship, but could not make out on account of the fog.

"If you are ever caught, have you orders to sink your ship rather than let her fall into the enemy's hands?" he was asked.

"That is a private matter I will not answer," he said. "I don't expect to have to."

"Does your success convince you that you can continue to beat the British blockade?"

"I most assuredly can," he retorted. The Captain's eyes flashed. "And while we are speaking of the English blockade, let me say that it rests only on a system of information agents, who were commercial agents. It is permitted in America for these spies of the English to send word whenever a ship is sailing from this country to Germany and right away they concentrate on capturing that ship, which might escape if it had a fair show. A blockade which depends on such methods is not effective blockade, and a blockade which is not effective is not legal. Yet it is permitted."

This outburst by the Captain led to an inquiry if he had found a bitter feeling in Germany against America.

"I found no such feeling," he replied. "Where do you get the idea that the German people feel harshly toward the American? That is so very, very foolish. It isn't true at all."

A few days after Capt. Koenig returned from his voyage to Baltimore, he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Kaiser at his headquarters on the eastern front on Aug. 29. Captain Koenig sat at one side of the Kaiser and General von Hindenburg at the other. The Captain said that the Kaiser's hair was white and that he had aged much since the war started, but that he was in the best of health.

Luncheon with the Kaiser.

"The Emperor was very kind in his remarks to me," he said. "He was proud of what we had done."

"What did you say about America?" he was asked.

"I said only nice things. What else could I say? I told the Kaiser that America had been perfectly neutral so far as I had been concerned."

"What did the Kaiser say?"

"He received what I had to say," replied the Captain.

The Kaiser honored Captain Koenig at the luncheon with the Knighthood of Hohenzollern; he was also decorated by the King of Bavaria, the King of Württemberg, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

Captain Koenig had a lot of pictures of the battle of Jutland, which had been published in German periodicals.

"Do the Germans regard the battle of Jutland as a victory?" he was asked.

"Well, we lost 60,000 tonnage and the British lost 118,000," he said. "What do you call a victory, anyhow?"

The Captain said that no one in Germany expected less than another year of war. He said he was a man of peace—"a skipper of a freighter"—and that he hoped that Germany would soon win the war.

When asked what he would do with the Deutschland after the war, Captain Koenig said:

"Well, it wouldn't be any use to carry freight under the water if one could carry it on top of the waves."

Asked if the Germans had planned any use of submersible traders after the war, he replied:

"Yes, we will bring them to America and show them at ten cents a look. But no matter what becomes of the Deutschland," he added, "the submarine will be the warship of the future, and the nation is foolish that does not recognize it. Germany does, and I predict that the submarine will be an important factor in a big sea battle to come before long."

Accident to Submersible.

Captain Koenig cleared up reports about the Deutschland's having been attacked when he said that the postponement of the starting date from Oct. 1 to Oct. 10 was due to the fact that she had been rammed by a tug when going through the locks at Bremerhaven on Oct. 1 on her way here. She started some plates forward and it took ten days to make necessary repair. He did not think the matter more than an accident.

Captain Koenig said that on the way over he saw nothing of the U-53, but that he had heard of her exploits off the American coast before he left Bremen. He had heard from her also by way of the wireless station at Nauen.

"How long will you be here?" he was asked.

"I will not tell you the exact day?" he said. "But I should say that in a fortnight you will see me no more for a while. But, then, don't be sad, for I will be back right away."

The Deutschland's speed on the voyage was seven miles an hour submerged and fourteen on the surface. Her entrance into New London harbor was uneventful.

"It was about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon when we glimpsed No Man's Land in hazy weather," her commander said. "We submerged and steered southward until we dropped anchor at the mouth of the Thames last midnight."

Captain Koenig had made the harbor without a pilot, and had used an old English chart dated 1880. He praised the New London Harbor for its facilities and depth of water, calling it "one of the finest harbors in the world."

A peculiar circumstance about the coming of the Deutschland was that even Mr. Hilken and Captain Hinsch, who for weeks kept a tugboat constantly on the watch for the Bremen, did not know that the Deutschland would arrive this morning. The tug had been withdrawn, and, according to persons about the harbor, the Deutschland was at anchor when she was picked up by the searchlight from a river dredge, which reported her presence to the Efco, a motor boat of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

Craft Draws Curious Crowds.

A few moments after the submersible had anchored the Efco took to her Health Officer Chipman and Captain Hinsch of the Deutsche Ocean Rhederei, owners of the Deutschland. Two hours later the Deutschland, under her own power, moved slowly up to the new State pier, and made fast alongside the Eastern Forwarding Company's warehouse. On her other side lay the Willehad of the North German Lloyd, and across the mouth of the cradle thus formed was drawn a pontoon carrying a fence twenty feet high, which shut off from the early morning crowd of a thousand or more all view of the undersea craft. Later today new fences were put up where there was a glimpse to be gained of the wonderboat, and barbed wire was strung around the top of the entire inclosure.

The crew was transferred to the Willehad, which had come here several weeks ago to wait for the Bremen. Soon after daybreak Customs Collector McGovern, who had been brought from Bridgeport, made an inspection of the vessel, after which he talked with the officials in charge of her at the Custom House. It was decided to delay delivering the manifest until tomorrow.

Access to the pier at which the Deutschland lay was refused to sightseers, but by the climbing of the barbed wire entanglements, at risk of scratches and arrest, a good view of the submersible could be obtained. She was painted a sea green, with her superstructure in a darker shade of green. She sat well down in the water, having taken on this morning seventy-five tons of oil, enough to run to Bremen and back to New London again. The American oil available here is of a better quality than that to be had in Germany, and consequently Captain Koenig plans to get his supply for his transatlantic voyages in America.

Collector McGovern does not expect that there will be the slightest question of the status of the Deutschland, following the decision made by Washington at the time of her first voyage. Captain Koenig said today, as he did in Baltimore, that there was nothing aboard the submarine that could in any way cause her to be classed as a vessel of war. He said his revolver was the only firearm on the ship. When the Deutschland arrived at Baltimore the British and French Embassies called the attention of the State Department to the submarine and asked that a careful investigation be made of her status. The report declared her to be a merchantman.

Unloading to Begin Today.

The unloading of the Deutschland probably will begin today. The stevedores were hired some time ago. Her return cargo, consisting mainly of crude rubber and surgical supplies, valued at more than $500,000, has been ready on the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company for several weeks. This cargo, made up in small packages, is stowed in a shed of corrugated iron 400 by 25 feet.

Mayor Ernest E. Rogers and Postmaster Bryan F. Mahan were received as visitors on the submarine this afternoon. Captain Koenig announced to them that later in the week the public would be allowed on board by invitation. The Chamber of Commerce invited the Captain and his officers to be its guests at a dinner, and the invitation was accepted. Captain Koenig said that this would be the only social engagement he would make.

Tonight the Captain and some friends had a dinner, after which he announced that he was going to bed and didn't wish to be disturbed for sixteen hours.

"I need the sleep," he said, "and so I'll look better when my picture is taken tomorrow again."

Captain Koenig appeared annoyed tonight by questions as to whether he had brought a message from the Kaiser to President Wilson. The same report was current when the Deutschland docked in Baltimore. The Captain requested tonight that the report be denied.

The Deutschland brought most of the crew she had on her Baltimore trip. There was an addition of one man, and two were changed. One man who quit found that he was always seasick, and the other, said Captain Koenig, "did not care for the work." The Captain explained that all service on the Deutschland was voluntary. While the Deutschland is in port her crew will sleep in the more spacious quarters on board the Willehad.

SUBMARINE TO TAKE UNITED STATES MAILS

Deutschland's Owners Reach a Satisfactory Arrangement with Postoffice Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—American mail probably will be taken by the submarine Deutschland for delivery in Germany. A satisfactory financial arrangement has been reached between the Post Office Department and the company which owns the merchant submarine, and, while one feature of the proposed contract has not been adjusted, the expectation is that the Deutschland will engage to carry mail on her return voyage.

When the German submarine Bremen was supposed to be nearing the United States the company which owned this vessel and the Deutschland submitted to the State Department through Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, a proposal to have the Bremen carry mails to Germany at a rate of about $8 a pound. The Post Office Department rejected this proposal on the ground that it was bound by law not to make a rate for carrying ocean mails exceeding about $0 cents a pound.

Subsequently the German Ambassador, acting in behalf of the Bremen's owners, accepted the lower rate, and stipulated that the amount of mail to be carried should not exceed 220 pounds. The company subsequently communicated to the State Department through the German Ambassador stating that the mail should be inclosed in hermetically sealed cans or waterproof pouches. This could not be accepted by the Post Office Department, which responded that it would be able to deliver the mail only in its regular pouches.

Nothing has been heard of the matter since then, but it is expected that the proposal will be renewed in a few days. Count von Bernstorff probably will handle the arrangements personally through the State Department.

Captain Paul Koenig, Commander of the Deutschland, today officially reported his arrival at New London to Count von Bernstorff, saying that he had brought the Embassy a packet of dispatches from Berlin. A number of the dispatches are believed to be duplicates of those supposed to have been lost with the Bremen. Dr. Georg Ahrens, an attaché of the Embassy, was sent to New London as the personal representative of the Ambassador, who will follow later.

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TELL OF MAIL SEIZURE.

Germans Report British Took Off All from Two Dutch Ships.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Dutch steamers Nickerie, from the West Indies, and Zeelandia, from South America, were forced by the British authorities to leave their mails in England, the Overseas News Agency announces.

The steamer Nickerie, a Dutch West Indian liner homeward bound, was taken into Zeebrugge on Oct. 22 by German torpedo boats, according to a dispatch from The Hague on Oct. 25. The Nickerie was allowed to proceed, it was stated, after the chief cook, an Italian of military age, who signed at New York, had been taken off.

WOULD LET 'TOMMY' VOTE.

Asquith Favors a Bill Affecting Sailors and Munitions Men, Too.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Discussing in the House of Commons the Register bill to make provision for the possibility of a general election in war time, Premier Asquith announced today that the Government was anxious to give the soldiers, sailors, and munition workers opportunity to participate in any such election, and that it would introduce a bill to that effect.

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Mid-Week Pictorial
of The New York Times.

Issue Nov. 2d
All News Stands.

24 Pages—over 50 pictures, all in incomparable Rotogravure. Only exclusive Rotogravure publication in the United States.

This Week's Features:

NAVIES OF EUROPE
A two-page perspective map of the world showing location and naval bases of the globe-encircling fleets of the warring powers of Europe.

WILSON AND HUGHES ON THE STUMP
Two pages of remarkable photographs showing 18 poses and characteristic expressions of both Hughes and Wilson in the course of their recent historic utterances.

BELGIUM'S ARK OF SAFETY
An interesting sketch with beautiful and historic pictures on the unconquered little corner of Belgium where Albert makes his home.

WHERE THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT
Impressive pictures of Combles, the historic village, after the storm of battle had passed over it.

HOW A BATTLE IS FOUGHT
A series of photographs illustrating the initial advance of an army, the struggle and the melancholy result—real fighting—two pages.

GERMANY'S WAR BRAINS
New pictures of Mackensen, Hindenburg, Leopold and Winninger.

CAROL I. BRIDGE
A rare picture of the world-famous Danube bridge destroyed by the Rumanians in their retreat.

WHERE NEW YORK TROOPS CAMPED
A panoramic view of the New York Camps at McAllen, Texas.

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30,000 WILL MARCH IN WILSON'S HONOR

Climax of President's Campaign to be Reached in This City Tonight.

GREAT MEETING AT GARDEN

Business Men at the Waldorf and Young Men at Cooper Union Will Also Line—C.F. Murphy to March.

The climax of the Wilson campaign will be reached today when the President arrives in this city. It will be his first—and only—official visit here as a candidate for re-election and his followers are ready to give him a reception which, they hope, will live in history.

The President is to make three speeches, one in the afternoon at the Waldorf before the Wilson Business Men's League, one in the evening at Madison Square Garden and after that another at Cooper Union. It is possible that he will address overflow meetings at both places.

Tammany plans to outdo itself in giving a welcome to the President. There will be a big parade converging at the Garden, and the Fourteenth Street organization figures on having 15,000 of the faithful in line. Other Democratic organizations are expected to swell this figure by as many more. A feature of the parade will be a contingent of 6,000 young men, who will march from the Garden to Cooper Union, where they will be addressed by the President.

Word went out to the Tammany district leaders yesterday to get out and hustle. Charles F. Murphy will be in line, marching with the Sachems. Every other district leader is expected to be at the head of a delegation from his district. There will be bands, red fire, and transparencies.

Sheriff Alfred E. Smith is in charge of the arrangements, assisted by Thomas F. McAvoy and Frank F. Goodwin. The parade will form on Broadway, near Sixtieth Street, and march direct to the Garden. The 6,000 young men, made up of 300 from each Assembly district, will fall out at Twenty-seventh Street and march to Cooper Union. Many of these youths will be dressed to represent Uncle Sam, George Washington, and Indians.

Members of the Wilson and Marshall clubs of the city will have many men in the parade. They will march down Eighth Avenue, the column consisting of five divisions representing all the boroughs of the city. The Manhattan division will form at Sixtieth Street and Central Park West, the Brooklyn division at Columbus Circle, the Bronx division in Sixtieth Street, west of Broadway, and the division of professional and business men in Fifty-eighth Street, east of Broadway.

The legends on some of the banners will read: "British losses on the Somme 3,000 a day; Hughes says Wilson's peace policy is wrong"; "If you find an issue, take it to Mr. Hughes"; "Roosevelt wants war; I'm in complete accord with Roosevelt—Hughes"; "Our honor is safe with Wilson—ex-President Taft"; "With Wilson you have peace and prosperity; with Hughes you have Teddy and war"; "Speaking of bread lines, ask the G. O. P. about that 1907 panic," and "Wilson is fearless, afraid of nothing, afraid of nobody."

So great is the crowd expected at Madison Square Garden that the seating capacity of the auditorium has been increased, accommodation being provided for 14,000 persons. Only a few hundred seats have been reserved for the committee and the organization leaders. The great body of seats will be for the people. The doors of the Garden will be opened at 6 P. M., and admission will be without ticket. There will be at least five overflow meetings, and these will be addressed by the best Democratic orators. An effort is being made to have the President make a five-minute speech at each of these meetings.

The President is due to arrive at the Grand Central Terminal at 9 A. M., and a busy day has been mapped out for him. He will go direct to the home of Colonel E. M. House and remain there until it is time for him to appear at the Waldorf. The luncheon there is set for 1 P. M., and it will be attended by big business men from all over the country, among them many Republicans and Progressives. Delegations will come from practically every State in the Union.

The speakers at the Waldorf luncheon, besides the President, will be Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, and Charles R. Crane, President of the Business Men's League. Those who will occupy seats at the President's table are Governor Fielder of New Jersey, Mayor Mitchel, Cleveland H. Dodge, Colonel E. M. House, W. L. Saunders, Jacob H. Schiff, ex-Governor Walsh of Massachusetts, ex-Governor W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts, and ex-Governor Emmett O'Neal of Alabama.

After the luncheon the President will visit the Sixty-ninth Regiment Bazaar at the armory, Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. Herbert C. Smyth of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan Club invited the President to attend a reception to be given tonight to Samuel Seabury and William F. McCombs at the club, but the President wrote that it would be impossible for him to attend.

The President will remain in the city over night and return to Shadow Lawn early Friday morning.

TO GREET WILSON IN SONG.

"Soul of Old Glory" to be Heard at 69th Armory Bazaar.

If President Wilson attends the Sixty-ninth Regiment bazaar this afternoon, as promised, he will be greeted when he enters the armory by a song, the words of which were composed by Miss Lucy Cleveland, a cousin of President Cleveland, entitled, "The Soul of Old Glory." In a speech last year the President quoted a line from Miss Cleveland's poem and has more than once expressed interest in it.

It will be sung by Mme. Marie Narelle, soprano, who was heard several seasons with John McCormack. Accompanying Mme. Narelle will be a chorus of seventy men and women from the Bohemian Church of New York, who will appear in national costume, and the band of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. To illustrate the song, Ernest Boehm, director for the Universal Film Company, has prepared a series of action pictures depicting scenes from American history.

Wilson Unable to Visit Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—President Wilson today declined an invitation from Mayor Curley to speak in this city before election day. The President's Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, notified the Mayor saying that the President could not undertake any more speaking engagements between now and the opening Congress.

3,603 CIVILIANS KILLED.

Asquith Gives Total of British Who Have Been Victims of War.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Premier Asquith in a written reply to a question in the House of Commons today said:

"The number of British civilians killed, drowned and wounded by the enemy follows: Killed or died of wounds or shock, 589; drowned, 3,014; injured, 1,083."

Three Navigate Tug to Safety.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Bearhaven dispatch to Lloyd's Agency says that the American tug Vigilant has been brought there in safety by the second mate and two firemen. The Captain and the other members of the crew, who were taken on board the Dutch steamship Ryndam, abandoned the Vigilant 160 miles west of Fastnet. The Ryndam landed the Captain and twelve of the crew at Falmouth.

The New York Times Aeroplane Aloft.

Biplane in Which Victor Carlstrom Will Attempt to Fly from Chicago to New York Today.

TIMES FLIER OFF AT 6 A. M. TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

to the course which he has plotted on his map.

Sun Rises at 6:24, Chicago Time.

The sun rises here at 6:24 (which is, of course, 7:24, New York time) tomorrow morning. Carlstrom expects to be off the ground before 6 o'clock. M. Irmis and William Graff, the mechanics who accompanied the machine from the Curtiss factory at Buffalo, are staying at the field tonight, sharing the rough-and-ready accommodations provided for the men who are regularly on guard to protect the property of the Army Aviation Station, and long before daylight they will be at work by lantern and electric torch to get the machine in readiness. As soon as there is enough daylight for the aviator to discern the principal landmarks from a height of five to eight thousand feet he will set out.

Several oldtime aviation fans of Chicago have been sedulously keeping themselves informed from day to day of the chances of the flier's departure on any given morning and will be on hand to see the beginning of the record-breaking trip; Captain Joseph C. Morrow and Ligutenant Arthur R. Christie, the army officers in chake of the station, expect to see the start, as do Charles Dickinson and James Stephens, President and Vice President of the Aero Club of Illinois.

The mail for the trip, which is still being collected by THE NEW YORK TIMES staff correspondent up to 9 o'clock tonight, amounting to nearly a hundred letters and to seven or eight hundred post cards, will be taken to the field by the correspondent, and postmarked by a Post Office clerk just before the aviator starts. It will include a number of post cards for Berlin, Germany, to be carried across the ocean by the merchant submarine Deutschland. These cards will make their overland journey through the air and their overseas trip under the water.

Four special letters will be carried outside the mail sack, and a copy of each of the Chicago morning papers of tomorrow morning directed to each morning newspaper in New York. Besides this mail the aviator will carry nothing but a half-dozen hot sandwiches in a nonconducting container and his suitcase.

Interest in the flight in Chicago, which rose to a high pitch on Sunday, when the preparations were completed, and sagged a little under the strain of repeated postponements, is running high again tonight, and the bulletins furnished by the telephone company will be eagerly followed by the aviation enthusiasts of the city.

BULLETINS OF FLIGHT FROM 250 OBSERVERS

Progress Will Be Recorded on the Street, in Hotels, and in Department Stores.

More than 250 observers will watch the progress of THE NEW YORK TIMES aeroplane from the time it leaves the military aviation field at Ashburn, in Chicago, until it passes over Fort Lee Ferry to 126th Street, New York City. These observers are the trained employes of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated companies.

Acting on orders sent out from the main office of the traffic department of the company at 15 Dey Street, these observers will watch for the passage of the aeroplane over their cities, towns, or villages. They have all received time charts, showing at about what hour the machine ought to be seen, and will be ready for it when it passes over.

As soon as Carlstrom takes to the air at Ashburn the observer there, by means of a special wire run into the aviation grounds by the Chicago Telephone Company, will pass the word to the next town in the direct line, Hammond, Ind. In addition, it will be sent by long-distance wire to the office of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company here. From the company's office it will be forwarded by special wire to the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES, where the bulletins will be sent to the various news agencies and to hotels and department stores, where frequent bulletins of the progress of the flight are to be posted throughout the day.

At Hammond the observers will note the minute the aeroplane passes, and in addition to sending word to the next town along the line of direct flight will notify THE TIMES through the telephone company's office. The time of passing is not the only observation that will be made. Each observer has been instructed to make general observations, such as the approximate elevation at which Carlstrom is flying, his speed, and any other feature that may appeal to him.

In addition to the observers in the centres of population, the company has instructed all central stations along the line of flight to watch for the aeroplane. These stations are to gather any messages concerning the passage of the machine, and relay them with all speed to the New York office, from which they will be forwarded to THE TIMES.

Never Out of Sight of Observers.

By this system it is reasonably assured that Carlstrom will never be out of sight of interested observers, and it is expected that reports will be received that will cover every important development of his record-breaking flight.

The progress of the aeroplane will be bulletined in fifteen of the leading hotels of this city, in six of the larger department stores in Manhattan, and in two department stores in Brooklyn, and at the Aero Club of America. In addition, it will be closely followed on the bulletin board of THE TIMES, at Forty-third Street and Broadway, the north end of the Times Building.

Bulletins of every important phase of the flight will be posted on specially prepared bulletin boards. Each bulletin, as soon as received at the Times Annex over the long-distance telephone, will be rushed by special automobile messenger to the various bulletin boards, and thus every one will be able to keep in close touch with the progress of the flight.

Those who watch the progress of the flight on the bulletin boards will be able to see Carlstrom fly over the city, From Port Jervis, N. Y., he will fly to Paterson, N. J., and from there over the Fort Lee ferry at 126th Street. The aeroplane will be plainly seen crossing over the city to the landing place at Governors Island. Riverside Drive, Central Park, other open spaces, and the roofs of houses and office buildings will be vantage points from which to see the finish of the flight.

As Carlstrom will be flying at about 100 miles an hour, as soon as he is reported passing Port Jervis, N. Y., those who wish to see him go by should leave the bulletins and tickers and seek their vantage points.

Mail by The Times Aeroplane.

More than 1,000 postcards and letters will be brought from Chicago by THE NEW YORK TIMES aeroplane, which was especially authorized to carry mail by the Post Office Department. These postcards and letters are addressed to persons all over the world, the greater number, however, being sent to persons in Greater New York.

All the missives bear marks showing that they were carried by THE TIMES aeroplane, and it is requested that every person receiving one notify THE NEW YORK TIMES by calling Bryant 1000 on the telephone and stating the exact hour and minute the postman delivered it.

First Chicago-New York Trial.

Te first attempt to fly from Chicago to New York was made in 1910, when Eugene B. Ely and a number of others competed for the $25,000 prize offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Evening Post, and for the $5,000 prize offered by Clifford B. Harmon. The fliers experienced a great deal of trouble, due in most cases to the inferior equipment of the day, and Ely was forced to give up the attempt after his 50-horsepower Curtiss biplane broke down about thirty-two miles from the starting point.

Later in 1910 Ely was the first aviator to fly from the deck of a warship to land, and back again. He was killed on Oct. 10, 1911, when he fell with his machine at the State Fair Grounds in Macon, Ga.

Previous Distance Records.

The world's record for non-stop flight was made on June 20-21 of this year, when Sub-Lieutenant Antoine Marchal of the French Air Service flew more than 800 miles before forced by engine trouble to alight. He ascended at Nancy, in France, and after flying across Berlin, on which he dropped proclamations, went on to Cheim, in Austrian Poland, where he came down and was taken prisoner.

Before this, in September, 1913, Roland Garros established the world's record for a combined flight over land and water, when he flew from Frejus, near Cannes, in France, to Bizerta, near Tunis. He crossed the Mediterranean, his flight measuring about 558 miles and taking seven hours and forty-five minutes for its completion. His average speed was about seventy miles an hour. The non-stop record before this was made in July, 1913, by Deroye, who flew his Blériot monoplane 486 miles in a straight line.

As far back as May, 1911, Roland Garros and André Beaumont flew 401 miles in the Paris-Turin race without stop.

On May 21 of this year Victor Carlstrom established the American cross-country record for flight with one passenger when he flew from Newport News to Sheepshead Bay, a distance of 416 miles. This would also have been the record for pilot alone. His time for this flight was 4 hours and 1 minute. In November, 1915, Carlstrom flew alone from Toronto to this city, a distance of 600 miles. On this flight, however, he was forced to make a stop at Binghamton, N. Y., and it did not constitute a record.

On Aug. 26 of this year he flew 641 miles with one passenger in 8 hours and 40 minutes when contesting for the Curtiss trophy. This flight was made over a fifty-one-mile course and set a new American record for distance covered in one day. He made three stops, once for motor trouble and twice to replenish his fuel supply.

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HARD FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

Russians Pressed Back by Teutons South of Brzezany.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—Fierce battles between Austro-German forces and Russian troops are taking place south of Brzezany, on the Zlota Lipa River, in Galicia, says the Russian official statement issued today. In the region of Michishcu Wood superior Teuton forces pressed back the Russian troops to the southern portion of the wood. Following is the statement:

South of Brzezany, in the region of Michishcu and Lipsitadolna, and east of the village of Svistelniki, fierce battles are taking place. In the region of Michiscu Wood the enemy, after a fierce bombardment by his heavy artillery, attacked our detachments with superior forces, and in spite of their stubborn resistance pressed them back in the southern part of the above wood. In the region of the village of Lipsitadolna and Svistelniki the enemy attack was repelled, with heavy losses to him.

In the wooded Carpathians the enemy, who attempted to attack our position eight versts south of Pneva, met with no success.

BERLIN, Nov. 1. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Strong efforts were made by the Russians yesterday to recapture positions taken by the Austro-German forces on the Narayuvka River, in Galicia, southeast of Lemberg. The Russians charged five times, says today's official statement, but were defeated, with heavy losses. The text of the German statement regarding the eastern front follows:

Eastern theatre: Army group of Prince Leopold—The Russians, after strong artillery activity, launched in the evening counterattacks against the positions on the east bank of the river Narayuvka, conquered by us on Oct. 30. They failed five times, under sanguinary losses. The Turkish troops also held conquered terrain and repulsed a counterattack that the enemy had launched at one place.

On the Bystritsa, at Solotvina, Austro-Hungarian troops repulsed hostile detachments by fire.

Commemorate Coronel Battle.

BERLIN, Nov. 1. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today being the second anniversary of the sea battle off Coronel, Chile, where Admiral Count von Spee, Commander of the German squadron in Pacific waters, defeated the British squadron under Rear Admiral Craddock, the German newspapers print long articles in commemoration of the German victory. They also recall the death of the German Admiral in the subsequent battle with a British squadron commanded by Vice Admiral Sturdee off the Falkland Islands.

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OUR Label guarantees that Quality of Peltry and Expert Workmanship which has been the Standard among High-Grade Furriers for Nearly a Century.
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Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
NEW!—For Motorists.
Women's Reversible Motor Coats of Leather, $60

Illustrated at left. Two coats in one—equally attractive and practical for both motor and street wear. Made of English tan eather with reverse side of gabardine. If you want something NEW in a motor coat see this one today.

Also—Women's Fur-Lined Motor Coats at $115
Special for today only. Fine all-wool velour coats, lined with full-furred muskrat. Collar of coat is in deep sailor effect, made of genuine beaver with large cuffs to match. *6th Floor.*

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Including models lately received from Paris and introduced at the
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The Largest and most Individual Collection Shown in America

FUR LINED OVERCOATS

Smart New Models for Young Men and the Ever Popular Staple Styles
Unusual to a marked degree is the splendid assortment of Fur-lined Overcoats which we are showing this year. It is in every respect
The most complete collection we have ever displayed
Special attention and exceptional care have been given to the production of
Distinctive Coats for Young Men
SOME of these are form fitting, with high vent in the back and cut to approved walking length. The shells are of "Burberry" fabrics, favored for their "warmth without weight" qualities. One of these is shown in *illustration B.*
Conservative Models are Equally Popular
—therefore we are showing a variety of them, incorporating many new and desirable features. The large, double breasted coats with large shawl collars, one of them shown in *illustration A,* are well represented.

—and now a word about Prices!
This entire stock was selected early in the year at price concessions that were unparalleled. These savings, passed on to you, are reflected in the prices of these garments. Just how very low they are you may convince yourself of by comparing them with the prices asked elsewhere for identical merchandise.
"You have the best Fur Coat Value in Town"
said a customer to us last Tuesday as he purchased a mink-lined coat for $297.00. "Before buying a coat at such a price I naturally shopped pretty carefully all over town, and know what I am talking about."
An early purchase is advised because the continually advancing fur market makes it unlikely that we shall be able to obtain more of these coats to sell at the prices quoted here.

$42.50
Black or Oxford shells, muskrat lined with full size skins. Collars are either Persian Lamb or Nutria. Regulation double breasted, shawl collar model.

$52.50
Double Breasted Black or Oxford Kersey shells, shawl collars of either Beaver, Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat.) Linings are of Muskrat Backs.

$59.75
Marmot lined coats with black or Oxford shells. The Oxford coats have Beaver collars and the black coats have Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) collars. All coats are double breasted with shawl collars.

$74.75
Lined with heavily furred Northern Muskrat, shells of either Black or Oxford broadcloth. Collars of solid Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) or Northern Otter. Double breasted, shawl collar.

$94.50
Coats lined with Northern Muskrat, of which backs only were used. Shell of fine quality Black or Oxford broadcloth, with long, fur collar of Northern Otter or Beaver. Cut along the staple Ulster lines. Double breasted with shawl collar.

Direct Elevators to the Men's Clothing Department in the Men's Corner, Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.
Fifth Floor

$139.00
Imported Burberry fleece shells, with Northern Muskrat linings. Collars of Beaver, Otter or Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat). Several handsome models. The Hudson Seal collars are Notch style, the backs are belted. A variety of colors.

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SAYS BRYAN MADE A DEAL WITH DUMBA

Gifford Pinchot Charges a Memorandum as to U-Boat Warfare Was Agreed To

BEFORE LUSITANIA SINKING

No Attacks on Ships with Americans if Wilson Warned Them Off Vessels with Contraband.

The Republican attack on the Wilson Administration, which was based on the sinking of the Lusitania, was switched yesterday from the question whether there was a postscript added to the Lusitania note, to the question whether Secretary Bryan made an agreement with the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, previous to the sinking of the Cunard steamship.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, made public a letter from Gifford Pinchot to Mr. Bryan in which Mr. Pinchot said that he had reason to believe that a memorandum was drafted by Bryan and Dumba, whereby it was agreed that Germany would cease submarine attacks on vessels carrying Americans and not contraband of war, provided the United States Government would suggest that citizens no longer take passage on vessels carrying contraband and issue a proclamation warning citizens to that effect. Mr. Pinchot proceeds to argue that if any such memorandum was in effect at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania, "the responsibility for the death of 102 Americans lies between the German Government and the Wilson Administration."

Mr. Pinchot's letter was in reply to a letter sent by Mr. Bryan who complained of statements Mr. Pinchot was making in campaign speeches on this subject. Mr. Willcox said that Mr. Pinchot sent the letter privately to Mr. Bryan, but had received no answer. The Pinchot letter, as made public by Chairman Willcox, reads:

Oct. 21, 1916.

"Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:

"My dear Sir: Your letter of Oct. 3 concerning the so-called Dumba incident was delayed in reaching me. It was promptly acknowledged by wire, and is now answered. Your letter said:

I am amazed to receive from a North Carolina friend a copy of a letter in which you give currency to a malicious misrepresentation which has been refuted so often and so publicly that I did not expect it to be repeated. That you may know the facts, I beg to inclose an extract from a speech made at Mohonk last May.

"I have carefully read the speech inclosed, and also your Madison Square Garden speech of June 27, 1915, in which this matter is referred to. Neither one even mentions the essential point.

"The heart of the so-called Dumba incident is this:

"It has been publicly stated (and I personally have reason to believe) that there exists and is on file a memorandum agreed to by yourself and the Austrian Ambassador early in April, 1915, which embodies the result of several conferences between you, and reads as follows:

Germany is willing to discontinue submarine attacks on vessels aboard which it is known there are United States citizens, unless such vessels are known to be carrying contraband of war.

Provided:

First—That the United States publicly suggests that citizens of the United States in the future do not take passage on vessels known to be carrying contraband of war.

Second—That provision be made for such passenger boats.

Third—Proclamation to be issued by the President of the United States advising United States citizens that they must not in the future take passage aboard vessels sailing under a belligerent flag which are carrying contraband of war, either from the United States or from any other point anywhere from any other country in the world.

"Some fifteen months have elapsed since this memorandum was first published. It has been widely printed. You have discussed the Dumba incident repeatedly in public. Yet I am unable to find that you have ever made a specific denial of the memorandum.

"The memorandum by itself completely justifies my statement, which amazed you, that the President had actually let her (Germany) know secretly at the time, by the mouth of his Secretary of State through the Austrian Ambassador, that what he said (in his 'strict accountability note) he did not mean. Furthermore, we know from American travelers and correspondents and from the German press that Germany thought she had reason to believe the President did not mean what he said.

"The Dumba-Bryan memorandum was made before the sinking of the Lusitania.

"Under the terms of the memorandum the German Government was justified in believing that if the Lusitania was sunk the Wilson Administration would do what in fact it did do; that is, nothing. The Lusitania had 'United States citizens' on board, but she was a vessel 'known to be carrying contraband of war.' Therefore, under the memorandum, it was legitimate to sink her.

Holds Americans Were Unprotected.

"If the facts as stated and never denied are true, then the Germans had every reason to believe that the Wilson Administration would take no action to save Americans who were about to sail on the Lusitania. Americans on board a ship carrying contraband were without protection under the memorandum.

"The existence of the memorandum explains as nothing else has done why the Government of the United States did not demand the recall of the German Ambassador when he advertised in the public press that Germany proposed to kill American citizens on the high seas. It was in accordance with the memorandum.

"Belief in the existence of the memorandum is strengthened by your statement of June 15, 1915, given out through The Associated Press, in which you advocated that the United States should take action which would prevent American citizens from traveling on belligerent ships of on American ships carrying contraband. This covers the two important provisos in the memorandum.

"I am anxious to do you no injustice. Therefore, I ask you, in order to make this matter entirely clear, to answer 'Yes' or 'No' to the following questions. And I suggest that, in fairness to yourself and the American people, a repetition of vague declarations and indignant protests will not answer. We have a right to know.

"First, did you agree to consent to the memorandum quoted above, or to the substance of it?

"Second, was that memorandum or the substance of it in effect at the time the Lusitania was sunk?

"If the memorandum was in effect when the Lusitania was sunk, then the responsibility for the deaths of 102 American lies between the German Government and the Wilson Administration.

"You have repeatedly said that President Wilson approved your course. Last May, at Lake Mohonk, you said:

You will have to cease criticising me for the Dumba incident, for he (the President) knew all about it and neither at that time nor since complained of anything said.

"Very well. In that case a heavy burden is shifted from you to your Chief.

"Understand me clearly. I do not charge that the Administration deliberately consented to the killing of American citizens. What I do say is that if these facts are true, then it is also true that the weakness of the Wilson Administration and its desire for peace at any price were directly responsible for the death of Americans on the Lusitania.

"In deference to your protest of Oct. 3, I stopped using in my campaign speeches the material to which you objected until I could find time to prepare and forward this open letter. Now that I have done so, I shall, while awaiting your answer, go on telling the facts.

"Very truly yours,

"GIFFORD PINCHOT."

Cannot See That Lodge Retracted.

Chairman Willcox commented briefly on Senator Lodge's speech Tuesday night in which the Senator shifted responsibility for the "postscript" charge to ex-Assistant Secretary Breckinridge.

"I have read Senator Lodge's speech and I can't see that he retracted anything in it, as reported in some of the papers here," Mr. Willcox said. "Mr. Lodge simply said that he would accept the President's denial. I, too, accept as unqualifiedly true that there was no postscript if the President says so. But that doesn't end it by any means. According to some of the accounts it wasn't a postscript, but an additional note. There can be no question that there is more to the charge than has been brought out thus far."

Mr. Willcox said, however, that he had no further disclosures in the matter to make public at the present time.

Officials Knew of No "Memorandum."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Officials of the State Department said tonight that had never heard of any agreement between William J. Bryan, when Secretary of State, and Dr. Constantin Dumba, then Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, by which Germany was to abandon submarine attacks on merchantmen without warning in consideration of a proclamation by the President, telling American citizens not to take passage on belligerent vessels carrying contraband, if there was any memorandum of this agreement on file in the State Department, as charged by Gifford Pinchot, they had never seen it, officials said.

One official said that no such agreement could become effective without the approval of President Wilson and the President's position has been shown in resisting the attempt in Congress to adopt the McLemore resolution.

COLONEL ONCE FOR PEACE.

Amos Pinchot Says 1912 Moose Platform Deplored War.

Amos Pinchot, one of the organizers of the Progressive Party in 1912, addressed an open letter to Colonel Roosevelt yesterday, which was given out by the Democratic National Committee, in which he accused the Colonel of having been a "pacifist" four years ago and of having suppressed, along with George W. Perkins, a part of the platform of the 1912 Progressive Convention calling for the prosecution of industrial monopolies "under a strengthened and simplified" Sherman anti-trust law. He said the Colonel and Mr. Perkins sent a request secretly to the press associations asking them to cut out this anti-trust plank from their reports of the platform on the ground that it was read and voted by mistake. Later, according to Mr. Pinchot, they caused the platform to be distributed without this plank.

After calling the Colonel's attention to his speech in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn on Oct. 28, in which he accused the President of negligence, cowardice, and hypocrisy because he "allowed three and a half years to go by without making any preparation for war," Mr. Pinchot said:

"Do you remember, Colonel Roosevelt, that when Mr. Wilson became President you were not for building up the navy? On the contrary, just four years ago, i. e., in October, 1912, you were a pacifist. You were busily engaged in running for the Presidency on an out-and-out pacifist platform.

Of the alleged suppression of the anti-trust section of the Progressive platform Mr. Pinchot said:

"You were in a position where you had to choose between leaving the anti-trust section in the platform and driving out of the Progressive Party the checkbooks of the trust barons, who were at that time under fire from Congress and the courts, may or may not be a sufficient excuse, according to the way you look at it. The whole matter is without importance at this writing except to show whatever remained as the Progressive platform of 1912, after you and Mr. Perkins got through with it, did not remain without your consent and knowledge."

COLONEL ATTACKS ELIOT.

Says His Support of the President Is "Morally Mischievous."

Colonel Roosevelt attacks President Wilson with fresh vigor in a long article under the title, "Good Americans Should Support Mr. Hughes," published in the current issue of The Metropolitan Magazine. At the end of the article the Colonel asserts that it is no pleasure for him to attack Mr. Wilson. In his introduction he devotes considerable space to a criticism of President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard for his support of the President.

"It must be said with all possible emphasis that, in this crisis of the nation's history, ex-President Eliot has used his great influence and honored name against the cause of patriotism and against the cause of international duty," says the Colonel. "His verbal tributes to these causes are morally mischievous when coupled with his support of Mr. Wilson.

"Mr. Eliot's name means much. He has been accepted as a guide to idealism in social and international matters. Yet during these last two years our admiration for him as a teacher of moral ideals must be on a par with our admiration for the skill of a chauffeur who puts on the emergency brake, and then throws the clutch into high speed.

"President Wilson has referred to the men fighting in Europe as 'madmen.' He has not differentiated in any way among them. Such failure to differentiate is in itself a gross offense against international morality. If the Belgians fighting for Belgium are 'madmen,' then the men of Bunker Hill and Yorktown were lunatics indeed. Either President Wilson does not mean what he says, or else he condemns all struggles for freedom as sinful, including our own struggle.

He closes the article with an appeal for support of Mr. Hughes on the ground that he is a man of his word, and on the strengtht of his record as Governor of New York, which showed him to be honest, fearless, and incapable of being influenced by the pressure of special interests or corrupt politicians.

RESENT ATTACK ON DANIELS

But Applause Mingles with Hisses as Lawyer Criticises Him.

Hisses and handclapping greeted an attack on Secretary of the Navy Daniels by Frank J. Hogan, a Washington lawyer, in a speech last night at the eighth semi-annual dinner of the Carpet Association of America at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"Having been informed that this dinner is non-partisan and non-political," began Mr. Hogan, "I will not be able to tell you that the Secretary of the Navy is an old—," but the remainder of the sentence was lost in handclapping and hisses. When Mr. Hogan later bitterly assailed the Adamson law and the circumstances of its passage, one or two of the diners left the room.

More than 800 persons attended the dinner. Ex-Comptroller Herman Metz, Frank Alvah Parsons, and the Rev. Dr. W. Warren Giles were among the speakers. Others at the speakers' table were Senator Ogden L. Mills, Benjamin Stern, Julius Kruseiman, Percy S. Straus, Benedict J. Greenhut, and Myron Robinson, the President of the Carpet Association.

WANTS HUGHES DEFEATED.

Railway Men's Journal Says He Is the Anti-Union Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The Locomotive Firemen's and Engineers' Magazine for November, out today, in its leading editorial, discussing the Adamson eight-hour law, says in part:

"It must be clear to every man who earns a living as a railroad employe that in voting against Mr. Hughes at the coming election he is voting for better wage and employment conditions, for the protection of his home and fireside, and the furtherance of the wellbeing of his family and himself. We have absolutely no doubt that Mr. Hughes owes his nomination to Wall Street, to the powers of wealth and special privilege, to the big, employing interest—in short, to the master class—and that these interests are spending enormous sums of money in an effort to elect him President of the United States.

"Why is it that the manufacturers' associations, Chambers of Commerce, non-union employers, and all the interests that are opposed to organized labor are so actively and earnestly supporting Mr. Hughes's candidacy for the Presidency?"

COUNT ON LA FOLLETTE.

His Wisconsin Followers Believe Senator Is for Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—His supporters argue that Robert M. La Follette, Republican candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, is for Hughes for President. The Senator, in his speeches, has not taken this stand in so many words, but Monday night, in an address here, he bitterly assailed the Administration of Woodrow Wilson. He also went after Taft and Roosevelt, and he left Mr. Hughes very much alone.

Walter Drew, Assistant Attorney General of Wisconsin, for several years right hand man to La Follette, in an open interview today came out for Hughes, asserting that a "Progressive Republican, especially a Wisconsin Progressive, cannot logically do otherwise."

The Senator's followers recall that shortly after the Chicago Convention La Follette came out with an indorsement of Hughes in a signed editorial in his magazine.

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Paderewski at Carnegie Hall on November 5

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PRESIDENT STRONG IN SOUTHERN TIER

May Carry Chemung and Will Cut Republican Majorities in Other Counties.

LABOR TREND CONFUSING

Wilson Leads Among Railroad Men, Hughes Among Other Workers Polled—Farm Drift to Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—In the southern tier of counties in New York State Woodrow Wilson will run ahead of the Democratic State ticket. Some Democratic leaders express the belief that Chemung County, in the heart of the southern tier, will be carried by the President, though normally Republican. Chemung in recent years had showed Democratic leanings, but the Republican leaders assert that the county will be carried for Hughes. This is borne out by the estimate of impartial observers, who look for a Republican majority of 700 in Chemung. The Democratic leaders here concede the other southern tier counties to Hughes, though by less than the normal Republican majorities.

There is a considerable railroad vote throughout this section of the State, especially in Chemung, Tioga, and Steuben. The bulk of this, however, is not a brotherhood vote. It represents men working in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lackawanna here and in the Lehigh Valley shops at Waverly. Canvasses indicate that in the Pennsylvania shops the vote will divide about evenly between Wilson and Hughes. About 700 men are employed in these shops. In the Lackawanna shops, where about 400 men are at work, the vote will favor Wilson on a 70-30 per cent. basis.

In Steuben County, where most of the railroad men reside, the slump in the Republican vote, according to all estimates, will be the biggest. Under old conditions Steuben could be depended upon to give a Republican majority of about 5,000 in a Presidential year. Recently the county has not done so well. There has been a shift strongly favoring the Democrats. It was shown four years ago and again in the Gubernatorial election in 1914. This year the most optimistic forecasts from Republican sources do not claim the county for Hughes by more than 2,500.

Governor Whitman will run ahead of Hughes in Steuben, Chemung, and Schuyler Counties. In Tioga and Tompkins, which are rural, the two candidates, it is estimated, will run about even.

Democrats Hope to Get Chemung.

Daniel Sheehan, ex-Mayor of this city, who is leader of the Democratic forces in Chemung, told the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that he expected to see Wilson carry this county by 500 or less. Four years ago, according to the tabulated returns, he lost, having a majority in Chemung over Taft and Roosevelt combined by only forty-two votes. The Democrats declare that the tabulated figures are incorrect and that he really had a majority. He carried the county of course.

The Democrats would feel more certain of their ground here, but for the fact that there has been a very large influx of labor to this city, most of which has come from strongly Republican counties across the Pennsylvania border. The Republicans are banking very heavily on these newcomers, a majority of whom have registered. The registration in Chemung this year is 1,500 ahead of two years ago and 2,500 in advance of 1912. The expansion of the industries which brought the strangers from across the border has been attended by prosperity which the Democrats believe will be reflected in the voting next Tuesday.

Here is a table showing the probable Republican majorities in southern tier counties, as compared with the combined Republican and Progressive majorities in 1912 and 1914.

Counties.	1916.	1912.	1914.
Chemung	700	42	396
Schuyler	600	760	795
Steuben	2,000	2,699	2,232
Tioga	1,200	1,294	1,120
Tompkins	1,500	1,053	2,129
Total	6,000	5,848	6,672

Labor Polls Favoring Hughes.

The disaffection of labor in this section does not appear to have assumed proportions that will menace Hughes or the Republican State ticket. Secret polls taken in Schuyler County among the workers at the plant of the Shepherd Electric Crane Company at Montour Falls, for instance, gave Hughes 216 to 124 for Wilson. A poll taken at the plant of the Cronk Carrier Company gave Hughes and Whitman each 49 to 10 for Wilson and 8 for Seabury. At the big plant of the Morrow Manufacturing Company here, where about 4,500 men are employed, polls have been taken indicating that about two-thirds of the voters there will support the Republican candidates, including Hughes. The drift in the railroad vote from Hughes to Wilson is estimated at about 300 out of a total of 1,000.

In Steuben County, the City of Hornell, a railroad centre, and the City of Corning, where many railroad workers vote, probably will go Democratic by from 400 to 500. The Republican leaders are not willing to concede Corning. In that city, however, the strong feeling in favor of Wilson in indicated by the frequency with which his pictures appear in the windows of dwellings, especially in districts where workingmen live.

Tioga, Tompkins and Schuyler are almost exclusively agricultural counties. H. H. Graham, Chairman of the Schuyler County Republican Committee, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this evening that in canvassing his district he had run across about five Republican farmers to each of the twenty election districts in the county who were going to vote for Wilson because "he has kept us out of war."

Frederick W. Palmer, who is employed by a railroad as boss of a gravel pit and who is a brother of ex-Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, the Democratic leader of Pennsylvania and candidate for United States Senator, who at one time was regarded as the spokesman for President Wilson in the House of Representatives, is the candidate for Congress from the Thirty-seventh District, comprising the counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins. He is giving Congressman Pratt, the Republican incumbent, who is up for re-election, a lively fight. On his way through this section today President Wilson told Democratic leaders whom he met that he was more anxious to see Palmer carry the district than he was to receive a majority for himself in the five counties.

Both Republicans and Democrats are carrying on an active campaign, but there are signs of apathy among the voters. The Republicans had a mass-meeting last night which was addressed by Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France; Job E. Hedges, and Jacob Sloat Fassett, who for so many years has been the controlling factor in Republican politics in the Thirty-seventh Congressional District. This meeting was said to have been the first at which there was a very large attendance. At earlier gatherings Republicans as well as Democratic orators in this section have been speaking before houses only two-thirds filled. The people seem too busy making money to bother much about politics.

There are rumors in Republican circles here that Mr. Fassett, who during the last few years has been striving harder to add to his already large fortune than to retain his grip on the local Republican organization is preparing to "come back" as a candidate for the House of Representatives two years hence. For some reason this is regarded to bode no good in this election to Congressman Pratt. The defeat of Pratt would clear the field for Fassett.

ROOSEVELT ON TRIP TO OHIO

Will Return Quickly for Cooper Union Address Friday Night.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt left New York last evening to deliver two speeches in Ohio in an effort to help the Republicans of that State bring their campaign to an end with a grand flourish. He is scheduled to speak in Toledo and Cleveland today and tomorrow, and then to hurry back to New York for a speech at Cooper Union on Friday night.

He is to make a brief speech on the same night at the National Theatre, at Second Avenue and Houston Street. A close associate of the Colonel promised yesterday that his speech at Cooper Union, which John Wanamaker and a number of other prominent men, had urged him to make, would be "easily the most vigorous speech of the campaign."

EVENING POST FOR WILSON.

Editorial Says Hughes Has Been President's Best Campaigner.

The Evening Post has at last decided to support Wilson for re-election. Early in the campaign that newspaper declared editorially that it intended to weigh carefully the utterances of both candidates before deciding to indorse either. Yesterday The Post's leading editorial said:

"A request comes from a valued reader that The Evening Post declare its preference as between Hughes and Wilson. In common with the great body of independents, The Evening Post entered this campaign with a mind open to conviction. We could not pretend to overlook the serious objections to President Wilson.

"From Mr. Hughes we hoped for an exhilarating campaign, with far-reaching and constructive policies, discussed in an appealing manner and on a high level. He has sorely disappointed all who expected this. His attacks upon Mr. Wilson have been far too sweeping and without a particle of generous recognition. We agree with Professor Bliss Perry in what he has lately written:

"'I like fair play. Having known Woodrow Wilson for nearly twenty-five years as a high-minded gentleman of absolute integrity, of stubborn Scotch-Irish courage, and of passionate devotion to his country, I resent the willful misrepresentation and malignant disparagement which characterize the campaign against him.' In this respect, Mr. Hughes has been the President's best campaigner.'

"Meanwhile, Mr. Wilson has in his speeches shone by contrast. He has known how to be dignified while forcible. And the increasing emphasis which the whole drift of the campaign has placed upon the President's highest service to the country—his maintenance of peace with honor—has been unmistakable. His re-election would be the strongest kind of peace mandate from the people of the United States. It is mainly for this reason that The Evening Post, without abating its recorded criticisms of President Wilson a jot, believes that a victory for Mr. Wilson next Tuesday would be for the good of the country."

Illness Retires Borah.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—Senator Borah of Idaho, who was forced to give up his speaking tour for Hughes because of illness, passed through here today en route to Chicago. The Senator is in a weakened condition as a result of the strenuous campaign he has been waging and has been advised to abandon all his speaking engagements. His condition became serious while he was speaking in Fond du Lac Monday night.

DEFENDS BROTHERHOODS.

Marshall Points to Roosevelt and Taft "Surrenders."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall and ex-Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer were the principal speakers at a Democratic rally here tonight. The Vice President declared that this country must face new conditions "in which the people shall say whether they will have the disputes of classes settled peaceably or by the costly struggles which have marked such differences in the past."

"If there was nothing radically wrong," he said, "in the United States Steel Corporation going to Theodore Roosevelt as President and getting an advance pardon for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law in absorbing the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company, and if there was nothing wrong in the wool interests of the country forcing the Republican tariff law, what Mr. Taft, in his Administration, characterized as the 'infamous schedule K,' is there anything so terribly wrong in the workingmen of this country going to Washinton and chokin a little justice out of the railroads?"

Mr. Palmer declared that in his campaign Pennsylvania had entered the list of doubtful States.

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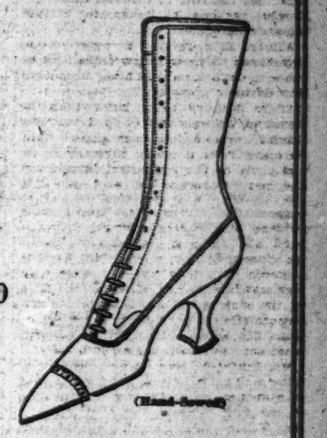

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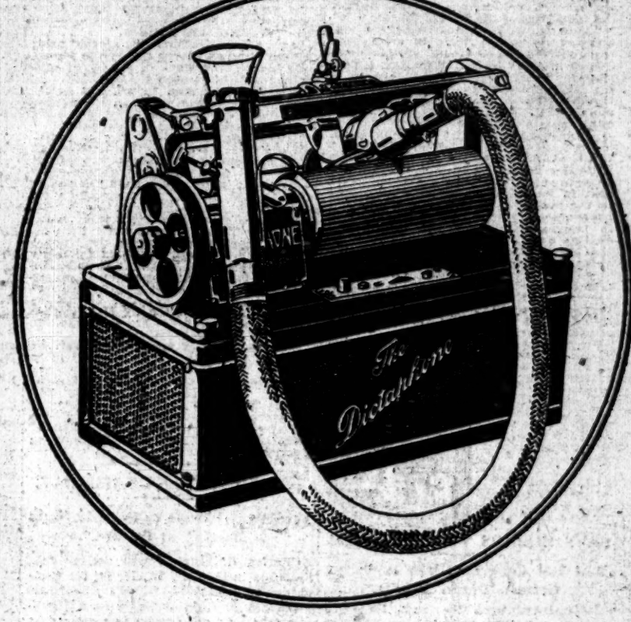

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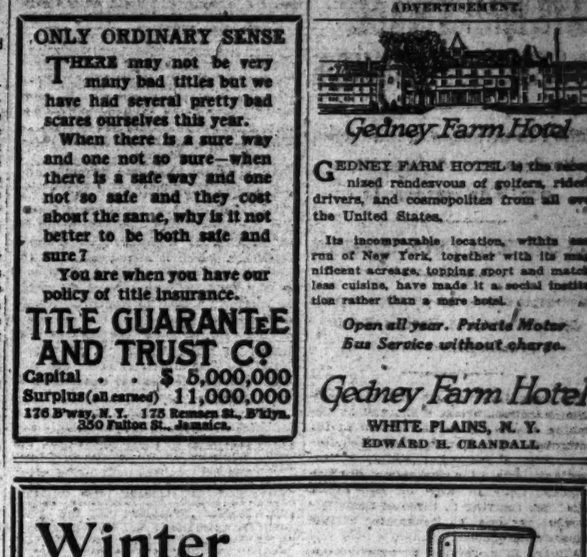

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WHITMAN ATTACKS SEABURY METHODS

Calls His Criticism of Militia Bill "a Descent to the Meanest and Lowest Level."

SIX SPEECHES IN BROOKLYN

Replies to Three of His Opponent's Challenges and Praises Food Commissioner Dillon.

Governor Whitman spoke at six meetings in Brooklyn last night and at Columbia University in Manhattan in the afternoon. The Governor attacked former Justice Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, more vigorously than in any of his recent speeches, replying to three of Seabury's challenges, one challenge to declare whether he opposed Seabury's plan "to compel public service corporations to pay taxes on their public franchises at the same valuation that other taxpayers pay on their property."

"Mr. Seabury must know that the Court of Appeals has decided that the fairest way to assess an intangible right to operate on a public highway is on the basis of the capitalization and net earnings," Governor Whitman said. "If Mr. Seabury has a better method to propose the State Tax Department would be glad to hear from him."

The second challenge to which the Governor replied was to declare whether he opposed Seabury's plan "for a genuine executive budget."

"I don't know what his plan is," Governor Whitman said, "but I am in favor of a genuine executive budget. Mr. Seabury, as a former Justice of the Court of Appeals, must know that a revision of the constitution would be needed to put such a plan into effect."

The Governor said he had done all in his power to bring about just such a change, and that it had been provided for in the proposed new constitution which was defeated last year.

The third challenge concerned the increasing of the scope and appropriations of the State Food and Markets Department. Governor Whitman said he favored this plan, and had shown in his administration that he favored it. He called attention to the fact that he had doubled the appropriations for the department, and pointed out that he had left in office a Democrat as the Commissioner of the department, John J. Dillon, who conducted the recent fight of the farmers for higher prices for milk. The Governor reiterated his charge that Mr. Seabury had stolen George W. Perkins's ideas on this subject and others.

His Brooklyn speechmaking tour started at Arcadia Hall, where about 2,000 persons were packed into the auditorium to hear him. It ended with a large mass meeting at Stauch's Casino in Coney Island. He was greeted with enthusiasm at each meeting, and in every case the crowds that assembled to hear him were too great for the capacity of the halls and overflow meetings were held outside.

In his afternoon spech to Columbia students in Earl Hall the Governor attacked Mr. Seabury for his opposition to the Militia Enrollment bill.

"The man who, for the purpose of getting into office, is trying to persuade the public that an honest and patriotic endeavor to defend our institutions is an effort to use power in order to make somebody a soldier whom we don't like, is descending to the meanest and lowest and the most unpatriotic level that it is possible for a man to reach in a political campaign. I am very glad to say that, as far as I have been able to learn, there is only one man in this whole campaign on either side who is making any such charge."

William M. Calder, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, also spoke at the Columbia meeting. Both devoted their speeches to national issues, Mr. Calder attacking the Administration's Mexican policy and Mr. Straus attacking the Adamson Eight-hour law.

Governor Whitman is scheduled to speak at five Republican County Committee meetings in Manhattan tonight.

ROOSEVELT TO THE DUTCH.

Praises Their Defiance of Germany —Deplores 'Cowardly Silence' Here.

The Belgian paper, La Metropole, now published in London, contains in its issue of Oct. 17 a letter from Colonel Roosevelt, which it introduces with the words:

"Our readers cannot have forgotten the ringing 'Appeal to Neutrals' hurled in support of Belgium by the President of the Netherlands section of the League of Neutral Nations, an appeal signed by 150 Dutch intellectuals and supported by the Central Committee of the league.

"The generous declaration of these Dutchmen has found a sympathetic and warm reception in the whole world, but more particularly in high American circles.

"And so the Central Committee of the league has just received from its Honorary President, M. Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the great American Republic, a very fine letter, in which he writes enthusiastically."

A translation of the French text of La Metropole follows:

"It is a duty as well as a pleasure for me to express to you my keen admiration for 'The Appeal to Neutrals,' of which I heartily approve, and which I welcome with enthusiasm. Each word of the eloquent appeal of the Dutch citizens is also the expression of truth, and, in pronouncing themselves with a frankness which forms a pleasing contrast with the cowardly silence of so many neutrals, they deserve the gratitude of all those who love justice and feel themselves filled with horror and indignation in thinking of the wrong done the great cause of civilization by the authors of the crime of 1914.

"Their courageous example is all the more striking and their temerity the more praiseworthy because they are citizens of a little country bordering on a State which is considered to be among the most powerful and which is, at the same time, the most evil and the most devoid of scruples.

"Their attitude also offers a noble contrast with the cowardly silence observed in so unworthy a manner by those who are at present at the head of the Government of my own country, which is much more wealthy and populous, and enjoys a greater relative security. For this reason, alas, her indifference is all the more significant.

"Innocent and unfortunate Belgium has been cruelly violated. She has been treated with superlative brutality by Germany, who has openly and officially despoiled her of her independence. The declarations of the German Government made in the Reichstag Dec. 9, 1915, and April 4, 1916, are an exposition of her formal intentions to maintain Belgium in a state of political, military, and economic dependence.

"For Belgium fully carried out her duties toward herself and other nations, even toward Germany. And Germany, without the shadow of provocation, brutally overran this country. Just now she desires to profit by the evil she has done and to exact the horrible forfeit of forever depriving Belgium of her independence.

"The signers of 'The Appeal to Neutrals' ask the citizens of the civilized countries not now at war to join them in maintaining that it is a crime and an act of war to deprive a State, small or great, of her independence, which shall herself have fully carried out her duties as a member of the family of nations of the civilized world.

"I believe that every free man worthy of the name is not performing his duty if he does not protest with them against such a forfeiture, and I add that every Government of a civilized nation is normally forced to protest. This is particularly true of that which concerns my own country or those who, at the head of the Government, are declaiming speeches for 'peace leagues' and for 'the protection of little States.'

"It seems cowardly and frightfully hypocritical to deliver such speeches and make such theoretical declarations on law and order when one does not take an active part in the misfortunes of Belgium."

HUGHES TURNS EAST PREDICTING VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

hour period of service. This he cited as proof from a high representative of the brotherhoods that the legislation was, as the candidate had declared, "gold-brick" legislation of a dangerous kind.

"The uncertainty of the law," he said, "is recognized in various particulars. It is said just what it will be decided to mean no one can now tell, as it is possible to construe it in several different ways. That is what the General Chairman said.

"In other words, it is not an eight-hour working day at all. I have got here a copy of an article sent out by the General Chairman of the brotherhoods of the Pennsylvania Lines East, and here is what it says: This law does not change the application of the hours of service law; the companies still have the right to work you sixteen hours within any twenty-four consecutive hours, if they so desire.

"I note," he added, "that the chief of one of the locals of the brotherhood has ascertained the effect of the law on those who complete their runs in less than eight hours. He says that if a man makes a 100-mile run in five hours, instead of getting his full day's pay he will get only five-eighths of a day's pay when paid on the eight-hour basis. He also says that formerly the railroad men were entitled to pay for twenty-five miles whenever called out, whether they were used after reporting or not. But the Adamson bill enacts a flat basis of eight hours for the purpose of paying compensation, while on the other hand it does not establish an eight-hour work day.

"That is not any eight-hour work day bill. There was not any eight-hour work day proposition involved at all. Things that are right can walk in their own clothes; we can have things that are right if we go at them in the right way.

"There will be a great many surprises about this bill that you are perhaps little interested in unless you work on railroads, but there are men who are going to find out that even those who were supposed to be benefited by it have got a very beautiful gold brick.

Sums Up His Principles.

"I am opposed to all pork barrel business," Mr. Hughes said in another place. "I am opposed to all logrolling appropriations. I am interested in this campaign simply because I believe there is a great chance to serve the United States in providing businesslike administration; and if they want that kind of thing I am their servant for that purpose.

"We are on the eve of a great national decision. We do not know what the future has in store for our country, we cannot tell exactly what will happen in the next few years, but we can tell what the principles are which we propose to apply to the administration of this Government if we are intrusted with Executive power.

"In the first place, it must not be forgotten that the President is the Executive of the Government. It is his duty to administer the great business affairs of our country, and it is his duty to see that they are administered in a businesslike and efficient manner. We have had a notion, perhaps, that in a country under free institutions public service did not have as high standards as had obtained under some other forms of government. There is no reason in the world why the business of the United States should not be as well administered as any great private business; and I propose, if elected, to call about me the ablest men that I can find to establish the business of this country on a basis which will make our civil service a place of honor and dignity and of benefit to all our people.

"A vote for me is not a vote for war, but it is a vote for maintaining the rights of American citizens throughout the world. We cannot have any prosperity if we enter upon a path of national humiliation. Our prestige depends upon the impression we make, of a courageous, fearless spirit, a spirit of justice, but a spirit which speaks a consciousness of self-respect. There is no hope for lasting peace in this country if we invite insult; if other nations do not have, not merely formally expressed, but actually have a deep regard for our institutions and the character of the people who maintain them. It was the splendid spirit that gave us our country, it was the indomitable spirit which preserved our country during the civil war, that gave us the international influence which we have enjoyed.

"We should not be able either to extend our foreign trade or to meet the opportunities of the twentieth century in the manner in which we should be able to meet them unless we are firm and convincing in the maintenance of American rights and unless the boy that goes to foreign parts to aid this country in extending American enterprise knows that the flag, his flag, is a symbol not only of international justice but of a power that is never misused, but is always ready to protect the lives and property of her citizens."

Dwells on Protective Tariff.

Speaking of what he called a protective tariff to safeguard the industries of this country after the war, when, he said, foreign competition would be renewed by an efficient and trained Europe, Mr. Hughes said:

"This is a very severely practical proposition. We know what happened to us twenty months ago. There are some who say, 'Why, America is ready! Look at great, strong America! Can't America stand anything?' Well, America was just as strong and just as great twenty months ago as it is today. They say 'Well, look at the men in America! Can't they do anything?' I reply, Well, the men in America were just as great twenty months ago as they are today. You have got to have something besides this great, strong America that we talk about in such eloquent phrases, and you have got to have something more than these alert and splendid men. You have got to have business policies that protect the industries of the United States.

"How are we going to avoid these conditions? By sanely building up American enterprise, protecting American industry in every way, and making it possible for business to succeed. I want to see the American name honored throughout the world because it is recognized that we are firmly and consistently maintaining our rights. I want to see American prosperity based on something better than a European war. I want to see efficient administration, with the best men in charge of every department. I want to see government that is sensible and directed according to the merits of a proposition, and not government by hold-up; not government in response to force, not government dealing out gold bricks to this group or that group for the purpose of getting votes. I propose that we have the principles of our institutions maintained, and then we can go forward and meet the competition of the twentieth century, being assured that those living in this favored land will have a fair and square opportunity."

Mr. Hughes spoke today at Sullivan, Linton, Bloomington, Brazil, and Terre Haute. It was a never-ending demonstration which spoke eloquently for the efficiency of the Indiana Republican organization. The Opera House at Brazil, where Mr. Hughes was scheduled to speak at 5 o'clock this afternoon, was crowded two hours before that time.

Mr. Hughes left for New York State shortly after 9 o'clock tonight. He will open his campaign there at Batavia at 11:15 tomorrow morning and will make a two-day tour. Then he will return to New York. He will receive the election returns at the Hotel Astor.

SAYS HUGHES WON'T MEDDLE.

Will Let Congress Pass Embargo, German Organ Thinks.

Commenting upon Charles E. Hughes's reply to a heckler at Columbus, Ind., in which the Republican Presidential candidate declared that he stood for the maintenance of all American rights, including the right of travel and of shipment, thus implying that, if elected, he would not be in favor of placing an embargo upon the shipment of munitions to Europe or barring Americans from the merchant vessels of belligerents, The New Yorker Herold said yesterday morning:

"We do not see how Mr. Hughes could have said any less. Some days before he had declared that he would protest energetically against the blacklist and the mail robberies, as well as insist upon every right possessed by the United States. As long as Congress has not passed an Embargo Act, the President will insist upon the right of the United States to ship munitions. But—and this point is very important—Mr. Hughes as President will not meddle with the affairs of Congress. Mr. Wilson exercised every possible influence upon the representatives of the people in order to thwart an embargo resolution and another regarding warning against traveling in munition-carrying ships. Mr. Hughes will not try to bungle up the work of Congress. He solemnly promised this only a few days ago. He said that he would not try to play the party leader, or the lawmaker, but would be only the executive officer.

"Besides, our readers know that we have never reproached Mr. Wilson for allowing the shipment of munitions. We have only protested against his constant use of the word 'humanity.' We have directed our attacks against his hypocrisy and against his high-handed control of Congress, as well as against the numerous unneutral acts that have been open to observation since the outbreak of the war and which, in every case, were directed against Germany.

"Mr. Hughes has spoken in an open and honorable manner, and, just because he has handled this question so squarely, we are sure that in him we shall have a genuinely neutral President who will not be likely to favor Germany, but who also will not become the servant of the English."

In its evening edition The Herold said: "When Hughes enters the White House next March, the work of supplying munitions will have seen its best days, as the war must come to an end sometime. The embargo question six months from now will not be anywhere near the importance it was a year ago."

Pointing out that there was no essential difference between the Wilson and Hughes programs regarding foreign affairs The New Yorker Volkszeitung said: "Oh, these poor countrymen of ours! How heartily and sincerely we pity them!"

Among German-Americans interviewed by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter little interest seemed to be taken in the Hughes declaration. It was regarded by many as something to which no exception could be taken. Some prominent propagandists had not even read the utterance. Alphonse G. Koebig characterized the position taken by Mr. Hughes as fair and proper Americanism, in line with international law.

At a meeting of the United German Societies of Greater New York held in the New York Mannerchor Hall Tuesday night, Henry Weismann of Brooklyn reassured those present regarding Mr. Hughes's alleged prohibition sentiments by declaring that Mr. Hughes in 1908 had shown himself to be a champion of personal liberty and an opponent of bigotry.

HUGHES TALKS SATURDAY.

Torchlight Parade to Precede Night Meeting at Garden.

Charles E. Hughes will deliver four speeches in this city in closing his campaign on Saturday, it was announced yesterday at Republican National Headquarters. At noon he is to speak at an open-air meeting in Union Square; at 12:45 at the Hughes Alliance at 350 Broadway, and at 1:15 he is scheduled to speak at 233 Lafayette Street.

The Republicans are arranging monster demonstrations to precede his night speech at Madison Square Garden, and it was said yesterday that before beginning to speak Mr. Hughes would review a huge torchlight parade in which the "Wide Awakes," an organization quiescent since the days of Lincoln, would take a prominent part. The famous Columbus, Ohio, Glee Club is also to appear in this parade. It is due to arrive in the city today and to make hotel lobbies and Republican meetings tuneful till Saturday night.

SEES HUGHES VICTORY HERE.

Gov. Whitman Says He Will Carry New York by 100,000.

"With the possible exception of one, Charles E. Hughes will carry every county outside Greater New York," Governor Whitman said yesterday in discussing political conditions throughout New York State as he had found them on his speaking tour. "Governor Hughes's plurality in the State will not be less than 100,000, and I believe that it will exceed that figure," said the Governor.

He was equally optimistic regarding his own chances of election.

WOMEN REVISIT CHICAGO.

Little Heckling of Hughes Campaigners, but Some Egg Throwing.

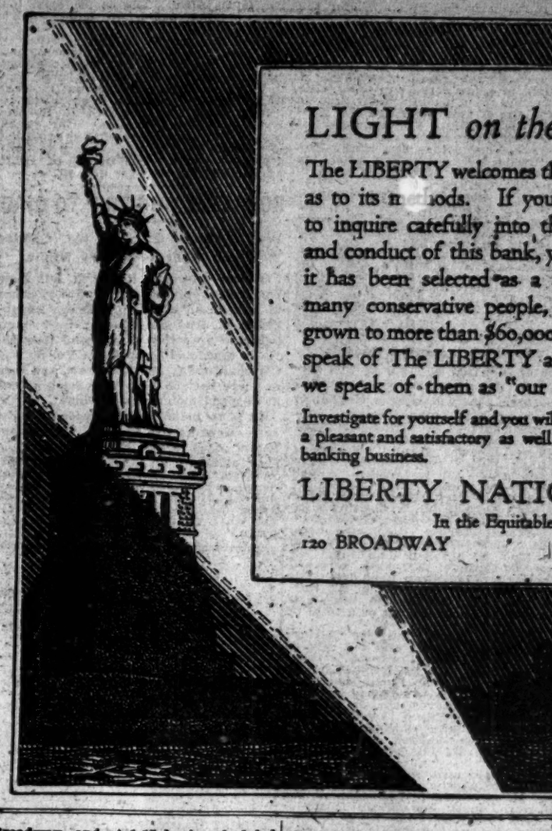
Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Invading Chicago for the second time to plead for votes for Hughes, the women campaigners today found the Windy City slightly more cordial. Heckling was at a minimum. The women, avowedly after the "business women's votes," did not go to the sections where they were so roughly used before. Two indoor meetings and one street corner talk summed up the activities of the day. Miss Elizabeth Freeman and Miss Rita Kieson, the corner campaigners, had to contend with a few Wilson advocates.

The Cohen Grand Opera House was the scene of the biggest meeting, 1,500 persons hearing speeches by Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Miss Mary Antin, Mrs. Raymond Robins, and Dr. Katharine B. Davis. About 800 persons assembled in the old Inter-Ocean Building to hear speeches by Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, Miss Frances Keller, and Mrs. William R. Severin, President of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. The outdoor meeting was held on the steps of the Art Institute. A crowd of nearly 2,000 stretched out from the steps, and although the speeches were inaudible to all save those in the front ranks, the crowd cheered liberally.

There were jeers and interruptions during the meeting in the theatre, and eggs were tossed at the women as they left the theatre by an alley exit and passed into waiting automobiles. Some of the eggs struck the women or the machines. The Hughes women maintain their good nature and finished their speeches in spite of interruptions.

The campaigners left at 1:30 P. M. for Baltimore, where they will hold a night meeting Thursday. The campaign train will arrive in New York at 7:45 P. M. Friday.



LIGHT *on the* LIBERTY

The LIBERTY welcomes the light of investigation as to its methods. If you are interested enough to inquire carefully into the management, policy and conduct of this bank, you will soon learn why it has been selected as a bank of deposit by so many conservative people, why its deposits have grown to more than $60,000,000, why its customers speak of The LIBERTY as "our bank" and why we speak of them as "our family of depositors."

Investigate for yourself and you will find that the LIBERTY is a pleasant and satisfactory as well as a safe place to do your banking business.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
In the Equitable Building
120 BROADWAY at CEDAR STREET

ADVERTISEMENT.

Where Labor Stands To-day on President Wilson and "on the 100% Candidate."

Six Years Is a Long Time, Mr. Hughes

In "eleventh-hour" desperation the Republicans have gone way back to 1910 for an indorsement by a representative of labor for their candidate.

In full pages of paid-for-advertisements, printed throughout the country, they quote an editorial by John M. O'Hanlon, in the "Legislative Labor News."

Why Don't They Quote the Same Paper and the Same Editor To-day?

Mr. Hughes thinks so highly of Mr. O'Hanlon's opinion that he has been everywhere pulling from his pocket and reading to audiences of wage earners *that six year old* editorial.

Apparently the Republican managers don't read the newspapers. If they did, they would not have quoted Mr. O'Hanlon in full page advertisements which appeared two days after Mr. O'Hanlon issued a vigorous statement announcing that he has supported President Wilson ever since he was renominated.

QUEER, ISN'T IT, THAT MR. HUGHES HAS TO GO BACK SIX YEARS TO FIND AN INDORSEMENT FROM ANY LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVE OF LABOR? LET'S SEE—

In the absence of any other bona-fide labor indorsement, your six year old one may be valued by you, Mr. Hughes, but come back to the present and listen to Mr. O'Hanlon's statement issued at Troy, N. Y., October 29, 1916. He said:

"I have been supporting President Wilson for re-election both in the columns of my paper and wherever I have had the opportunity to express my conviction orally, *ever since he has accepted a renomination.*

The quoted article in the issue of the Legislative Labor News of October, 1910, giving credit to Governor Hughes for his approval of labor laws while Governor of this state is based on fact. A similar appreciation could have been issued of the work of Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. Since that period both have occupied national spheres of action.

Mr. Wilson as President has fulfilled every expectation aroused by his career as Governor. Mr. Hughes has not.

As a candidate for President Mr. Hughes has declared his opposition to the Wilson program of legislation and seized upon the eight-hour law for railroad men to emphasize that opposition. In discussing it *he has attacked the sincerity and intelligence of organized labor* and charged it with greed by declaring that it intimidated Congress into enacting a 'wage law' designed to create extra wages for more than eight hours of work a day. The chief object of the railroad men and all other workers is to prevent more than eight hours' work a day by exacting higher prices for extra hours.

The entire labor movement of the State of New York, almost without exception, is in favor of the re-election of President Wilson. The record of his achievement in Congress is such that no wage earner whether a member of organized labor or not should fail to support him for re-election."

This Is 1916, Mr. Hughes, Not 1910

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

ADVERTISEMENT.

Something New by Ingersoll

GLOW DIAL WATCHES
Readable in Dark
Illustrations 5/8 actual size

"Radiolite"
The regular Ingersoll watch with "RADIOLITE" figures and hands. $2.00

"Radiolite" Strap Watch
This is the watch most widely used by soldiers, policemen, motorists and athletes. Its all-around convenience, however, makes it appreciated by every one and for all purposes. $4.00

"Radiolite" Two-in-One
A handy timepiece to stand on the bureau, or on a table by the bed. In daytime an ideal watch for desk or dresser. $2.25

Shows Time in the Dark

"RADIOLITE"
(*Radium-Lighted*)

Makes the Dial Glow

Enough Radium to cover the top of a lead pencil costs $120,000. But Radium is so powerful that a little goes a mighty long way.

Ingersoll has brought out a luminous substance called "RADIOLITE." The light-giving power of "RADIOLITE" is pure radium in minute proportions. On the figures and hands of Ingersoll watches this substance shines in the dark more brilliantly than pure radium would. The figures glow like so many little street lamps. And this glow continues as bright as ever for six to eight years, without need of exposing to the light.

Quick as a glance on even the darkest night you can read the time with an Ingersoll "RADIOLITE." To know the time in the dark people have previously paid $200 to $500 for slow-striking, cumbersome "repeaters," or "chimers," that struck first the hour, then the quarter, then the minute.

I figure that until now people have known only *two-thirds* of the value and usefulness of a watch. The other third comes in having a "RADIOLITE" with you in the darkened movie theatre, or on the bureau, or under the pillow, at night—with you everywhere. And don't forget that Ingersoll "RADIOLITES" are DAYTIME watches, too! Also don't forget that you can get the real "RADIOLITE" only on the Ingersoll watches.

The Man Behind the Counter

Dealers now have in stock the Ingersoll "RADIOLITES" and the Ingersoll jeweled watches, as well as the other Ingersolls. The TRIUMPH, $1.25, is a good Ingersoll for boys or men. The JUNIOR, at $2.50, is small and thin. The ECLIPSE, $2.00, is not quite so small but almost as thin. The MIDGET is a small watch for women and girls, at $2.50. The MIDGET TWO-IN-ONE, with plain dial, is $2.75.

JEWELED MODELS
Plain and Glow Dials
Illustrations 5/8 actual size

Ingersoll Waterbury
A handsome new Ingersoll with a good old name. Small, short-winding, jeweled at the points of greatest friction. Plain dial. $3.00

Waterbury "Radiolite"
The jeweled Waterbury pictured at the top of this column with a glow dial. It shows time at night without a light—and in daytime, too. $4.00

Ingersoll Reliance
The Ingersoll that took the country by storm. The first seven-jewel, bridge-model watch to sell for anywhere near $3.00. Now comes in three styles of cases.

Snap case $3.00
Screw case $3.50
Ten-year gold-filled case . . . $6.00

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal

OLD NEW HAVEN MEN DENY INJURING ROAD

Members of Former Board of Directors File an Answer in $165,000,000 Suit.

DECLARE INTENTIONS GOOD

Say Acts Since Decided to Have Been Unlawful Were Believed by Them to be for Best.

The answer to the $165,000,000 restitution suits brought by five Massachusetts stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company against former officers, Directors, and counsel was filed in the Federal District Court yesterday. The complaint was filed on Aug. 30 last, and accused the defendants of conspiracy in furtherance of an unlawful combination, between July, 1890, and December, 1914. Among the specific charges were the loss of $133,000,000 by the unlawful purchase or lease of various corporations, the loss of $2,000,000 in revenue by apportioning territory, by injury to freight and passenger traffic, by acquiring newspapers, paying for publicity, bribing members of the Legislature, paying lawyers, &c.

The answer is a general denial of all of the charges. Whatever was done that afterward was decreed to be unlawful, the answer says, was done in the belief that the acts were lawful, proper, and in the interest of the stockholders. The answer especially denies that the defendants created or maintained any unlawful monopoly in the restraint of trade or for the elimination of competition. It admits that in 1912, and again in 1914, the Interstate Commerce Commission made investigations which necessitated spending money for lawyers, accountants, &c.

An allegation that the New Haven Company has failed to take any steps to recover damages from individual defendants in the pending suit is denied, and it is pointed out that an action was brought and compromised by the payment to the company of $1,250,000. It is asserted, however, that at the annual meeting of the stockholders in New Haven on Oct. 27 and 28, 1915, persons representing the plaintiffs submitted a resolution to the effect that the Directors of the New Haven Company be authorized and instructed to prosecute actions against certain Directors whose names had appeared in the reports following the investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that the resolution was lost by a vote of 925,124 shares to 15,583.

All the property controlled by the New Haven Company, the answer said, is conducted in accordance with the statutes of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York. The answer says further that the property acquired by the New Haven Company was for the interest of the public in the New England States.

The plaintiffs are Edwin Adams, Julius C. Morse, George C. Fisk, James F. Ray, and Mary M. Clark. They own a total of 1,056 shares of stock.

The defendants are William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, George MacCulloch Miller, James S. Elton, Henry K. McHarg, Edward D. Robbins, John L. Billard, Robert W. Taft, Charles S. Mellen, the executors of the will of J. Pierpont Morgan, the executrix under the will of Hamilton McK. Twombly, and the New Haven Company.

JOBBERS FIX FOOD PRICES.

Federal Investigator Learns of Combination in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Drastic action will be taken in the Federal investigation of the soaring prices of food products, it was announced today by Charles F. Clyne, United States District Attorney.

Mr. Clyne said he had information to the effect that jobbers in Peoria, Springfield, and East St. Louis hold daily conversations over long-distance telephones and fix prices of food stuffs in Illinois.

"We are informed also," Mr. Clyne said, "that these jobbers control prices on foods throughout Ohio, Missouri, and Iowa."

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 & $6.00

You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 101 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
$3.00 $2.50 $2.00

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free. W. L. Douglas, President. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
547 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1353 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 156th & 157th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas shoes for women.*

THE VOICE OF THE VIOLIN
will be compared on the same stage with
THE VOICE OF THE EDISON

For this entertaining and musically artistic RECITAL we have engaged, for this entire week—

MR. RUDOLPH POLK

First Violinist of Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra

Mr. Polk will present a most interesting Program, at 2:30 and 4:00 each afternoon, this week, in the Edison Shop Auditorium. In connection with Mr. Polk's playing, some famous violin interpretations will be played on the New Edison Phonograph, and we want you to test *whether your ears are keen enough to know when you are listening to the real violin, or the Edison Re-Creation.*

More than two hundred Musical Critics have admitted that the Voice of the Edison was the actual Re-Creation of the Voice of the Violin or singer, and you will enjoy making the same test for yourself.

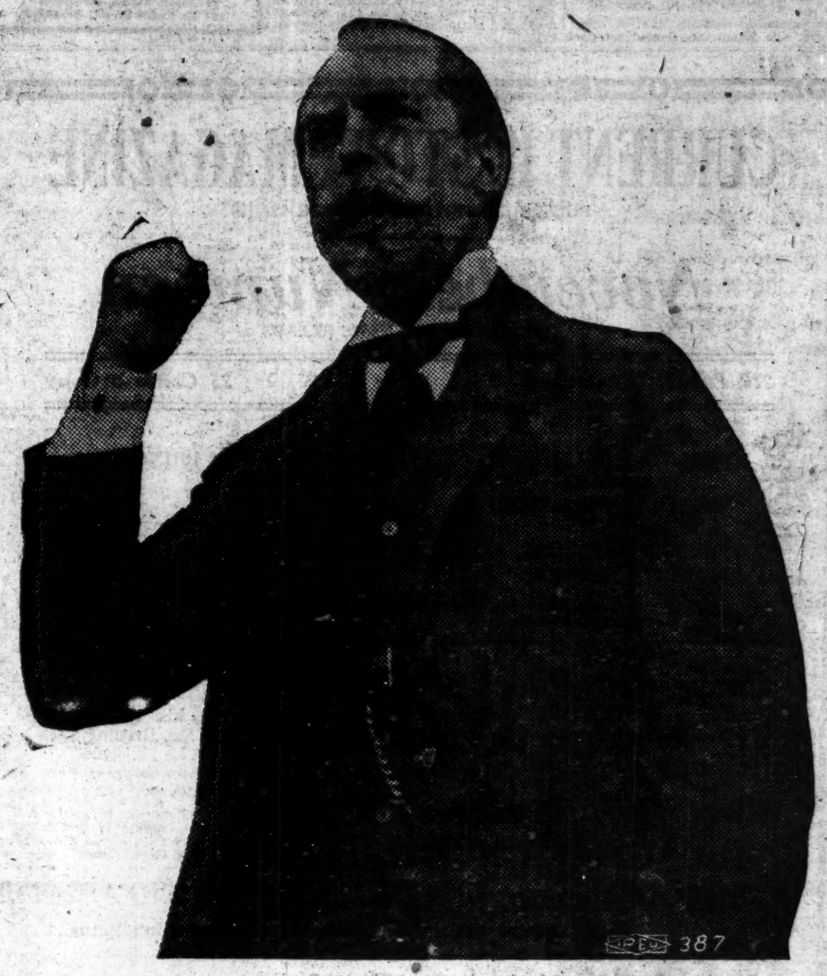
Seats are free. All Music Lovers are Welcome!

THE EDISON SHOP

473 Fifth Avenue, New York (The Phonograph Corporation of Manhattan, Proprietors) *Opposite the Public Library*

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

What He Stands For



"YOU ask what road I propose to travel?

"These are the milestones which mark it:

"An Executive responsible to the whole nation.

"A Cabinet chosen from the ablest Americans.

"A foreign policy that stands courteously but firmly for American rights.

"A flag that protects the American in his lawful rights wherever his legitimate business may take him.

"A preparation for trade competition which shall protect all groups of American workmen.

"A government oversight of business which will fearlessly eliminate abuses, but will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest.

"And finally a domestic policy which looks to industrial peace, and to sound and permanent prosperity based upon the development of American trade and the building up of American industries.

"We Americans are in one boat. You cannot strike a blow at one group without injury to all. Common justice and fair play will settle our difficulties if suspicion and bitterness are let alone. These are the principles by which I propose to be guided."

Vote for Hughes!

Republican National Publicity Committee.

MRS. ROFRANO EAGER TO AID HUSBAND

Wife of Politician Accused of Murder Will Testify for Him Today.

TO STRENGTHEN HIS ALIBI

Nephew Tells of Seeing Gaimari's Body, but Denies Rofrano Was There, as Prosecution Asserts.

Mrs. Michael A. Rofrano, who has been a wistful figure in court since her husband was put on trial for bringing about the murder of Michael Gaimari, will take the stand in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court this morning, and testify that the defendant was not at the North William Street approach to the Brooklyn Bridge on March 4, 1915, a few moments before Gaimari was killed.

Her testimony and that of Peter J. Campbell, Rofrano's seventeen-year-old nephew, the last witness yesterday, is expected by the defense to crush the effect of the stories that had been told for the prosecution by Gaetano Montimagno, the man who actually killed Gaimari, and Louis Mira, the chief corroborating witness for the State. Both of these men testified that Rofrano met the other two conspirators in the murder at the foot of the stairs leading from the bridge to North William Street, and Montimagno had added color to the event by relating how he was attacked with a razor on that occasion because he was unwilling to kill Gaimari.

Mrs. Rofrano was walking toward the witness stand yesterday afternoon when Justice Bartow S. Weeks, sitting in the case in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, declared a recess until 10 o'clock this morning. She was dressed entirely in black, as she had been each day when she appeared in court, and she seemed as eager to take the stand as the spectators in court were to hear her.

During the day, as on the other days since the trial began, she had been sitting well back in the courtroom beside the defendant's mother, closely following the testimony of the witnesses. She is an attractive woman with blue eyes and dark hair, and is apparently convinced that her husband had no connection with the plot to slay Gaimari. She was in court on the day Assistant District Attorney Brothers questioned her husband about his alleged relations with other women, but evidently her loyalty was unshaken, and she continued to follow each word of the testimony as attentively as on the day when Rofrano first told his story under the guidance of Martin W. Littleton, his counsel.

Campbell's testimony yesterday was intended to prove that he had been the first person to inform Rofrano of the murder of Gaimari, and that the defendant had just risen and was still in his bathrobe when he heard the news. The boy said, in response to Mr. Littleton's questions, that he was employed at a sheet metal factory in Roosevelt Street at the time Gaimari was shot. A few minutes before the crime was committed, Campbell said, a large weight had dropped on his foot and injured it, causing him to quit work for the day.

He learned that Gaimari had been shot, he said, when he went to buy some iodine with which to paint his foot, at a drug store near which the crime was committed. He saw the wounded man lying on the sidewalk, recognized him, and then continued into the drug store, where he made his purchase. He then went to his uncle's home at 11 Oliver Street, primarily to get some shoes that had been promised to him, but also to impart the news of what had happened to his relatives.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers subjected the boy to an extensive cross-examination, laying emphasis on features of the testimony that seemed to him improbable. Campbell admitted that the alleged injury to his foot had not prevent him from walking to his uncle's home before dressing his injury, and he entirely forgot to get the shoes that had been promised him. The boy shifted nervously in his chair but refused to amend his testimony. He said he was attracted to where Gaimari lay by the crowd that had gathered about him, but "although he had never before seen a man murdered" had not awaited the arrival of the police or the ambulance before going into the drug store and buying the iodine.

He admitted having gone over his testimony with James Rofrano, one of the brothers of the defendant, who has been active in the preparation of the case for the defense.

Girard Cuoco, who assisted Caesar Barra his law partner, in the defense of Gaetano Montimagno, was one of the many witnesses called by Mr. Littleton yesterday. Cuoco and Barra had been accused of having advised Montimagno to withhold charges against Rofrano on the promise that witnesses would eb produced to swear that Montimagno had not shot Gaimari.

The lawyer testified yesterday that Montimagno lied when he made this accusation, and he said that neither he nor his partner had been told that Rofrano was a party to the murder conspiracy.

Mr. Littleton also produced many witnesses who testified that the Home Rule Democratic Club was not open to visitors except late in the afternoons and at night. This was to offset testimony given for the prosecution as to the murder conferences said to have been held in the club house on certain mornings. Dr. Antonio Pisana, formerly President of the club and a prominent Italian, Christopher Goussios, a grocer, and John Casass, a beer bottler, who frequently delivered beer at the club house, were among those who testified to this effect.

Frank J. Bolen, one of the telephone operators at the main offices of the Street Cleaning Department, corroborated testimony previously offered that Rofrano had issued a "stop order" against "Moore," the name by which Rocco Carnevale was known. Bolen said the order was issued some time before the murder, and that he refused to connect "Moore" with Rofrano thereafter.

Arrested in Munitions Plot.

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 1.—Dr. G. R. Servin, a naturalized American, was arrested heer today, charged with conspiracy t oxeport arms to revolutionists in Mexico. Warrants were issued for other persons also. Arms and ammunition were seized by the authorities. Dr. Servin denied any complicity in the plot.

Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"

In three hours you can have just the prettiest curls and waves. And they remain a long time, when Silmerine is used before rolling the hair in curlers.

Liquid Silmerine

is perfectly harmless. Easily applied with brush. Hair is nice and fluffy when combed out. Silmerine is also a splendid dressing. Keeps hair fine and glossy. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

MESSENGERS SEE VICTORY.

Company Officials May Settle Strike by Increase in Pay.

Indications were last night that the strike of American District Telegraph and Postal Telegraph messengers would be settled in a day or two. Officials of the telegraph companies were said to be open minded on the subject of the increase in wages sought by the youthful strikers, who have not, however, put in a definite demand, according to the company officials. John J. Bealin and Colonel M. J. Reagan of the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration announced that a compromise would be effected under which the boys would return to work.

Daniel Skelton, manager of the A. D. T. service, was ready for a conference with the strike leaders at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but at that hour a deputation of the boys called on Colonel Reagan and asked for a postponement of the meeting. They wished to have a more representative committee selected to attend the conference, they said.

The strikers, through one of their leaders, Abe Hartmann, denied a report that they were seeking the help of the American Federation of Labor. Instead, for their own support many sold newspapers, identifying themselves by hatbands on which was the inscription "Don't be a scab." They could handle a strike themselves, Hartmann said.

Information reached Sam Wallach, President of the Messenger Boys' Union, at the strike headquarters, 74 East Fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, that girls were going to be substituted for the strikers. It was recalled that, in a strike in Boston several years ago girls were employed, but Wallach said he knew the companies would not be able to get messengers in the city. Manager Skelton of the A. D. T. said girls would hardly be suited to the work.

Wallach told the strikers at the meeting yesterday afternoon, despite what Hartman had said earlier in the day, that they could shortly expect a charter from the American Federation of Labor. Hugh Frayne, organizer of the A. F. of L., was said to have promised the boys his assistance.

The latest estimate was that 800 Western Union boys were out and 300 from the Postal Telegraph Company's offices. The strikers want an increase of $2 on their weekly salaries, it was said, and those paid by the message demand 3 cents instead of 2, the present rate.

$585,000

Mortgage interest paid by us to our clients November 1st—the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**

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CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

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☛ *The above named are among the distinguished persons represented by articles in November Current History Magazine.*

Cause and Effect of the War
By H. G. Wells, the famous writer, being his remarkable summary of the great war in his latest work, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through."

The War's Legacy of Hatred
By Maurice Maeterlinck.

Duty of Germany After the War
By Dr. Adolph von Harnack, the eminent German intellectual.

French Mysticism in Battle
An exquisite word picture by the brilliant French Academician, Maurice Barres.

New Zealand in a New Phase
The extraordinary social revolution the war has wrought in the former paradise of Socialism.

The German Red Cross
By General Kurt W. von Pfuel, the President of the German Red Cross.

The Jews in Russia
A careful study of their present situation and future prospects, by one of the most competent and brilliant Jews of Russia, himself a former Counselor of the Minister of the Interior.

The Premiers of Europe on Peace
The hopelessness of early peace in Europe is apparent by the utterances of the Premiers of all the belligerent countries, which form an impressive feature of the November issue.

Atrocities in Serbia and Armenia
A big feature is the summary of the report of Lord Bryce on the unspeakable butchery of the Armenians, also the official report by Professor Reiss on the horrible atrocities in Serbia.

Prisoners of War and Their Treatment
2,658,283 prisoners are held by the Central Powers. A salient feature of the November issue is found in reports of eyewitnesses on prison camps in Germany and England, and a thrilling narrative by an escaped prisoner.

American Tactics in Present War
Important paper by a prominent Bostonian showing that Americans invented some of the chief methods and improved weapons now employed in Europe.

The War and Religion
By Rev. Sidney M. Berry, one of the foremost divines of England.

Hindenburg's Polish Legions
By A. Grau-Wandmayer, Austro-Hungarian Consular Secretary; a description of the famous legion of Poles who are fighting for Germany.

☛ ***Some other important articles are:***

DETAILS OF THE BRITISH ARMORED TANK CARS
VIVID DESCRIPTIONS OF PHASES OF THE GREAT BATTLES
THE WAR SUBMARINE ON THE AMERICAN COAST
THE EVENTFUL MONTH IN THE BALKANS
THE WAR IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA
THE KAISER AND LOUIS XVI.
and many others as interesting.

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CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Wilson as President

Editorial in The Chicago Daily News, October 25, 1916

When the question of national leadership came before the country four years ago The Daily News strongly advised the Democratic party to make Woodrow Wilson its candidate for president. The arguments persistently advanced on his behalf by this newspaper are known to have contributed in no inconsiderable degree to Mr. Wilson's nomination by the Baltimore convention. In the succeeding campaign The Daily News heartily supported Mr. Wilson's candidacy. Many of his actions as president have received its full approval. However, certain characteristics of this remarkable chief executive of the nation, characteristics clearly revealed by his official course, have led him into actions that appear to The Daily News to be subversive of popular government and even of the foundations of public order and safety. Therefore it believes that the interests of the republic require the retirement of Mr. Wilson from the presidency at the end of his present term of office.

Mr. Wilson is a scholarly egoist, who measures all things by personal standards, which are subject to no modifications other than those resulting from his confirmed policy of opportunism. "Do the easiest thing and make a virtue of it," might be the accepted motto of this eminently plausible president. Having no real advisers and no cabinet except in name—this was made clear by the resignation of Secretary Garrison—he has felt free to follow his own inclinations at all times. His inclinations have been right in many instances, and he has accomplished much that should prove of lasting value to the nation. Blessed with a safe party majority in each house of congress throughout the whole period of his administration, and having not an atom of that desirable passion for wise economy which characterized another democratic president, Grover Cleveland, he has found ways of keeping under his hand a ready instrument for the enactment of such measures as he chose to approve and of slaying measures that were not to his liking. In short, to an extraordinary degree, he has had his way in legislative affairs.

Material success rewards his administration in large part because the great war which has deluged Europe with blood has deluged the United States with prosperity. The Daily News has approved those actions of the President's that tended to uphold against the ruthlessness of war the rights of neutrals and other noncombatants, though many voices now raised for Mr. Wilson were raised not so long ago in shrieks of alarm, voices that prophesied red ruin as a sure result of the President's display of firmness. In the opinion of The Daily News the President in honor and safety could not have done less than he did in dealing with the submarine and other questions, whereas considerations of honor and safety might well have caused him to do more than he did. Because of unprecedented conditions in the foreign field, the President has accomplished no remarkable feat in keeping the nation out of war, though the fact that we are not now at war is the chief boast of his supporters. Yet for more than two years there has been nobody anywhere who could have been persuaded to go to war with us, nearly all the world's fighting men being locked in a deadly struggle amid the trenches of Europe. The administration's Mexican policy, though it has given us two little inglorious wars, interminable muddlement and serious loss of prestige, has reflected the President's wise determination not to yield an inch to the arrogant demands of the annexationists. It has shed upon the nation no luster save that resulting from the rejection of the elemental sin of blind covetousness.

It was in his method of dealing with the strike threat of the railroad brotherhoods that President Wilson most clearly disclosed his plicy of government. That perilous policy of following the line of least resistance is shown here in its perfection. Here also is shown the destructiveness of the form of statesmanship which deals with a crisis by postponing the day of settlement and at the same time, by weakening established safeguards, augmenting the elements of danger contained in it. Confronted by the fact that leaders of certain railroad employes had refused to arbitrate the question of higher wages and had rejected the proffered help of the federal board of mediation and conciliation, President Wilson chose to assume that the question involved was that of the establishment of the eight-hour day, though the eight-hour day in reality had nothing to do with it. He chose to assume also, without making any effort to prevent that threatened outcome, that a nationwide strike tying up railroad transportation from coast to coast would result speedily unless he secured by law within a few hours a settlement to the liking of the men who had engineered the strike order. Instead of saying to those men, "This nation will not be coerced into passing a law increasing your wages without investigation," he hastened to reward them for first refusing arbitration and then setting their scanty time limit of hours in which Congress might establish by law their minimum demand of a 25 per cent. increase in wages, notoriously misbranded by the President the eight-hour day. The nation's chief executive, rejecting all pleas to the contrary, thrust aside the principle of arbitration, thrust aside all questions of right and wrong and yielded to a barefaced holdup in derogation of justice and orderly government. To give his action a shadowy excuse, he demanded one thing while calling it another thing. A stampeded Congress carried out his orders in jig time.

Here was a shameless, a destructive surrender to a threat of force made with a deliberate purpose by an organized minority. On the part of the president it was at once a display of timidity and craft. It established a precedent both dangerous and humiliating. Throughout the amazing transaction the larger interests of the great unorganized American public counted for nothing. The facts, known and unknown, were ignored. The president employed an easy method of projecting a present difficulty into the future, and of gaining profitable friendships for himself while sowing a crop of dragon's teeth for his country, whose interests he was set to guard. This appalling display of unscrupulousness illuminates like a searchlight the character and the thought processes of the chief magistrate of the nation. The American people should take warning from the painful exposure.

In the opinion of The Daily News the safety of the nation and the integrity of its institutions cannot wisely be intrusted to President Wilson for another term.

HIGH COST OF NAVY SEEN IN NEW BIDS

Only One Firm Makes Direct Estimate on Construction of Scout Cruisers.

OTHERS WANT PERCENTAGE

Le Creusot Firm of France Offers Government Use of Its Submarine Patents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department today for the construction of 4 scout cruisers, for 27 coast submarines and 2 of the cruising type, as well as for armor plate of various classes for 4 battleships and 4 battle cruisers. All these vessels were authorized by the Naval Appropriation act of Aug. 29 last.

The only shipbuilding firm to submit a direct bid for the construction of the four scout cruisers was found to be the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company.

The limit of cost is $5,000,000 each, or $20,000,000 for the four units. The Seattle company proposed to build the hull and turbine machinery of only one of the scout cruisers, to be delivered in thirty months, for $4,975,000. The company specified in making this price that it was based on an eight-hour day, and that if the vessels required overtime work to insure completion within the specified time conferences would be necessary to determine the additional costs and extension of the time limit.

The Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass., was the only other company to submit figures, and in doing so it explained that if it receives the contract for building battleships it would not be able to undertake work on any of the scout cruisers. Under a very modified contract form, this company proposed to build two of the scout cruisers, one to be delivered in 24 months, the other in 30 months, at a cost of $4,900,000 each. In each instance, the company explained that it based its offer on these acceptance by the Navy Department of a plan by which fluctuations in prices of material or labor would be figured, the Federal Trade Commission deciding any questions arising in these matters.

The Fore River Company submitted an alternate offer to construct two scout cruisers on the basis of actual cost plus 15 per cent. profit. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco offered to construct two scout cruisers on the same basis. Under the law the department is not permitted to accept offers to construct these vessels on this basis.

The scout cruisers will be the largest and fastest vessels of this type ever begun for the use of the navy. Their chief characteristics will be: displacement, 7,100 tons; speed, 35 knots; length, 550 feet; beam, 53 feet; armament, eight 6-inch guns; four torpedo tubes, and two 3-inch anti-aircraft guns. The complement of each vessel will be 330 men. Their high-powered machinery installations are to be protected by light but efficient vertical and horizontal armor.

A new feature of these vessels, never before incorporated in any ship of a powerful military type, will be their complete equipment for carrying, launching, and operating the largest sized hydroaeroplane.

Creusot Firm Submits Offer.

A novel feature of the bidding on submarine construction was the offer of Schneider & Co., the Krupps of France, represented by W. Collin, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City, to permit the United States Government to use its French patents for the construction of submarines of a type in use abroad, but none of which has been yet used by the United States Navy. This company offered to allow the United States to use the French patents in building submarines in a Government navy yard at prices ranging from $57,000 to $68,000 for the first vessel, of three different types, and from $33,000 to $40,000 for each succeeding vessel.

The new law authorized the construction of thirty submarines at a cost of $21,000,000. Of this number twenty-seven were to be of the coast defense type, to cost not exceeding $700,000 each, and three, of about 800 tons surface displacement, each to cost not over $1,200,000. The bids opened today were for twenty-seven coast submarines and two of the 800-ton type. The twenty-seven smaller vessels will be similar in general to previous classes of coast submarines now under construction, but somewhat larger and with other improvements. Each vessel will carry a gun of the anti-aircraft type, arranged to house in the superstructure.

The 800-ton type coast submarines will be a distinct advance in submarine construction over the smaller coast submarines. They will have an increased surface speed, and a greatly increased submerged radius of action.

The third 800-ton submarine authorized will be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard from designs prepared by the Navy Department.

The limit of cost for the 800-ton submarines is $1,200,000 each. The Electric Boat Company offered to build this type of vessel at prices ranging from $1,101,000 to $1,168,000, the Lake Company bidding $1,193,000. All the bids for the coast submarines were within the limit of cost of $700,000 fixed by law for vessels to be finished in the time stipulated by the Navy Department.

An interesting bid, however, was submitted with variations by the Electric Boat Company for the construction of these coast submarines in record time. The Naval act permits the Navy Department to give a bonus of 2½ per cent. for acceleration of work on war vessels. Twenty per cent. of $700,000, the legal limit of cost for submarines, would be $140,000, and if such a bonus were given for quick work the Secretary of the Navy would be authorized to pay as much as $840,000 for each submarine completed in record time. To enable the Navy Department to take advantage of this bonus project, the Electric Boat Company offered to build these boats at prices ranging from $806,400 to $835,400 each and deliver the first boats in from fifteen to eighteen months, and the balance to be delivered at the rate of two or three a month.

The California Shipbuilding Company of Long Beach, Cal., submitted bids for not less than five nor more than six boats at $698,000, $696,000, and $695,000 each, according to design. These bids are conditional on the award of contracts for boats of the same design to the Lake Torpedo Company.

Bids for Armor Plate.

When bids were opened for approximately $20,000,000 worth of armor plating for new battleships and battle cruisers it became apparent that the existing facilities of the country for the construction of naval armor plate will be taxed to their full capacity in the award of contracts under the proposals received.

The bids called for offers for the construction of armor plate of various classes for eight capital ships, of which four are to be the dreadnoughts Maryland, Washington, West Virginia, and Colorado, and four are to be the new battle cruisers for which no names have yet been assigned. There were four bidders, only one of which, the Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt Company, bid on bolts for attaching the armor plating to ships. The other three companies were the Bethlehem, Carnegie, and Midvale companies, the only firms in this country capable of making naval armor plating.

None of these companies bid for the entire stock of armor plate for all eight of the ships. Only one company bid for armor for as many as four of the ships—the Bethlehem Company, which is willing to make the armor for two battleships and two battle cruisers. The Midvale Company offered to make armor for one battleship and one battle cruiser. The Carnegie Company offered to make armor for two battleships and one battle cruiser.

The lowest bidder for the three principal classes of armor was the Carnegie Company, but as this company offered to supply armor for only three of the eight capital units covered by the proposals, the Navy Department, it is expected, will have to distribute the armor among the three companies at the figures submitted.

MR. GABRILOWITSCH PLAYS.

An Unconventional Program Gives Great Pleasure in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch's pianoforte playing belongs among the delights of a season whose offerings have been and will inevitably continue to be of a very mixed order. He is among the foremost and most individual players now to be heard. He gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, in which the poetry and passion, the delicacy and power of his playing and his full sympathy with the spirit of the music he interpreted gave great pleasure.

It was not a hackneyed program. Neither Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 81, No. 3, nor Schumann's in G minor, Op. 22, is often attempted by virtuosos. Mr. Gabrilowitsch played them in no virtuoso spirit, but with an intimacy and an intensity that brought them very close to his listeners' consciousness. Beethoven's is marked by grace and clarity and vivacity; he was not then in one of his heaven-storming moods. Schumann's is one of the most fiery and vehement outpourings of his youth, when his musical ideas crowded upon each other for utterance. Mr. Gabrilowitsch conceived and presented both with a complete assimilation of their diverse spirit, and both afforded unusual pleasure to an audience quick to recognize the essential musical value and significance of such interpretations. After Schumann's sonata Mr. Gabrilowitsch added the same composer's "Nachtstück" in F.

His numbers by Chopin included the nocturne in E minor, seldom played—a posthumous work, dating from the composer's youth and hardly the real Chopin, though Mr. Gabrilowitsch made it very plausible; the F major Etude, the A flat waltz. To close he gave Rowel's "Jeux d' Eau," Debussy's Clair de Lune, and "L'Isle Joyeuse."

TO STAGE TAGORE'S 'CHITRA'

Mme. Nazimova to Act Title Role in Stage Society's Production.

The plans of the Stage Society of New York for the season, which were announced yesterday, include the interesting item of the production of Rabindranath Tagore's "Chitra," with the Bengali author himself present. Final arrangements for the performance and the acceptance of the author, who received the Nobel Prize for literature several years ago, were completed yesterday. The drama will be produced by Alla Nazimova, who will play the title role. Tagore saw Mme. Nazimova on the London stage several years ago and expressed the desire that she act his plays in English. The first offering of the society will be an anonymous drama called "As It Was in the Beginning."

The society has made arrangements whereby its members will be entitled to tickets for the performances of the Provincetown Players at their theatre in Macdougal Street. The two organizations are working toward the same end, that of producing new and novel American plays.

Mr. William Astor Chanler is the new President of the Stage Society, Thomas W. Lamont and Harrison Rhodes are its Vice Presidents, H. J. Whigham the Treasurer, Miss Fanny M. Cottonet the Secretary, and Miss Dorothy Donnelly and Henry C. Gray members of the Executive Committee.

LUCREZIA BORI NOT TO SING.

Her Place in Metropolitan Opera to be Taken by Mlle. Muzio.

Miss Lucrezia Bori, the young Spanish soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who has been recuperating her health during the Summer after her illness last Winter, decided yesterday that it would not be prudent to sing this season, and her contract was cancelled at her request. She will return soon to her home in Southern Spain.

Mlle. Claudi Muzio, whom Director Gatti-Casazza had engaged for next season, will join the Metropolitan company this season in place of Miss Bori. She is a lyric soprano and has sung for two seasons at Covent Garden Opera, London, also at La Scala, Milan, Constanzia Theatre in Rome, and the Colon Theatre in Buenos Aires.

Mme. Auld's Recital.

Mme. Gertrude Auld, who is not unknown as a giver of song recitals in New York, appeared yesterday afternoon at the Comedy Theatre in a program that had several unusual features. She began with a number of folk songs of various nations, some far afield, in which Mme. Auld essayed some strange tongues. The air from Mozart's opera, "Il Re Pastore," with violin obligato, played by Hans Letz, and "Ernani involami," from Verdi's "Ernani," made some more exacting demands upon her voice and style. She was most at home in a group of French songs, which she sang with great charm. Mme. Auld's voice has improved since her last appearance here, and her capacity for expression has increased.

Washington Sq. Players' New Plays

A play from the Japanese will be included on the new program of the Washington Square Players which will be given for the first time Monday night, Nov. 13, at the Comedy. The play is "Bushido," one of the Japanese classics, written by Takeda Izumo early in the eighteenth century. The translation is by Wolfgang von Gersdorf and Arthur H. Hohl. "Trifles," a playlet by Susan Glaspell; a satirical comedy by Lawrence Langner called "Another Way Out," and "Altruism," translated from the German of Karl Ettlinger by Benjamin F. Glazer, will complete the new bill.

Speakers for Actors' Equity.

The second of the series of meetings under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Astor. Judge Samuel Seabury and William M. Calder will be the principal speakers, and Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and John Cope, of the association, will also speak. Francis Wilson, President of the association, will be in the chair.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

M. Gouget, the original Baron in "L'Enfant Prodigue," which is being given at the Booth under the title of "Pierrot the Prodigal," arrived yesterday from Paris to assume his old role. He will give his first performance here of the part, which he has played more than 1,500 times, next Monday night.

A farcical comedy called "In For the Night," by James Savery, has been acquired for early production by the Empire Producing Corporation.

The first of the series of four extra performances of the two Mozart operettas given last week at the Empire will take place tonight at the Garrick.

Olive Wyndham will make her first appearance in vaudeville shortly at the Palace in a poetic playlet of Chinese life by Ruth Comfort Mitchell, entitled "The Sweetness Game." Albert Perry will be Miss Wyndham's leading man.

The startling news comes from the Century that the male members of the chorus to be seen in "The Century Girl" are young men who just missed being brokers. The theatre left an order with several Wall Street houses for any young men who might apply for jobs and could not be used.

The theatres are arranging special performances for Election Day. Most of the current attractions will give special matinees and in the vaudeville houses and the Columbia Theatre there will be two shows that night. A concert will be given afternoon and night at the Garrick, while at the Hippodrome the doors will open at 7 o'clock and the returns will be read throughout the evening.

SEABURY PROMISES CHEAP FOOD TO CITY

Gives Pledge, if Elected, to Bring the Farmer and the Consumer Nearer Together.

DENOUNCES 'CONSCRIPTION'

Would Repeal Stivers Law—Reads Whitman Letter in Reply to Single Tax Charge.

The Stivers "conscription" law was assailed by ex-Justice Seabury at each of seven meetings at which he addressed 20,000 persons in the Bronx last night. The greatest demonstration at each meeting came when the Democratic candidate promised, if elected Governor, to use every effort to have it repealed.

A parade of more than 100 automobiles accompanied the candidate to the first meetings, and he was everywhere greeted by overflow audiences. After his main attack on Governor Whitman's "conscription" legislation, Mr. Seabury laid most stress on his charge that Governor Whitman had favored the abolition of the Department of Foods and Markets, which, he said, had been provided to organize cheaper methods of distribution and lower the cost of living.

"As Governor I shall see that the Department of Foods and Markets enables the people in the great cities of our State to get wholesome food at lower prices," he said at Niblo Garden. "All classes are standing aghast today at the rapidly increasing prices of food. New York is one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union and produces foods of all kinds. New York City is the greatest food market in the country. What has been done to bring the farmer nearer to the people? Nothing.

"I charge that Governor Whitman has failed even to suggest any legislation to stem the tide of rising food prices. I further charge he has done the exact opposite. He advocated last year the new constitution, which would have abolished the Department of Foods and Markets, the only State department planned to provide means for those in the cities to buy food at lower prices. This city has just suffered from a milk shortage, which could never have arisen had proper food and market laws been in force. The farmer receives three or four cents a quart for his milk, while the middlemen distributors take seven or eight cents out of the consumers, who pay ten to twelve cents for it. This proves the need for the State to cooperate in the distribution of its food. As Governor I shall see that it does cooperate. No longer shall the middlemen levy excessive toll upon the farmer and the consumer. With proper food and market legislation the farmer will receive more for his products and the city consumer pay less. With real food and market legislation, and teeth in the Public Service Commission law, relief will come from high food prices."

At noon yesterday Mr. Seabury addressed the Travelers' League, Broadway and Bond Street, and ere he left before the Women's Democratic Club at the Hotel Astor in the afternoon. In his speech at the Astor, Mr. Seabury answered Governor Whitman's criticism of his attitude with regard to the single tax by reading a letter written by Mr. Whitman when he was a candidate for Governor two years ago. This is the letter:

District Attorney's Office,
County of New York.
Sept. 2, 1914.

Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of Sept. 1, let me say that should I be elected Governor, and should the Legislature pass a bill submitting to a local referendum the question of gradually reducing the tax rate on buildings in New York City to 1 per cent. of the tax rate on land, I, as Governor, would do nothing to interfere with such a referendum. Yours very truly, CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

Governor Whitman has been indorsed by organizations of real estate owners on the ground that he is opposed to single tax legislation.

GERMANS ACT A COMEDY.

"The Husband of a Young Miss" Has Its American Premiere.

"Der Gatte des Fraulein" ("The Husband of the Young Miss"), a comedy by Gabriel Dregely, one of the younger school of Hungarian dramatists, was acted for the first time in this country by Rudolf Christian's company of German players last night at the Irving Place. An English adaptation of the play is to be produced later this season by Henry W. Savage, and last night's performance was given through an arrangement with the American manager.

The comedy breaks one of the rules of dramatic construction formerly held inviolate, but now frequently ignored by playwrights—the rule that the audience should not be fooled along with some of the characters. The story concerns the efforts of the friends of a Don Juan member of the Reichstag to accomplish his marriage to a young woman of their acquaintance. One of the plotters, who is already married, claims to have married the girl under the name of his friend, and most of the fun is evolved by the presence of the self-confessed bigamist, the amorous statesman, who falls madly in love with the girl, and a third admirer under the same roof with her.

It is not until late in the play that the audience is apprised that the whole thing is a plot and that the man who pretended to commit bigamy is in reality the young woman's sister-in-law and one of the principal conspirators.

Rudolf Christians acted the rôle of Dr. Felix Tanner, the victim. Hanns Unterkircher played the arch conspirator, Greta Felsing impersonated the young woman, and Margarete Christians acted the part of the girl's sister and second conspirator.

New Picture Theatre for Broadway.

A palatial new theatre for the exhibition of motion pictures will be built on the east side of Broadway between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, according to plans completed yesterday, when the property was leased for a term of years from the owners, the James W. Barney Estate. It is not known what motion picture company is interested in the project, but it is reported that S. L. Rothapfel, director of the Rialto, will be connected with the new house.

Sam Sothern in "Such is Life."

Sam Sothern, a brother of E. H. Sothern, has been engaged by the Shuberts for the principal rôle in a comedy of character, entitled "Such Is Life." The play is by Harold Owen, whose "Mr. Wu" was seen here several years ago. Ann Claver, a young English actress, will make her American debut in the principal feminine rôle and Ferdinand Gottschalk will have an important part. The play will be placed in rehearsal Monday, under the direction of Mr. Sothern.

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Clarence Bird — Beatrice de Holthoir
Lucrezia Bori — Fritz Kreisler
Ada Sassoli — Alys Larreyne
Carrie Bridewell — Lucile Orrell
Eddy Brown — Idelle Patterson
Enrico Caruso — Belle Story
Pablo Casals — Johannes Sembach
Jean Cooper — Andres de Segurola
Emmy Destinn — Mary Warfel
Anna Fitziu — Eugen Ysaye
Subscription Price, Reserved Seats, $30 for the concerts; subscription price for boxes, $200 for the 8 concerts. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way. Knabe Piano.

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Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 (Knabe Piano) Seats Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34th, or Hall

Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way
Yvette Guilbert
Tomorrow (Friday) Afternoon at 3.
Sunday Eve., Nov. 5, at 8:30.
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano.
Direction Catharine A. Bamman, 25 W. 39 St.

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon, at 3.
The French Pianist ROBERT LORTAT
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 4, at 8:15.
Piano Recital ARTUR RUBINSTEIN
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Kranich & Bach Piano.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1916.

WHITMAN ILLUSTRATED.

What Governor WHITMAN has done with and to Saratoga Springs has aroused the deep misgivings and extreme uneasiness of all those who have had hopes for the future of that place as a great American spa. Conservation Commissioner GEORGE D. PRATT becomes fidgety at every public allusion to this feeling, and regards its expression as an attack on his honor. It is not necessary to find much fault with Commissioner PRATT, and the apportionment of segments of the blame is an insignificant matter; the fact important to the people of New York State is that, in the course of the game of personal politics which the Governor plays in dealing with everything, he has turned over to his political henchmen a great project and a great opportunity.

The springs of Saratoga, centuries old, never gave out; but certain engineering operations diverted the pressure and nearly stopped the flow. The restoration of the springs began under a Reservation Commission, appointed by Governor HUGHES and serving without pay. The coming of the European war, with the closing up of the German spas to Americans, offered a tremendous opportunity for the development and advertisement of a national American spa, greatly to the benefit of New York State. Under Governor WHITMAN the springs were taken away from the unpaid Reservation Commission and turned over to the Conservation Commission—a procedure to which there was no objection. But, having reached this point, the Governor began to play with the revival of Saratoga Springs as his bent and habit incline him to play with everything that comes before him—as a personal, political game.

Commissioner PRATT enjoys the public confidence. But he has taken little active part in the management of the springs. That is attended to by ALEXANDER MACDONALD, a Republican politician, formerly Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly. Next to him comes the new Superintendent, ex-Assemblyman JOHN G. JONES, a Macdonald lieutenant in politics. The former Superintendent, Dr. FERRIS, who received a salary of $2,400, was displaced to make a job for JONES, who gets $5,000. MACDONALD is constitutionally ineligible to the Commissionership, but eligible to the Deputy Commissionership, and his appointment to that office will be understood by residents of this city who remember how, since Big BILL DEVERY could not be appointed Police Commissioner, he was appointed "Deputy" Commissioner under the amiable MURPHY and ran the department. Mr. WHITMAN, who comes from this city, may have remembered that precedent.

Now, the point of all this is that the Republican leader in Saratoga County is EDGAR T. BRACKETT, and BRACKETT was opposed to WHITMAN and had been an active and dangerous foe. MACDONALD and JONES are Whitman lieutenants and, from top to toe, anti-Brackett. It was characteristic of everything that Mr. WHITMAN does, in great things and in small, that he should have seen in the great opportunity to make this State the home of a spa which might rival Germany's nothing but an opportunity for himself to get square with BRACKETT. The Macdonald management has done nothing of note except to reverse what it could of the measures instituted by the old Reservation Commission, a commission which had no aim except to do its best for the springs, and which had included in its membership such men as General BENJAMIN F. TRACY, EDWARD M. SHEPARD, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, SPENCER TRASK, FRANK N. GODFREY, GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr., and FREDERICK W. CAMERON, and had enlisted the aid of Dr. SIMON BARUCH and other experts.

Mr. WHITMAN'S grudges against ex-Senator BRACKETT are of no importance to the people of this State. What is of importance to them is that they have a Governor who has this sort of conception of his opportunities and his duties, and who displays it not only in this instance but in everything.

THE MARINA.

From the statements of American survivors it appears that the British steamship Marina, torpedoed off the Irish coast, was attacked without warning. American members of the crew say that they saw two submarines. They were plainly visible from the bridge; one attacked from the starboard side, "while the other lay off some distance to port doing observation duty." The theory has been advanced in this country that German naval commanders might adopt the plan of employing more than one submarine in these undertakings in order that color might be given to the defense that the ship was attacked by one submarine while trying to ram the other. However that may be, the theory evidently does not apply in this case, one submarine having been to port and the other to starboard. It remains to be determined whether the Marina attempted to escape or whether she showed resistance. Upon the first point there is the testimony as to the absence of warning, showing that the attack was sudden and unexpected. As to the second it is admitted that there was a small gun aboard but denied that any attempt was made to use it. This denial is, of course, supported by the statement that the attack was quite without warning.

The seriousness of the matter is apparent. Our Government has instructed its diplomatic representatives in Berlin and London to ascertain and report the facts with all possible haste. The affidavits of American survivors are to be transmitted here by cable. There will be a necessary delay of some days in obtaining a statement of the facts from Germany. In addition to the attack without warning there is the further fact that members of the crew were from seventeen to thirty hours in open boats in a rough sea before they were landed.

We have the pledge of the German Government, given as the result of the Sussex correspondence, that submarine warfare shall be so conducted as not to involve the sinking of merchant ships without warning or without providing for the safety of passengers and crew unless they try to escape or offer resistance. There have been reports of violations of this pledge in some cases. Our Government believes the pledge has been kept. There is no known reason why, after observing the obligation of its promise for so many months, the German Government should now authorize, permit, or sanction a violation. It is essential to know definitely that the attack was made without warning, that the Marina was not trying to escape, and that she did not offer resistance before the attack. That information will be obtained by the Government from the affidavits of the survivors and from the embassies in London and Berlin. Secretary LANSING, in the statement made yesterday, makes it clear that there has been no change in the policy of the Government since the warning given when the Sussex was sunk.

MR. HUGHES AS A LEADER.

The present Republican candidate for President of the United States was Governor of the State of New York for two terms, from Jan. 1, 1907, until Oct. 6, 1910, when he resigned to take his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court. For a Republican judgment and appraisal of his achievements as the leader of his party in New York during that time we may turn to the columns of The New York Sun. The Sun is now supporting the candidacy of Mr. HUGHES, but it is with no thought of making a charge of inconsistency against our neighbor that we quote from its editorial columns in 1910. It was at that time under a different ownership and management; what it then said is without relevancy to its present attitude. On April 27, 1910, in an editorial article entitled "Four Years" The Sun said:

> In October, when the Honorable CHARLES EVANS HUGHES closes his political career, he will have been leader of his party in this State for nearly four years. * * * It requires but a single glance at the future of Republican politics in this State today to understand the reason for the regret at what must after all be frankly described as Governor HUGHES'S failure. For four years now Mr. HUGHES has been the leader of the Republican Party in this State. Behind him there has been at all times a substantial majority of the voters of the party, indeed of the voters of the State as a whole. Yet at the close of his term of leadership in the Executive chair, not equaled in length since the days of DAVID B. HILL, there is behind him only a wreck, a shattered, unseaworthy, and badly damaged craft answering no helm and the creature of every wind.

The article then dwells upon the political circumstances in which Governor HUGHES took office. There was complete indifference as to his course toward the Republican leaders, even a genuine hope that he would "send not a few of them after ODELL into that permanent exile which their stupidity as well as their venality and petty arrogance had long earned for them." But:

> The hope that out of the ranks he would draw to himself the decent, the able, and the clean, and through these men, honest like himself, who would work under his guidance, restore a shaken party and rebuild a damaged edifice, was one of the general and appealing sentiments in the early days of the Hughes régime. Yet, however much of praise the personal integrity and the personal ability of the Honorable CHARLES EVANS HUGHES may justly command now and hereafter, the fact remains that in the great task imposed upon him he has failed. The Republican Party as he leaves it is not less shattered, impaired, weakened than when he took it. The little bosses who now control its machinery are not less unpopular, incapable, venal than those who controlled it on Jan. 1, 1907, and Governor HUGHES will leave behind him no single follower or group of followers able to take up and carry on the work outlined and begun by him.

An editorial article with the title "The Passing of a Great Boss" was published by The Sun on May 16, 1910. From that article we quote:

> The defeat of the so-called Direct Primary bill in the Assembly of the State signalizes the passing of a great boss, namely, CHARLES EVANS HUGHES. We are not now concerned with the question whether he has been a good boss or a bad boss, although that is a very material inquiry, if political bossism is to be tolerated at all.
>
> Of the methods and the arguments employed by Governor HUGHES to persuade the Legislature to pass his Direct Primary bill The Sun said on May 16, 1910:
>
> He says that the delegates to nominating conventions have no real voice in the selection of the nominees, who are chosen by bosses beforehand; but how much liberty of action would he have allowed the members of the Assembly on Wednesday in voting on the Hinman-Green bill if he could have had his own way?

When the direct primary measure was well on its way to disintegration and defeat, The Sun on May 26 said:

> The bill has become the saddest remnant of a bargain sale. Its former friends have rejected as "bogus" and worthless that fraction still surviving. To its enemies alone it has value in the opportunity it offers for one more political trade, for another fictitious sale that may deceive the public. As for the Governor, the last act in this sordid campaign discloses him eagerly bartering away every principle in his measure which he has proclaimed essential and vital, in the vain hope of securing for the worthless shell the compelling assistance of the familiar device of the machine politicians, the caucus.

The caucus failed, the bill failed. From this contemporary Republican judgment it is pretty evident that Governor HUGHES failed both as the guide and exponent of Republican policies in the Legislature and as a leader of the Republican Party in the State.

ECHOES FROM THE LAND OF SPIRITS.

The best was kept to the last. On Monday our ancient friend, the Tariff Scare, decrepit, tottering, his white beard sweeping to the ground, the icicles of the cave of his long seclusion hanging from his venerable eyebrows, all tattered and torn, but recognizable, beloved of ghost fanciers, a queer old carcass, was supported on to the stage by the Republicans and exhibited to the compassion of spectators. "Back to the Bread Line If Wilson's Tariff Is Not Repealed" the apparition was labeled. Under any name it is welcome.

The Republican campaign hasn't seemed to be as fruitful as it might have been; a dying gleam of joy, a tender light of reminiscence, plays over this good old bugaboo. How often, oh, how often, have the Republicans cried "Wolf!" Nobody is scared any more. The wolf is toothless. His skin is too withered to make a rug of. But the sight of him wakes precious memories.

It teaches us how progressive the Republican Party is in 1916, when it seeks to revive the tariff patter that did duty so long. The Republicans are still living in the Ark of Protection of a generation ago. They are still repeating the doctrine of sacred and saving high protection which Pig Iron KELLY grew weary of in his latter days, which Mr. MCKINLEY grew away from. "The deadly path of larger and larger imports"; why, it is the antique talk. Sell immensely to foreigners, don't buy of them; importation is a crime. Hearing the antique formulas, you strain your eyes to see if the Bloody Shirt isn't flapping again in the winds of Republican eloquence, your ears to listening till the solemn chant of "the Party that freed the Slave, saved the Union" rolls from ghostly lips.

The serious consideration, if it deserves any, of the argument of the Republican Publicity Committee may be left to another day. Today THE TIMES must give way to an expression of the hilarity which this Tariff Scare must inspire in every generous bosom. One tiny chunk of the entire and perfect chrysolite it would be cruel not to look at. Mr. WILSON is getting a talking to:

> President WILSON, when you ask American wage earners to vote, on Nov. 7, for your tariff, you ask them to vote to live in a Fool's Paradise of war trade for mere months or weeks, only to be plunged by that tariff immediately afterward back into pauperism and the bread line.

Observe the special felicity of "immediately." Over the hill to the soup-house! Dinna ye hear the empty dinner pail clank against the chains of the pauperized victim of "pauper labor"? Before workingmen fat with prosperity, before a thriving and contented country, the scarecrows of hard times are shaken. Good times are Democratic now. The boot is on the wrong leg. Who will stop, look, listen, when the preposterous, outworn theory is put forth that the welfare of American business and industries depends on the Republican Party and a Republican tariff? Clearly the Republican Party is as hard up as it pretends "American wage earners" will be if "WILSON'S tariff is not repealed."

The "Back to the Bread Line" threnody is saturated with that stern and rock-bound protectionism which has its seat in Pennsylvania. A writer in The Philadelphia Ledger recalled the other day a story about an unbending Philadelphia protectionist, Mr. WILLIAM FOLWELL. A trade paper had dared to publish conspicuously this saying of Mr. EMERSON:

> We excel by doing our task better than our competitors.

Mr. FOLWELL read it with indignation and said to a reporter:

> Does he work on your paper? No? Well, if you ever see him you tell him he is wrong. The way for the American manufacturer to beat the other fellow is to protect him by a tariff high enough to keep foreign goods out of the country.

A towering seawall against "abroad." Was "Back to the Bread Line" written by the spirit of WILLIAM FOLWELL or the spirit of ROSWELL G. HOBB?

THE CITY'S BUDGET.

The city's budget for next year increases by something more than twelve millions to about that amount above two hundred millions, an unprecedented total for any city. Nevertheless there is room for saying that the budget is showing increasing signs of coming under control. Hitherto the budget has grown faster than the debt, and both seemed unmanageable. Of course the debt and the budget will grow so long as the city grows. Nobody would wish to see the city's growth checked by a check to the sources of growth. If there are more citizens, there is need of more police and firemen. If there are more children, there is need of more schools. If the pressure of population makes housing cost more than citizens can pay, there is need of access to cheaper residential property, and subways cost money.

Nobody would be niggardly about such additions to the budget, and it is such additions chiefly that make the budget next year the biggest in the city's history. If legally compulsory and imperatively necessary additions be deducted, the budget shows a range below $200,000,000 ever since 1914. This year only the direct tax due to the State carried the total above the $200,000,000 limit. The city authorities were in no degree open to criticism for adding that sum to the budget. Next year there is a compulsory and necessary addition to the budget of $11,347,000, according to the Controller's statement. Future decreases will be due to this year's increase in some items. The increase in the debt service of $6,500,000 is that sort of increase. Partly that largest item of increase is due to the reduction of debt by payment of bonds for which boroughs had made no provision for amortization in the pre-consolidation era. Partly the debt service is increased by the subway charge, which will increase tax valuations more than the increase of the budget. Other increases fall into the classes above described.

Even more hopeful is the fact that the appropriations for the departments under the Mayor's immediate jurisdiction are less than when the present administration took office by $1,737,067. Another source of hope is the provision made for an official to systematize the expenditures of the Board of Education. It would be hard to set a limit to what the city would be glad to spend for schools if there were not a doubt that it got its money's worth. If that doubt can be turned into a conviction that the money allowed is well spent, future increases for the schools will be less grudged.

NO LOCOMOTIVE SEARCHLIGHTS.

It is particularly inopportune for the railroad brotherhoods to agitate for the installation of powerful searchlights on locomotives, as they did before the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, at this time, when the abolition of glaring automobile headlights is being urged in the interest of safe travel. All the arguments which uphold the contention that blinding or unrestricted light rays are dangerous on the highways apply with at least equal force to the railroads. Indeed, it is hard to see how the substitution of searchlights up to 750,000 candle power for the present lamps, which serve merely as "markers" for locomotives, could fail to interfere seriously with the operation of trains at night.

Whether it would be advisable to substitute the vision of the engineer, increased by the proposed strong headlight, for the more or less automatic protection of the right of way by the block signal system, or to supplement the system of signal operation by that of visual operation, is highly questionable, even in the case of the single-track line. This would be to increase rather than to diminish the human factor in train movement. It would surely tend still further to divide responsibility in case of accident.

When the double-track or the four-track railway is considered, however, the dangers of the locomotive searchlight become more obvious. With trains constantly passing each other, not infrequently on all four tracks, as is the case on the congested roads of the East, the engineers could hardly fail to be blinded by the lights from approaching locomotives, sometimes for a distance of a thousand feet or more. Experience with automobile lights has shown that objects at the right side of the road tend to be completely obscured when the driver faces the oncoming glare. In the same way, the locomotive engineer, meeting another locomotive with a powerful searchlight, would find the signals, switch lights, crossings, and mile posts, the very things which it is important for him to see, at the right side of the track, very greatly obscured. This would expose his train to danger.

The argument of the railroads that it would entail an expenditure of $6,000,000 to equip the 68,000 locomotives of the country with such searchlights as the brotherhoods favor is entirely beside the point. This would be a profitable investment if the searchlights meant increased safety. But it would be a bad bargain for an innovation that would seem to mean increased peril for railway travel and might easily lead to a longer list of grade crossing accidents.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Made to Be Workers Too Quickly.

Dr. ALBERTO PECORINI has written for Il Cittadino, which is one of the best of the city's foreign-language papers, an article in English which contains some excellent advice of a kind much needed by many of the Italians, naturalized and other, who live here. Its text is the fact that a little Italian girl was recently adjudged to be the brightest pupil in the public schools.

Dr. PECORINI expresses the belief that if the intellectual capacities of the children here of the same ancient blood could have an opportunity for proper development this would not be an exceptional case, and the country would profit by it even more than from the enormous amount of hard, honest work done for it by the Italian element. That there are not more notably bright pupils coming from the class that produced the one credited with being brightest he ascribes to the fact that the great majority of the Italian children are taken out of school as soon as they are capable of earning a little money for their parents. Usually this is done the moment their employment is legal, and only too often that moment, according to this unprejudiced authority, is advanced a year or two by perjury.

"Why should Italian parents," he asks, "value so much a few cents a day from a child working, or overworking, in a shop, instead of sacrificing themselves two or three years more that the child may have a chance in life?" Whether the answer to this inquiry is poverty or ignorance Dr. PECORINI does not attempt to decide, but he insists that, whatever may be the causes that perpetuate this evil, they should be removed. To emphasize his lesson he calls the attention of the Italian colony to the significant fact that though there are lamentably few of its children in the higher educational institutions maintained by the city, Jewish children, with parents of no greater financial resources than the Italian immigrants, are numerous in our high schools, in Cooper Union, and in the City College.

This difference is indeed significant, and it is not intellectual inferiority on the part of the little Italians that explains it, the doctor insists, but inappreciation of the value of education by too many Italian parents.

Another Light on History.

POULTNEY BIGELOW'S story of the British Admiral on the Chinese coast who supplied United States warships with much needed coal when none could be bought there from the usual dealers provided yesterday one of those interesting "sidelights on history" which so often fail to get into the works of the more solemn historians.

Another like tale from the Far East will be told in detail, some day, and that it has been delayed so long is due to the possibility of its making trouble or embarrassment for various officials, civil and naval, who are still alive. It is already safe enough to say, however, that it relates to the provisioning and supplying of Admiral DEWEY'S fleet while it lay in Manila Bay.

This would have been a somewhat difficult matter if all the rules and regulations pertaining to neutrality had been strictly observed by all the nations on terms of technical friendship with Spain at that time. It so happened, however, that there kept coming from the mainland into the big bay one heavily laden tramp steamer after another. Their commanders showed a strange ignorance of what was going on, and a deep surprise when sternly informed by one or another American ship that they could not put their cargoes ashore. Then they would be as sternly ordered to anchor well behind the line of our fleet, and—well, a few days later some mysterious negligence would allow them to slip away. But always on going the tramps stood much higher out of the water than on arrival, and the queer thing was that their Captains seemed to learn nothing by experience, but returned again and again to suffer the same kind of censure and detention. It almost looked as if they invited it and found it profitable.

Women Campaigners in California.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have been reading of late in your columns so many facetious letters about "the woman's train" that perhaps some of your gentler readers will be glad to hear that what appears to have been a nine days' wonder in the East was taken very naturally and very seriously in California. It was not only a great pleasure but an inspiration to hear the clear-cut, logical arguments given by the women who spoke in Pasadena a few days ago. The Hotel Maryland sees many notable people during the year, but never have better or more convincing talks been given there—on farm laws, child labor laws, school teachers' salaries, property rights, and the ways of politicians in general—than were delivered by the dignified Republicans from "the woman's train." To see such splendidly useful women still deprived of suffrage is amazing and determines us to vote for those who will enfranchise them. It is a pity all of the women of that calibre east of the Rockies didn't move West a year ago, so that they might vote this crucial year, when a square deal for Americans, both men and women, is at stake.

MABEL URMY SHARPE.
Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 24, 1916.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

"France is dying."—Hindenburg.

If France is dying, she dies as day
In the splendor of noon, sun-aureoled.
If France is dying, then youth is gray
And steel is soft and flame is cold.
France cannot die! France cannot die!

If France is dying, she dies as love
When a mother dreams of her child-to-be.
If France is dying, then God above
Died with His Son upon the Tree.
France cannot die! France cannot die!

If France is dying, true manhood dies,
Freedom and justice, all golden things.
If France is dying, then life were wise
To borrow of death such immortal wings.
France cannot die! France cannot die!

RICHARD BUTLER GLAENZER.

THE U-53 AND THE PANTHER.

Dr. Stimson Explains the Late Raid by the Agadir Incident.

New York, Nov. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have waited to see whether or not some one would call attention to the parallel between the U-53 at Newport and the Panther at Agadir in 1911. The latter was a sequence to the blunder of the German move at Casa Blanca and Algeciras, and a bold attempt to force the hand of France and the friendly powers that had stood behind her. England promptly called the bluff, and it failed.

In the present war Germany's relations with the United States have been alike unsatisfactory and indeterminate. It was highly important to know, if possible, just what the action of this country would be in case Germany should resume and extend the range and recklessness of her submarine warfare, an extension which is growingly demanded by her militaristes and the increasing presence of her needs. So she sends over first the Deutschland and then the U-53.

The first, as a bold merchantman, was welcomed with every hospitality, though there were many misgivings as to what might follow. Then, without previous intimation, the thoroughly equipped war vessel, the most efficient of her class, turns up at Newport. She stays just long enough to be sure that peaceful relations will not be disturbed, and slips out promptly, to destroy every merchant vessel in sight and under our very nose, then as promptly to disappear! American war vessels had stood by and witnessed the whole transaction, happily saving the lives of the women and children suddenly exposed to the terrors of the sea; and the Government formally declared that nothing really disturbing had happened and there was no occasion for anxiety about our preserved neutrality!

Now comes the slashing onset upon the merchantmen of every neutral State, the reckless sinking of Norwegian, Dutch, Spanish, and Greek vessels by the score, not to speak of many merchantmen of the Allies; and now the Marina, with many Americans on board, and, as it appears, with no pretense at previous warning. The utter illegality of the whole course of submarine treatment of merchantmen, as has been conclusively set forth by James M. Beck, who speaks with knowledge, is sure to have to be faced and dealt with sooner or later. Humanity must protest against such "piracy," as it is characterized. But the United States is stood off. To use John Hay's term, "It was a big bluff, but it worked!" And now we learn from Washington that "the State Department makes no attempt to conceal the fact that the situation is serious."

What is to come next no man can tell, however the Marina case may turn out, but we have "dug a pit, and dug it deep." We certainly have not won honor, and even an optimist can hardly claim that we have gained peace.

HENRY A. STIMSON.

German-Americans in Missouri.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cole County, Mo., has a large population of people of German ancestry and sympathy. The existing political condition in the county makes an interesting sidelight upon the campaign conducted by Mr. Hughes. Recently a German named Fromme, a lifetime Democrat and officeholder, made a speech advocating the election of Mr. Hughes on the ground that President Wilson has not been fair to Germany. I am told by one who is thoroughly familiar with the situation that about 100 to 150 Democrats of German ancestry will follow the suggestion made by Mr. Fromme.

While there is reason to believe that this defection will be overcome by votes from labor and other circles, still it is apparent that Mr. Hughes is considered a German sympathizer in this community. My understanding is that Mr. Hughes permits the people in the Eastern States to think that he will be more aggressive against Germany than President Wilson has been. All of this shows that the late Justice is attempting to be elected under false pretenses. He is our modern Janus. If he is elected it will be impossible for him to please the various factions which will have honored him.

KENNETH C. SEARS.
Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 29, 1916.

Light on the Political Issues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American German who for over seventy-five years has enjoyed the blessings of this glorious country, and voted the Republican ticket since the days of Lincoln, I desire to thank THE TIMES for its stand on President Wilson and what he has done for the nation. History will do him justice, whether he is re-elected or not. I also wish to thank H. Bernstein for his noble article in today's issue. Likewise, Dr. Bohn for the various articles which have appeared in your paper during the last week. They all deserve the widest circulation as able presentations of European politics on account of their fairness and truthfulness. Also, for George L. Fox's article in today's issue on the high cost of living. And I especially commend to my fellow-Republicans the letter on today's editorial page, "Fear Hughes Neutrality."

All the above articles give much food for serious reflection. They are "worth their weight in gold." CONSTANT READER.
New York, Oct. 31, 1916.

The One Answer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With but a few days remaining before election, is it possible for the Republican Party to disclose the "National Crisis"; Mr. Hughes has kept the voters in the dark for many months as to what he proposes to do if elected. The time is short and the voters are still unenlightened. Does he propose to wipe out the great Federal Reserve act? Does he intend to annul the Child Labor bill? Will he abolish the Rural Credits act? Can he honestly do away with the Tariff Commission, advocated by the better element of his own party? Can he resist the forward movement of government for the people? How will he arrive at any better results than those which now obtain in Mexico? Does he propose to substitute for restraint and applied Christianity in our international relations the futile and disastrous imperialism of European diplomacy?

In the name of common sense what does he propose to do? Answer: "Be Firm."

WALTER R. BOON.
East Orange, Oct. 31, 1916.

Clothing for Neglected Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 Fourth Avenue, is urgently in need of all sorts of clothing, new or worn, for the use of the abused and neglected children who pass through its rooms every day. It is appreciated that our pocketbooks in these days are taxed to the utmost; that the demand is continuous, and the response is great. But in this emergency our own children's needs should not be entirely overlooked. The average daily number of children passing through our shelter just now is about 140, and this population changes from day to day. Nearly all of them require some clothing, and most of them must be clothed entirely anew, it being necessary to destroy the garments in which they are received. It will be of interest that in 1915 nearly 8,000 such children were fed, sheltered, and clothed in the society's rooms, the average stay of each child being about six days. These figures are constantly increasing.

The society will be grateful for any gift of clothing for children between the ages of 2 and 16 years. ERNEST K. COULTER,
New York, Oct. 30, 1916. Superintendent.

MR. HUGHES AND THE ALLIES' BLOCKADE.

His Remarks on "Americanism" of a Kind to Cheer the Supporters of the German Cause.

By THEODORE CLARKE SMITH, Ph. D.,
Professor of American History at Williams College.

Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 30, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been waiting vainly for some comment on what appears to me the obvious reason why the hyphenate Germans are satisfied with the candidacy of Hughes, namely, that the advocate of "Americanism" appears inclined to do the very thing the German Government has, for a year and more, been vainly trying to force upon the Wilson Administration.

It must not be forgotten that at the present moment we have no controversy with the German Government other than our claims for satisfaction over the Lusitania and other cases of illegal loss of life. Our relations with the empire are governed by the pledge of May 4, 1916, under which the lives of Americans on neutral or belligerent merchant ships are safeguarded in principle. But with England and France we have come to no agreement on the limits of our rights in regard to the blockade, the examination of mails, the so-called blacklist and other similar problems. These questions are still pending.

Furthermore, it is to be recalled that in 1915 the German Government attempted to use its submarine warfare as a weapon to compel the withdrawal of the British blockade, of which it has frequently complained to this Government, as illegal. Still further, the pledge of May 4, 1916, was followed by the intimation that the United States Government must "now demand and insist that the British Government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law," and "should steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires * * * the German Government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision." The suggestion that our rights as against German submarines were in any way dependent upon the outcome of our negotiations with Great Britain was sharply rejected by Lansing, but there can be no doubt that our intervention to break the British blockade, or, failing that, our coming to a rupture with Great Britain, is one of the principle elements in German policy.

Now, while Judge Hughes has steadily refused to commit himself on our relations with Germany further than to say that had he been President the Lusitania would not have been sunk, he has never ceased to proclaim that he stands for the assertion of American rights in every quarter, and he has never failed to dwell upon the need for protection to American commerce. As the only question now pending concerns American commerce, this is equivalent to an announcement that the present American policy toward Great Britain and France is less aggressive than one he will, if elected, put forward, and that is precisely what the German Imperial Government hopes.

In fact, in his Philadelphia speech of Oct. 9, Mr. Hughes went beyond the generalities which had satisfied his Milwaukee audience and used language which, if planned to satisfy the German demands of May 4, could scarcely have been more explicit.

"We do not propose," he shouted, "to tolerate any improper interference with American property, with American mails, or with legitimate American commercial intercourse. No American who is exercising only American rights shall be put on any blacklist by any foreign nation." On the only foreign controversies now pending, that is, the candidate committed himself to a position which is precisely that desired by the German Government.

It is not necessary to suppose that Mr. Hughes has intentionally adopted an attitude essentially pro-German in its outcome. Doubtless he thinks that by his unremitting demands for "Americanism," and America alone, he is making it clear that he is moved by no concern for German interests. But it can scarcely be an accident that the feature of "Americanism" which he emphasizes in his scanty utterances regarding European policies should be precisely that which gives the utmost satisfaction to every sympathizer with Germany and the gravest concern to every citizen who would regard a bitter controversy with England and France at this juncture over technical points a measureless calamity.

No wonder the hyphenate voter looks with satisfaction upon his candidacy, hoping that from it may grow an assertion of American rights at the expense of the Allies which may assist the hard-pressed Fatherland. If Mr. Hughes had not already shown his complete insensibility to the higher demands of statesmanship by his narrow-minded and empty proclamation of the assertion of American rights as the sole concern of foreign affairs, it might be hoped that his utterances, however unwelcome, came from campaign necessities. But, unfortunately, his very personality attests their sincerity, and makes it clear that his election to the Presidency would involve the danger of a wrangling and selfish foreign policy, culminating in a possible rupture with the two powers whose success is ardently wished by a vast majority of the American people. THEODORE CLARKE SMITH.

ADVISES STUDY OF SAINTS.

Dr. Gates Speaks in Place of Bishop Greer at St. Paul's Chapel.

At the noonday service yesterday celebrating the 150th anniversary of St. Paul's Chapel, which will be observed throughout the week, the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, Vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish, delivered the address instead of Bishop Greer, who was kept at home by illness.

"If it had not been for St. Paul," he said, "it is possible that the Christian Church would have been a forgotten, insignificant, and minute sect of another church. He was the chief of our great saints. To me the need of Christianity is not so much a revival of the synods as a revival of the saints.

"What I would urge today is not a revival for and of sinners, but a distinct and new revival of and for the saints. Every morning the first thing we do is to take up our newspapers and read the biographies of sinners and the worse and more sinful, the more interesting they are. What we need is to live more with the saints."

COLOMBIA MAKES PROTEST.

Asserts That Nicaragua's Treaty Is Denial of Her Sovereignty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Colombia has protested to the United States against the new canal route treaty with Nicaragua, it became known tonight, on the ground that the granting of a 99-year lease to this Government by Nicaragua of Great Corn and Little Corn Islands is a denial of Colombian sovereignty in those islands. Colombia claims that the islands, though recently subject to Nicaraguan administration, are part of her territory under the Cedula of Nov. 30, 1803, issued by the King of Spain to demarcate the various Spanish provinces in the new world. The islands are not claimed to be of any special value except strategically. They lie about ten miles off the coast and have about 2,000 population.

Some time ago Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala protested against the Nicaraguan treaty on the ground that it infringed their rights on Fonseca Bay and San Juan River. The United States has not accepted their protests, and the award of the Central American Court, in their favor, has been disregarded by Nicaragua.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS OUT

Australian Government Accepts the Resignation of Three Ministers.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1, (Via London.)—The resignations of Albert Gardiner, Vice President of the Executive Council; A. J. Russell, Assistant Minister of Marine, and M. Higgs, Minister of the Treasury, have been accepted.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company of London from Melbourne under date of Oct. 27 said that Messrs. Gardiner, Russell and Higgs had tendered their resignations, owing to their opposition to conscription.

A later Melbourne dispatch said that the Minister for Labor and Industry, John Estell, had resigned his portfolio, owing to differences over conscription, and that at Brisbane Senator Bamford had been expelled from the Labor Party because he favored conscription.

$800,000 FOR BRITISH RELIEF

World's Response to the Pope's Appeal for Sufferers.

ROME, Nov. 1.—Pope Benedict's appeal to Bishops throughout the world to help in the relief of Poland has brought to the Vatican the sum of 4,000,000 francs (about $800,000 at normal exchange), which will be sent to the Polish Committee in Switzerland for the relief of sufferers.

Montefiore Home's New Pavilion.

The Directors of the Montefiore Home have decided that at the annual meeting of the contributors, to be held at the home, Gun Hill Road, East 210th Street and Jerome Avenue, next Sunday, they will throw open for inspection the new private pavilion just completed. A committee of Directors will receive visitors from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and escort them through the building. This will be the only opportunity for an inspection of the entire building. The funds for the private pavilion and equipments were provided by private subscriptions, and no expense has been spared in making it one of the most complete hospitals of its kind in the world.

MAY DISAGREE ON MEXICO.

Break Is Averted, but Day's Discussion Widens Differences.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 1.—All hope that the American-Mexican Joint Commission would be able to report a satisfactory plan for the settlement of the Mexican tangle before the Presidential election vanished tonight when Secretary Lane, acting as spokesman, announced that the commission would adjourn tomorrow evening for a week, to reconvene here after election.

Commissioners refused to comment on the topics discussed at the session today, but it is known that these left them farther apart rather than nearer to a solution of their problems. It also is known that the tension became so acute that it seemed possible the work of the commission might come to an unsatisfactory close. This was avoided by the use of a little diplomacy, mature consideration after the noon recess making all the members realize that such action could benefit no one.

The commissioners plan to hold two long sessions tomorrow. The afternoon session probably will be so long that it will be impossible for the Mexican members to be present to hear President Wilson in New York, and they probably will not leave here until Friday.

PLEA FOR CHARITY IN MEXICO.

Financier Hopes to Interest Americans in Poor Children.

A plea for an American invasion of Mexico with the arms of charity is made by Louis Roumagnac, a Mexican financier, who has arrived in this city to promote such an enterprise.

Mr. Roumagnac thinks immense advantages would result from a movement in America to aid the helpless orphans of Mexico. Many of them he would like to see brought to the United States for education and then go back to their homes and "spread a doctrine that will not only cement these two republics in strong bonds of friendship but will enlighten these 15,000,000 people, of which at present but one-tenth can read and write."

It seemed to him that, although America had a great humanitarian program, Mexico in every case, and "almost purposely," was left out of this program.

HEARS FROM CHIHUAHUA.

Gonzales Resumes Communication with the State Capital.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 1.—Telegraphic communication between Juarez and Chihuahua City was resumed late today, after being suspended since yesterday, General Francisco Gonzales announced in Juarez, after receiving a brief message from the State capital.

Chihuahua City was isolated by the cutting of the railroads and telegraph company lines south, west, and north of that city by bandits supposed to be operating under the direction of Francisco Villa.

Two burned bridges had not been repaired when the message was sent to General Gonzales, but train service is expected to be resumed tomorrow between the border and the State capital. General Gonzales announced that passenger trains which left Juarez Monday and Tuesday had reached Chihuahua City saf

MISS CRAMP BRIDE OF REUBEN J. ROSS

Daughter of Late Shipbuilder Is Married in the Church of the Resurrection.

HER SISTER HONOR MATRON

The Rev. Alfred D. Pell, a Relative of Cramp Family, Officiates—Bridesmaids and Ushers.

The wedding of Reuben J. Ross, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben W. Ross of New York and Vermont, and Miss H. Dorothy Cramp, younger daughter of Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp and the late Mr. Cramp of New York and Newport, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Resurrection, in East Seventy-fourth Street, the rector, the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell, a relative of the bride's family, officiating. The church was simply decorated with masses of white chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her brother-in-law, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, wore a gown of soft white satin draped with tulle embroidered in crystals, and her net veil, bordered with point appliqué, was fastened low at the back of her coiffure and sprays of orange blossoms held it in place. She carried a mass of lilies of the valley and gardenias. Her mother, who gave her in marriage, wore a sand-colored velvet coat costume trimmed with deep brown fur and a tête de neige brown hat with aigrettes.

The matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, whose brown tulle hat shaded her forehead and turned up at the back in a fashion that suited her face. Dull yellow flowers were caught at one side. Her frock was yellow silk with a low back and a fish tail train of yellow panne velvet. She carried a brown tulle muff. The Misses Caramal Carroll, Dorothy Manice and Margaret Kemp of New York, and Martha Bent of Philadelphia were the bridesmaids. In short frocks of changeable mauve taffeta, low with frilled girdle bodices having ruched shoulder straps and short puff sleeves of mauve tulle. Tulle also formed the very full side-skirt draperies, and narrow blue ribbon, edged with gold, bordered the tulle. Their dark brown velour hats had ruffs of brown tulle at the crown tops and small spikes of morning glories shading through reds and purple were placed in military style at the front of each, and the same flowers trimmed their brown maline muffs.

Mr. Ross's best man was E. Ridgely Simpson and the ushers were John Larkin, Purser Adams, Rupert Thomas, Jr., and D. Benneville Seeley.

The reception was held at the residence of Professor and Mrs. Munroe Smith, 108 East Seventieth Street. On their return to New York Mr. and Mrs. Ross will occupy an apartment in East Forty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Ross is a granddaughter of the late Charles M. Cramp, he and her father being noted shipbuilders of Philadelphia. Mr. Ross was graduated from Princeton in 1913, and is with the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. The engagement was announced in September.

MISS BOARDMAN A BRIDE.

Weds L. F. Peck at Clattercote Farm, Her Mother's Country Home.

The marriage of Laurence Freeman Peck, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace F. Peck of 123 East Sixty-first Street, and Miss Clara Temple Boardman, a daughter of Mrs. William H. Boardman and the late Mr. Boardman of New York and Clattercote Farm, Ridgefield, Conn., took place yesterday at Clattercote Farm, the country home of the bride's mother. It was a small and quiet affair, confined to the relatives, and the Rev. William Lusk of Ridgefield performed the ceremony.

Mr. Peck is an architect and a Harvard graduate. Mrs. Peck is a sister of Francis Boardman, who married Miss Anita M. Calef; of Dixon Boardman, who married Miss S. Adele Collins, and of Bradford Boardman. The engagement was announced last March.

MARRIED IN GRACE CHURCH.

F. R. Morse Weds Miss Randolph on His Parents' Anniversary.

Miss Sophia Fitz Randolph, daughter of the late T. E. F. Randolph, and Frederick Randolph Morse were married yesterday at 1 o'clock in Grace Church. The Rev. Charles L. Slattery officiated.

Miss Margaret R. Bonnell, the bride's niece, was to have attended as bridesmaid, but was detained at Northampton, Mass., where she is a Senior at Smith College, owing to the epidemic of infantile paralysis.

Henry Arnold of Brooklyn was best man. The ushers were R. F. R. Huntsman of Plainfield, N. J., and Harvey D. Carle of East Orange, N. J.

The date of the wedding and the hour marked the fiftieth wedding anniversary of the bridegroom's parents. He is a son of the late David R. Morse of Brooklyn.

Wagener-Drizal Wedding.

The marriage of Walter Wagener and Miss Leontine Cecile Drizal, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drizal of 334 West 124th Street, took place at 10:30 yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Rosary, East 119th Street, Mgr. William J. Guinan performing the ceremony. The bride, in white satin and lace, was attended by her sisters, the Misses Marie and Florence Drizal, in canary colored Georgette crêpe frocks trimmed in silver. Mr. Wagener's brother A. P. Wagener, was his best man and the ushers were Vincent Rogers, John Fiala and Louis Magnolio. After a trip in the South Mr and Mrs. Wagener will live at 180th Street and Wadsworth Avenue.

Miss Starke Weds Dr. M. C. Mason.

The wedding of Miss Mathilde L. Starke of 345 West Seventieth Street to Dr. M. C. Mason of Rochester, N. Y., took place at 7:30 o'clock last evening in the Church of the Transfiguration. The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of the church, performed the ceremony in the presence of the nearest relatives and friends. Following the ceremony a dinner was given at the Biltmore. Mr. and Mrs. Mason will sail within a few days for Havana, where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will live in Rochester.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from Little Philip and $3.25 from the primary class of Miss Nyce of the Reformed Church, Bushkill, Penn., toward the Infantile Paralysis Fund.

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UNTERMYER A WILL WITNESS

Counsel for Woerz Saw Testator Shortly Before His Death.

Samuel Untermyer was the chief witness yesterday in behalf of the executors of the will of Ernest G. W. Woerz, the brewer, which cuts off his grandchildren, the offspring of Charles P. Dosiger, with $5,000 each, and is being contested for that reason. Mr. Untermyer, who is one of the executors, testified that for thirty-five years he had been consulted by the brewer on all important matters relating to the affairs of the brewing firm of Beadleston & Woerz.

Mr. Untermyer described the decedent as a taciturn man. He said that he was called to the decedent's home last May, just before his death, when the contested will was being drawn by his law partner, Charles Guggenheimer. He identified a draft of the will as a document he had in his hand on May 6 when he saw Mr. Woerz, which was the day before the will was executed and three days before the brewer's death.

Abraham Benedict, law partner of the witness and counsel for the executors sought to offer in evidence testimony as to the brewer's conversation with Mr. Untermyer, but the Surrogate ruled it out. The trial will be continued today.

WOLFFRAM LEFT $505,870.

Publisher of the German Herold Gave Bulk of Estate to His Wife.

Charles Berthold Wolffram, publisher of the German Herold, who died on April 3, left an estate appraised yesterday at $505,870. He gave a life interest in $30,000 to his son, William Herbert Wolffram, and left $438,118 to his wife, Mrs. Amalie Wolffram. He had $150,708 in bank deposits and $184,741 in stocks and bonds. His salary as President of the German Herold Company was $25,000 a year.

The report shows that the decedent held 440 shares of the German Herold Publishing Co., appraised at $38,816. An accountant's examination of the books of the German Herold revealed that the profits prior to the war were: 1912, $13,056; 1913, $544, and 1914, $9,354. The profits in 1915 went to $30,660, which the accountant explained was "an abnormal year due to the European war which was not fully reflected in the profits until 1915." The average sales for the years 1911 to 1913 were $180,000, but in 1914 they were $226,000 and in 1915 were $298,071.

Mr. Wolffram owned property at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., worth $15,000, which was not taxed.

SUES AS EVANS'S WIFE.

Heirs of Wealthy Wine Merchant Say He Wasn't Married.

The will of Frank M. Evans, who was connected with the California Wine Association, and who left a large estate when he died on May 5 at the St. James Hotel in Philadelphia, but who lived at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, was contested yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Evans left an estate of $50,000 to women relatives, but did not mention the contestant, who said she was his wife.

Soon after the will was offered for probate the decedent's sister, Mrs. Annie Whaley, of 458 East 178th Street, filed an affidavit in which she said Mrs. Carrie Clark had sued her brother for a separation in 1900 in New York, but he defended the action on the ground that he had never been legally married. The suit was not pressed. In the suit filed yesterday the contestant alleged that the will was executed as the result of undue influence, and that the decedent was not competent to make a will.

HAMMOND ESTATE $944,929.

Hotel Man Left Life Interest in Property to Incompetent Niece.

Frederick A. Hammond, well known as a hotel man, who at one time owned the Plaza and later operated hotels in other cities, when he died on Feb. 17 last left an estate which was appraised yesterday at $944,929. A life interest in the entire estate goes to his niece, Mrs. Caroline H. Gibson, who is incompetent. On her death the trust fund passes to her children.

The assets included cash on hand and in deposit, $95,618, and stocks and bonds appraised at $842,293. His interest of 1,976 shares in the Hammond Hotels, a New York corporation operating a hotel in Boston, was fixed at $75,112. His largest holding was 1,430 shares of the Canadian Pacific Railway, worth $240,240. He owned $150,000 of bonds in the Hammond Hotels.

Saddlery Dealer's Estate $101,940.

An appraisal of the estate of the late Adam Hill of 452 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, who died on Nov. 14, 1915, was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Ketcham. It shows that he left a net estate of $101,940. By the terms of the will Sarah Hill, a niece, is to receive the income of a trust fund of $90,500. At her death the fund is to be divided among seven other nieces. Other beneficiaries are: Greenwood Cemetery, $500; Brooklyn Baptist Home, $2,500; Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, $2,500; First Presbyterian Church, $2,500. Mr. Hill was a member of Hill & Langstroth, dealers in saddlery and hardware, at 79 Beekman Street.

Mrs. Lockman's Estate to Children.

The will of Mrs. Harriet Lockman, widow of Brig. Gen. John T. Lockman, lawyer and civil war veteran, disposes of many relics of the war left her by her husband. She disposes of her estate equally among her five children, John L. and Frederic I. Lockman, Mrs. Mary L. Smith, Mrs. J. De Witt Appleby, and Mrs. Isabelle S. Helmuth. The value of the estate is not disclosed. Mrs. Lockman died on Oct. 25.

C. M. Cosby Marries Miss Heely.

Charles M. Cosby, head of the news staff of The Sun in Brooklyn, was married yesterday to Miss Frances Heely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Heely, of 6 Third Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father James Corrigan, pastor of the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, at Court and Luqueer Streets. Miss Mary Heely, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, while Edwin T. Gibson was best man. The couple left for Lakewood, N. J., on their honeymoon.

Frederic Gallatins' Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday. They gave a small dinner party at their apartments at the Hotel St. Regis in the evening. The rooms were decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and Autumn foliage and a large cake occupied the centre of the table.

Tuttle-MacRury Engagement.

The engagement of Miss May Ryerson Tuttle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram C. Tuttle of Woodhaven, L. I., to the Rev. J. Allison MacRury, pastor of the Woodhaven First Presbyterian Church, has been announced. Miss Tuttle on the maternal side is a direct descendant of the old Ryerson family of Brooklyn, for whom Ryerson Street was named. The Rev. MacRury has been pastor of the church for more than two years.

Daughter in Dr. Arnold's Home.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold Sears Arnold of New Haven, Conn., are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Arnold was formerly Miss Justine Ingersoll of this city. This is their second child.

La Revue Beau Monde Appears.

Malcolm Strauss, the artist, has become the publisher of a magazine which is to be devoted to society, fashion and the stage. It is called La Revue Beau Monde. The initial number contains a galaxy of beautiful society women, also drawings of the French artist Aladar.

TARRYTOWN OPENS ITS FLOWER SHOW

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard Wins the First Prize for Chrysanthemum Blooms.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER EXHIBITS

Samuel Untermyer Takes Award for Orchids — Mrs. F. E. Lewis Makes a Fine Display of Fruit.

Exhibitors from big estates in the vicinity, including many well-known New Yorkers, contributed to make the Eighteenth Annual Flower Show of the Tarrytown Horticultural Society, which opened in the Music Hall, Tarrytown, yesterday, one of the best that has ever been given. The Horticultural Society shows are not large as flower shows go, but the promoters boast that they are second to none of the size in the country. The competitors are private growers, the few commercial growers who exhibit not competing. Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, who had an exhibit of chrysanthemums, palms, decorative and flowering plants, carried off a first prize for twelve chrysanthemum blooms, big deep red and yellow blossoms. Samuel Untermyer took the first prize for a table of orchids.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, prize of $20 for the most effectively arranged basket of single chrysanthemums went to Paul M. Warburg's gardener, Frank C. Luckenbacher; Miss Marie Bowman of White Plains took the second prize, and Frank Swenson of Riverdale, the third. Mr. Warburg took the first prize for a big bush chrysanthemum. William B. Thompson took the first prize for palms, foliage and flowering plants, and the entire back of the stage was occupied with his exhibit.

John D. Rockefeller was one of the exhibitors of decorative plants. There were many of these shown, and they added much to the beauty of the exhibit.

S. M. Lehman of Tarrytown carried off the first prize for eighteen chrysanthemum blossoms, three varieties each. David L. Luke of Tarrytown carried off a silver cup for the best arrangement for effect of a vase of eighteen chrysanthemums. These large vases of chrysanthemums were placed in the balcony of the Music Hall and nothing more beautiful was shown.

A splendid exhibit of hothouse fruit, which occupied a table by itself in the centre of the hall, was shown by Mrs. F. E. Lewis of Ridgefield, Conn. There were great bunches of grapes, mammoth apples and pears, and melons, each perfect of its kind.

The show will be continued all day today and tomorrow. Today there will be a number of dinner table decorations shown competing for a silver cup offered by Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. James Speyer will be one of the competitors.

MET HIS BRIDE IN BERLIN.

Philip Kraft, Jr., Mining Engineer, Weds Miss Elizabeth Anderson.

The wedding of Philip Kraft, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Genevieve Bowman Anderson, was held last night at the bride's home, 128 West Second Street, Mount Vernon, the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Peck of Baltimore, Md., a lifelong friend of the bride, officiating. The bride, in silver cloth and lace, was attended by Miss Gertrude Fiske, the daughter of the Mayor of Mount Vernon, as maid of honor, and by the Misses Cornelia Kraft of New Rochelle, a sister of Mr. Kraft, and Deborah Peckett of Franconia, N. H., and Margery Woods of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Kraft's best man was Winslow Lyon of White Plains, and the ushers were Harry Cornwall of Westfield, N. J.; Robert C. Glenn of Philadelphia, and Samuel McKeown of New York. There were fifty relatives present, and a supper was served in the library at a table decorated with Ophelia roses. A reception followed.

Mr. Kraft met his bride in Berlin, where she was studying music and languages, and was studying mining engineering at the Royal School of Mines. He was graduated from Columbia, and from the School of Mines in 1912. Mr. Kraft is Mine Geologist for the Dome Mines Company, Ltd., and he and Mrs. Kraft will live in South Porcupine, Ontario. Among the wedding gifts was a check for $1,000 to the bride from her father.

Henry Ford's Only Son Marries.

DETROIT, Nov. 1.—Edsel Ford, only son of Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, was married here tonight to Miss Eleanore Clay, a niece of the late Joseph L. Hudson, millionaire dry goods merchant. The marriage took place at the home of the bride and was attended only by relatives and a few friends.

Miss Virginia C. Bishop Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Virginia Crews Bishop, a daughter of Mrs. A. R. Lunsford of Monette, Ark., by her first husband, to Alexander Mackenzie of this city is announced. Mr. Mackenzie is a son of the Rev. James C. Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie of Monroe, N. Y. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1905, and is a brother of the Misses Anna, Margaret, and Jean Mackenzie and of George M. and James C. Mackenzie, Jr. No date has been announced for the wedding.

Peace League to Give a Dinner.

The League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President William H. Taft is President, announced last night that it would hold an "international dinner" at the Astor on Nov. 24 to consider a program for a permanent league of nations to become effective at the close of the present war." Mr. Taft will preside, it was announced, and General Leonard Wood, Robert Bacon, Oscar S. Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, Frank A. Vanderlip, and many other prominent New Yorkers have accepted invitations.

Physician Honored by Parents.

Dr. Le Grand Kerr of 42 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, chief physician of the children's medical ward in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital at Brooklyn, was the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner last night given at the Hotel Bossert by grateful parents of little patients he had saved from death during the epidemic of infantile paralysis. About 300 persons were present, and during the dinner the guest of honor received a small statue inscribed "From the grateful parents of his little patients."

Tourists from Cuba.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana on the Ward line steamship Mexico, were:

Robert Atkins, Miss Lillian Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Carey, Mrs. Agnes Chapman, Miss Dorothy Chapman, Miss Margaret Chapman, Mrs. Vera Farr, Miss Gwneth Farr, Mrs. Virginia Gispert, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall, Mrs. Alice Knowlson, William H. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. George Pinsey, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Raymond, Mrs. Grace Starr, Miss Marion Starr, Robert Weston, and Walker Whiteside.

Steamships sailing today for the West Indies and west coast ports via the Panama Canal are:

MONTEREY, (Mexico.)—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Hilton, the Rev. R. R. Gregory, Peter Ruble, Victor Rendon, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Shephard, the Rev. W. E. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Stebbs, F. Calderon.

MEXICO II., (Corinto.)—Mrs. Felice Levy, Miss Susie Levy, Mrs. F. A. Pellas, Miss E. Clark, A. de la Rocha, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Duke, Jr.

Arrivals from Copenhagen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Scandanavian-American liner Oscar II. from Copenhagen were:

Edgar Bain, Oscar Estmann, Thomas Kelley, Daniel Loverty, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Moon, Anton I. Rastil, Oscar Sang, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Collin, Garret D. Cooper, Alexander Dushkin, Edward Fox, John L. Fielding, Horace U. Gade, Thomas Harley, Frank D. Hess, R. D. Koch, Miss Sophie Loeb, Adam Petterson, E. L. Quarles, Mrs. Bertha Rothschild, and Mrs. F. White.

MRS. A. J. DREXEL SUES.

Seeks a British Injunction to Confirm Recent Money Award.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel is seeking an injunction in the British courts to prevent her husband from serving her with papers in an action in the French courts to obtain money which the British courts recently decided belonged to her. The case was mentioned today in Chancery Court, when Mrs. Drexel's counsel said that Mr. Drexel, after the court gave him four days in which to sign documents in order that his wife might obtain the money awarded to her by the court, had left for France, where he remained.

A separation agreement between the Drexels was executed in 1913, and last year Mrs. Drexel sued her husband to recover money under the separation deed. In June last a London court awarded Mrs. Drexel a yearly allowance of £10,000.

CONCERT ON THE VATERLAND

German Singers and Musicians to Aid War Charities on Saturday.

The agents of the Hamburg-American Line have given the use of the liner Vaterland for a dinner and concert on Saturday in aid of the war charities of the Central Powers. The Chairman of the committee is Otto Goritz, the German baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The tickets are $5 and $10 each. A number of prominent German singers and musicians will give their services in addition to the band of the Vaterland.

This will be the first big affair which has taken place on the liner since she was laid up at her pier in Hoboken at the beginning of the war.

Dr. W. A. Duncan.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Word was received here tonight of the death in a Middletown, N. Y., hospital of Dr. W. A. Duncan, 79, an international figure in religious and educational circles. Dr. Duncan was for many years Secretary and Superintendent of the Chautauqua Assembly at Chautauqua Lake. He founded the Home Department of Sunday School work, and was for twenty-five years Field Secretary of the Sunday School and Publishing Society of the Congregational Denomination.

Barnet Henry Davis.

Barnet Henry Davis, for many years a Republican leader in New York State politics, died yesterday of heart disease at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William T. Webster, 33 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J. He was born at Fonda, N. Y., eighty-one years ago. Mr. Davis was at one time Deputy State Treasurer and also President of the Forest, Game, and Fish Commission. He was a manufacturer and retired several years ago.

George J. Ba.com Dies Suddenly.

George J. Bascom, one of the oldest dealers in amusement tickets in New York, died suddenly yesterday in his office at 331 Madison Avenue. Mr. Bascom was at work when he died and earlier in the day had taken over the agency in the Hotel Manhattan. He was 70 years old and his death was due to heart disease. A son, George J. Bascom, Jr., survives him.

Gustavus Swan Wallace.

Gustavus Swan Wallace, a retired iron merchant, formerly head of the firm of William H. Wallace & Co., which was founded by his father, died yesterday at his home, 59 West Forty-fifth Street, in his fifty-fifth year. He was a veteran of Troop A in the Spanish war and was a member of the Union League and the St. Andrews Society. He left a wife.

Obituary Notes.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR, aged 78, wealthy wholesale grocer of Indianapolis, Ind., died there yesterday. He was born in Roscommon County, Ireland, came to America at the age of 12, and settled in Indianapolis in 1867.

HENRY F. WARBURTON, printer and contractor, of 858 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., died suddenly of heart disease last night in the Wall Street Station of the subway. He was 67 years old.

Mrs. GEORGE WASHINGTON ABRAMS, a cousin of the late William C. Whitney, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Le Fortivant, at Murray Hill, L. I., in her eighty-fourth year. She was one of the direct heirs to Asmke Ams.

Mrs. MARY McILVANE, widow of Thomas McElvane, a pioneer building contractor of Westchester County, died yesterday at her home in Dobbs Ferry in her eighty-seventh year.

JOSEPH CARTHAGE CRIDDLE, theatrical manager, died in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday.

Mrs. LAURA BERRY WINSLOW, widow of General Edward F. Winslow of Paris, France, died of heart disease on Tuesday at Battle Creek, Mich.

RICHARD DAWSON, a hatter, in West Orange for ten years, died on Tuesday at his home in Whittlesey Avenue.

MILTON H. GLANN, Cashier of the First National Bank of Butler, N. J., and President of the Butler Board of Education, died yesterday of heart disease at his home in his fortieth year.

CORNELIUS V. W. CHANDLER, 74 years old, for many years a ship builder in Jersey City, died on Tuesday night in Haskell, N. J., in the house in which he was born.

ALFRED B. HOPKINS, a merchant in Bloomingdale, N. J., for many years, died yesterday in his home at Butler, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year.

The Rev. WILLIAM F. GANNON, S. J., died on Tuesday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, in his fifty-seventh year. He was ordained in 1891, and had been connected with the Church of St. Francis Xavier and the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York.

GARLAND RANDOLPH JONES, youngest son of R. W. Jones of the firm of McBee, Jones & Co., brokers, 120 Broad Street, died on Tuesday in Florence, Ariz.

Mrs. JULIA ISABEL STILLWELL, wife of Richard S. Stillwell, for thirty years a pilot on the Roosevelt Street ferry line, died on Monday in her seventy-first year at 239 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Stillwell was born in Boston, Mass.

JACOB LIND, for thirty-seven years a hotel keeper in Brooklyn, was found dead in bed yesterday at his home, 20 Lenox Road, Flatbush. Mr. Lind was for eighteen years proprietor of Lind's Hotel at Ocean and Parkside Avenues, which was acquired by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit a few months ago to make room for subway improvements. He was in his 84th ninth year.

JAY RUDMAN SMITH, a clerk in the banking house of Hutton & Co., in Manhattan, died in the Flower Hospital on Monday from paralysis. Mr. Smith was stricken last week while on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange and was removed to the hospital. He was 42 years old and lived at 812 Union Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. FANNIE LOUIS SPEIGEL, active in Jewish benevolences in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 280 Argyle Road, Flatbush, aged 48 years. She was one of the organizers of the Happy Helpers of Flatbush, Treasurer of Grace Aguilar Lodge, Order of True Sisters, a member of the Jewish Federation of Charities and of Temple Beth Emeth. She is survived by her husband, Louis Speigel, a merchant, and three children.

JOSEPH SCHWARTZMAN, 56 years old, a retired distiller of liquors and a former President of the Temple Ohav Sholem, died from heart disease on Monday at the home of his son, 1,455 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. He was a native of Bucharest, Rumania, and is survived by four sons.

SAMUEL JAY MOTT, who died in Oklahoma City, Okla., on Sunday, was a member of an old Long Island family, and for several years was a traveling salesman for the Talcum Puff Company of Brooklyn. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 4,805 Fourth Avenue, South Brooklyn, tomorrow evening. Mr. Mott was born in Brooklyn thirty-nine years ago and left a widow and a stepdaughter.

Colonel FREDERIC S. McNEELY, former Assistant State Controller and Postmaster of Trenton, N. J., for twenty-two years, died today at his home there. He was 80 years old and had been retired since 1905.

Mrs. ELIZABETH B. SMITH, widow of the Rev. Alexander Smith, pastor for many years of the United Presbyterian Church at Paterson, N. J., is dead at her home in that city. Two daughters and a son, Henry Smith, a lawyer, survive her.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE J. DEMAREST, widow of Isaac Demarest, a merchant of Clifton, N. J., is dead at her home in that town. She was born in 1849 and left four children.

Mrs. EMILY S. MERRITT, 81 years old, died on Tuesday at the home of her son-in-law, Samuel V. Hart, in Succasunna, N. J. Two daughters survive her.

ASKS $100,000 FROM BOOKWALTER ESTATE

Katherine Johnston Says She Was Governor's Secretary for 24 Years Without Pay.

SUIT BROUGHT IN OHIO

Case Recalls the Kidnapping of Miss Gertrude Claypool Last June.

Miss Katherine M. Johnston of New York started suit in Springfield, Ohio, yesterday for $100,000 for twenty-four years of uncompensated secretaryship against the $3,000,000 estate of ex-Governor Bookwalter of Ohio, which is claimed in part by his niece, Miss Gertrude Claypool of this city, who was the centre of a sensational kidnapping case last June, when it was alleged that conspirators drugged her to compel her to sign away her rights to the estate.

Miss Johnston's demand for $100,000 rests on the history of her employment by ex-Governor Bookwalter for 24 years. Taking a fancy to her in 1885 when she was 12 years old, he took her with him on trips to Europe as his daughter and promised to make her adoption legal, the complaint alleges. But before he had taken the necessary legal steps to make her his daughter, she had become a full-grown girl and the wealthy man, it is alleged, changed his mind and decided that he wanted to make her his wife.

While they were living at a hotel in Wellington, N. Y., Bookwalter, the complaint alleges, began to make ardent love to her and frequently proposed marriage, but she steadfastly refused all proposals. At his request and insistence, she consented, however, to remain with him as his secretary and companion.

Many times in the course of the twenty-four years that they were together Bookwalter promised to make generous provision for the future, Miss Johnston alleges. During his last illness at San Remo, Italy, in September, 1915, he sent for the American Consul and for lawyers, it is said, in order to amend his will to leave a large sum for her, but he became too ill to carry out his purpose. The will, which was made in 1908, left $30,000 to Miss Johnston, but she contends that he admitted that this was entirely inadequate.

Accompanying the suit for $100,000 filed yesterday were demands for a number of smaller morsels of the estate. Miss Johnston sought $11,950 for two notes alleged to have been given to her by Bookwalter. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Belle S. Johnston, filed suit for $50,000 against the estate for services rendered to Mr. Bookwalter. The sister-in-law also brought suit, as administratrix for the estate of her husband, Paul M. Johnston, once well known as an actor, for $15,000 for services alleged to have been rendered by the actor to Mr. Bookwalter, and for judgment on two notes alleged to have been given to her by the former Governor.

The complaint alleges that, during the twenty-four years of his intimacy with Miss Johnston and her relatives, Bookwalter traveled a great deal, and practically never saw his relatives. Miss Johnston's bill for services includes an item to cover the sacrifice of a stage career which would have been hers had she not become the man's secretary.

The suit does not throw any light on the kidnapping of the niece, Miss Gertrude Claypool. The investigation of the police and District Attorney's office in this city did not clear up the mystery of the interests which would be benefitted by the signing away of her interests in the Bookwalter estate.

While Miss Claypool was living at the Great Northern Hotel in this city last Spring a woman calling herself Miss Margaret Hill visited her several times, On June 1 a taxicab drew up in front of the residence of Mrs. Grace Cannon in East Eighty-first Street. Miss Claypool was found inside, unconscious from drugs. It was learned that she had been taken to the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark, where she had remained for several days under the influence of drugs. During this period, Miss Claypool said when she had recovered consciousness that she had signed several documents, the exact nature of which she did not remember, but supposed them to be in the way of waiving her claim to the estate. Miss Claypool received $100,000 by legacy, but as one of the four nearest of kin had an interest in the bulk of the estate.

$12,627 FOR HALSEY PRINTS.

George D. Smith Pays $450 for Mezzotint of Franklin.

The sale of the noteworthy collection of prints, owned by Frederic R. Halsey of this city, was begun at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The 240 lots consisted of Americana and realized a total of $12,627. George D. Smith paid the highest price of the session, $400, for catalogue No. 166, a bust mezzotint of Benjamin Franklin by Charles W. Peale, 1787, one of five known copies. Other lots with catalogue numbers and names of prizes sold as follows:

7—Samuel Adams, painted by Johnson, engraved by Graham, three-quarter length seated, mezzotint, bought by Mr. Halsey at the Cozzens sale for $90; George D. Smith.....$275

8—Samuel Adams, by Samuel Okay after J. Mitchell, 1775, mezzotint; George D. Smith.....200

10—Sir Jeffrey Amherst, James Watson after Sir Joshua Reynolds, three-quarter length, in armor, mezzotint, proof before all letters, cost Mr. Halsey $130; C. H. Graff.....360

15—The Taking of Major Andre, mezzotint by T. W. Freeman, 1813, only one other copy known, owned by Charles A. Munn; George D. Smith.....350

22—Benedict Arnold, by J. L. Rugendas, from the French sale; George D. Smith.....180

87—Jonathan Belcher, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, I. Faber after R. Phillips, 1734, mezzotint, fine impression of this scarce print, cost Mr. Halsey $125; Robert Fridenberg.....225

40. General Berthier, by Alix after Le Gros, aquatint, folio, printed in colors, cost Mr. Halsey $60; Ferdinand Meder..150

45. The Rev. Charles Brockwell, by P. Pelham, 1730, mezzotint, very scarce; Robert Fridenberg.....180

49. Captain Broke of the Shannon, by C. Turner, after S. Lane, mezzotint, fine proof impression; Max Williams.....120

54. The Rev. Henry Caner of King's Chapel, Boston, P. Pelham, after I. Smibert, mezzotint, fine impression; bought to order.....170

68. Sir George Cockburn, Admiral, whole length in uniform, the Capitol at Washington burning in distance, C. Turner, after J. J. Hale, mezzotint, unlettered, cost Mr. Halsey $87.50; Max Williams..100

80. The Landing of Christopher Columbus, by D. Edwin, after E. Savage, stipple, unusually fine etched letter proof impression, cost Mr. Halsey $176; George D. Smith.....210

82—Marquis Cornwallis, whole length, mezzotint, by I. Jones after D. Gardiner, early and undescribed state; George D. Smith.....140

89—Comte d'Estaing, by P. Freisebein, aquatint, in fine condition, beautiful coloring, from the collection of Count Matheus; cost Mr. Halsey $120); George D. Smith.....210

109—Capt. Gen. Arthur Dobbs, Governor of South Carolina, by James McArdell after William Hoare, mezzotint, first state; Robert Fridenberg.....155

133—Benjamin Franklin, three-quarter length, seated, mezzotint, by E. Fisher after M. Chamberlain; George D. Smith.....142.50

137—Bust of Franklin, sold by W. Humphrey for 1 shilling, from the Carson sale; bought on order.....100

139—Bust of Franklin, by I. Jehner; mezzotint, brilliant proof impression, the only other known copy is in the Bibliotheque Nationale; it is the Holden copy, which cost $238; George D. Smith.....385

141—Franklin, three-quarter length, by Rugendas, scarce; from the Mitchell sale; J. M. Clarkson.....325

142—Bust of Franklin, stipple, by C. Rusolte, printed in colors; George D. Smith..100

144—Franklin, three-quarter length, mezzotint, by C. N. Cochin-J. M. Will, cost $65 in the Carson sale; E. Gottschalk..105

145—Franklin standing at table, mezzotint, by J. M. Will, scarce; A. W. Clarke.....140

164—Franklin, nearly half length, aquatint, by F. Janinet, printed in colors, early proof, bought for $100 by Mr. Halsey for R. Fridenberg; Dr. A. W. S. Rosenbach.....255

172—General Simon Fraser, by James Watson after Stoulet, mezzotint, proof impression of the first state of one of the scarcest items of American interest; George D. Smith.....180

The sale will be continued this evening. Robert Fridenberg said that the prices averaged the highest ever brought at a print sale in America.

CAPTAIN PATTERSON DEAD.

Founder of New York Navigation School and Author of Sea Books.

Captain Howard Patterson, teacher, lecturer and author on nautical astronomy and founder of the New York Navigation School, died yesterday at his home 376 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year. He was born in Brooklyn and while in his teens he entered the merchant marine service and at the age of 17 he entered the United States Navy under special appointment from Secretary Belknap. After two years, he again re-entered the merchant service as third officer and rapidly rose to chief officer and to captaincy. In 1880, Captain Patterson became professor of navigation and astronomy in Brown's College, in Brooklyn, but he relinquished the chair after one year to found the New York Navigation School.

Captain Patterson acted as private tutor on nautical subjects to many prominent yachtsmen, among them Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Commodore A. Cass Canfield and Chester W. Chapin. In 1889, when President Legitime of Haiti sought an Admiral for the Haitian Navy, Captain Patterson accepted the post, but the following year returned to Brooklyn. Captain Patterson was credited with having the old-fashioned practice of keeping "sea time" abolished and a new and practical "civil time" reckoning adopted by navigators. He was also called the father of the Naval Reserve movement.

He was the author of several books on the sea and seamanship, among them "Yachtsman's Guide," "The Commonsense Navigator," "Illustrated Nautical Encyclopedia," and the "Handbook for Masters and Mates." He also lectured on nautical subjects for the Board of Education of this city. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Evert Wingert, and a son, Russell Patterson.

WILLIAM POLLOCK DIES.

Former Broker and Horse Show Judge Expires After an Operation.

William Pollock, formerly a broker in this city and for many years well known as an owner and breeder of horses, died yesterday at the Roosevelt Hospital after an operation. He was 57 years old. Mr. Pollock frequently served as a judge at the horse shows in Lexington, Ky., and at the National Horse Show in this city. He was a son of the late William Pollock of Smithfield, Mass., and was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy and from Yale University in 1882. In 1892 he married Mrs. John A. Kernochan, who was a daughter of the late John R. Marshall, a wealthy Southerner of New Orleans, and a sister of Mrs. John J. Wysong.

Joseph Dayton Crary.

Joseph Dayton Crary, founder and publisher of the New York Lumber Trade Journal, and one of the founders of the New York Lumber Trade Association thirty years ago, died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn. He was born on Jan. 27, 1853, in Mystic, Conn., where he was educated and later started his business career in a lumber yard there. He came to New York in 1876 and worked in a lumber yard in Jersey City where he remained until 1880 when he entered the employ of Dodge, Meigs & Company of 72 Wall Street. In 1886 Mr. Crary, with Tucker David, founded the New York Lumber Trade Journal, and later acquired his partner's interest and operated it alone for 25 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

CHAMPION RED SOX SOLD TO H. H. FRAZEE AND ASSOCIATES

CHAMPION BOSTON RED SOX ARE SOLD

Frazee, New York Theatrical Manager, and Hugh Ward of Philadelphia, Buy Club.

THE PRICE PAID IS $675,000

Deal with Lannin, Which Comes as a Complete Surprise, Includes Grounds at Fenway Park.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Harry H. Frazee of New York and Hugh Ward of Philadelphia, two men well known in the theatrical world, have bought the Boston Red Sox, American League world's champions in 1916. They now own the grounds at Fenway Park, the franchise, and the players, and they paid a price of $675,000. The deal was closed tonight.

Mr. Frazee is the owner of the Longacre Theatre in New York, the Cort Theatre in Chicago, and is interested in many theatrical enterprises throughout the country. He is only 36 years of age and nearly twenty years ago when a mere youth was the manager of the Peoria Club of the Western League. He always has been a great lover of the game, an intimate friend of the late Frank G. Selee, and has tried to buy several clubs during the last three years, among others the Boston Braves, the Red Sox, and the New York Giants. Mr. Frazee makes his home in New York City.

Hugh Ward is a native of Philadelphia and a theatrical man. He is, perhaps, two years older than Mr. Frazee. It was Mr. Ward who first interested Mr. Frazee in the purchase of the Boston Red Sox. This was after witnessing the splendid exhibition of baseball shown by the American League champions in the post season last month.

Deal Quickly Closed.

The former owner, Joseph J. Lannin of Boston and Garden City, L. I., has said several times during the last two years that he was willing to sell out if he could get his price, and when Frazee and Ward sent him word a week ago that they would like to discuss a possible purchase of the ball club he soon learned that the prospective purchasers were responsible in every way and were perfectly satisfactory to the American League.

They were ready to take over all of Mr. Lannin's holdings, including the grounds, and in a cash transaction. The affair was kept absolutely secret until the deal was closed tonight. Mr. Lannin's reasons for selling out were given by himself tonight.

"I am too much of a fan to run a baseball club," he said, "and found that it was interfering with my health, as I always have had more or less trouble with my heart. I think this is the proper time to sell, as good customers were on hand to buy for cash. I am pleased to find the new owners good sportsmen and great lovers of the game. I have turned over to the new owners the best team in the world. It is now up to them to keep the champions at the top. Mr. Frazee and Mr. Ward are the only ones that have made me any kind of an offer for my ball club this season, and there was little trouble in coming to terms with these men, as they wanted the club and had the money."

Lannin Owns Buffalo Club.

Mr. Lannin said that, while he is out of baseball here in Boston, he is still controlling owner of the Buffalo International League Club, with Patsy Donovan, the successful manager.

"We win championships with the Buffalo Club," he said, "but we do not make money, but I feel quite sure that some of the local people in that city will take the club off my hands pretty soon."

Mr. Lannin and the new owners, with Attorney Thomas J. Barry, the local counsel for the club, and the newspaper men met tonight. Mr. Frazee told of his days with the Peoria Club in the Western League, where he was manager at the age of 17, and bought out the famous "Iron Man," Joe McGinnity. This Fall, after enjoying the post-season series with his friend, Hugh Ward, the two men agreed that Boston was a great team, and they set out at once to try to get hold of the club after learning that Mr. Lannin was willing to sell out. Mr. Frazee said:

"I have always enjoyed the game, and now I think that I shall have a chance to show what I know about handling a ball club as well as I have for others been handling my theatrical business."

The new owners left town on the midnight train for New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Frazee will return in a few days to take up his active duties as President of the club, while Mr. Ward will come here later. They have made no arrangements for a new manager and said that the position was certainly open for Bill Carrigan if he would return to the game. They consider Mr. Carrigan in every way the one man they want to handle the Red Sox. If he refuses to return the new owners have two or three other men in sight. They are satisfied, however, that they can show Bill Carrigan that he should pass at least one more year at Fenway Park for the purpose of making the Red Sox a three-time winner.

Says Anderson Is in Deal.

E. A. Weil, who is associated with H. H. Frazee in business in this city, received word last night over the long-distance telephone of the successful completion of the deal for the Red Sox. He said that in addition to Hugh Ward, who was named in the dispatches from Boston as one of the purchasers, G. M. Anderson, a partner with Mr. Frazee in the Longacre Theatre, had also become his partner in the baseball venture. These three are the only ones financially interested in the deal, which called for an outlay of more than two-thirds of a million dollars.

Mr. Weil volunteered the information that Hugh Ward, who previously has not been known in connection with the national game, is the Managing Director of J. C. Williamson & Co., a large theatrical concern with headquarters in England, and that he is in charge of the firm's business in Australia. When asked how he could assist in the management of the Red Sox and at the same time attend to his regular theatrical business in Australia, Mr. Weil replied that "Mr. Frazee and Mr. Anderson would attend to the direct management of the club."

Confirmation was given by Mr. Weil to the statement sent from Boston that the deal included the purchase of the franchise of the Red Sox in the American League, Fenway Park, and all contracts with players. Mr. Weil also said that Mr. Frazee had told him on the phone that the club would be conducted along the lines pursued by Mr. Lannin and that the new owners would try to keep together as much as possible the players who had proved good enough to win the world's championship two years in succession. With regard to Manager Bill Carrigan, who was said to be retiring from the management even before the sale of the club was broached, Mr. Weil said that it was probable that he would reconsider his decision and that every effort would be made to induce him to again take charge of the champion team.

Mr. Lannin has owned the Red Sox for three years, and during that time the team has won two world's series. He acquired possession in 1914, when the club finished second in the American League race, Philadelphia winning the pennant. In 1915 the club finished first and defeated the Philadelphia National League team in the world's series. This year the team again finished first after one of the closest pennant races in the history of the American League, and defeated the Brooklyn club in the world's series by winning four out of five games.

WANT COMMISSION CHANGED

American Club Owners Say There Is Too Much National League.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League, in a statement tonight, admitted that "there probably will be a change in the complexion of the National Baseball Commission."

The statement was issued after two afternoon newspapers had quoted Mr. Johnson as saying that August Herrmann, Chairman of the Commission, would be deposed. Immediate denial of the statement was made. President Johnson, however, said that certain club owners of the American League are opposed to "too much National League in the composition of the National Commission."

Mr. Herrmann is President of the Cincinnati Club of the National League, and has been Chairman of the National Commission since the formation of the body under the agreement of the National and American Leagues. He was in conference with President Johnson here last week regaring questions involving the commission.

"The commission is made up of Johnson, Herrmann, and John K. Tener, President of the National League.

"There is a strong under-current running for a change in the complexion of the commission," President Johnson said. "Certain club owners of the American League seem to feel that there is too much National League in its complexion. Personally I have much to commend and little to criticize in the work of Mr. Herrmann in the long period of years that he has been Chairman of that body. Probably there will be a change, but that is a matter that only can be determined in future discussions between the two organizations."

The Chairman of the National Commission is elected annually by the votes of the two major league Presidents, which means that both Johnson and Tener must agree upon the third member since a difference of opinion would result in a deadlock. As both league Presidents are automatically members of the commission as at present constituted, the only way in which the complexion of the body could be changed would be the election of a third member not affiliated with either league in place of the present Chairman.

Several plans have been suggested for changing the National Commission. One called for a tribunal of three prominent men in no way connected with baseball. Another would retain the present major league Presidents, and a third neutral member, while a third scheme called for five members—two to represent the big leagues, two more the minor leagues and the Players' Fraternity, respectively, while the fifth member would be independent of baseball connections.

INJURED YANKEES PAID.

Secretary Sparrow Denies Statement of Fultz to the Contrary.

Secretary Harry Sparrow of the Yankees took emphatic exception yesterday to the statement made by President David L. Fultz of the Players' Fraternity that there were players on the New York Club who had contracts which barred them from being paid during periods of injury. Secretary Sparrow pointed to the last season, when half a dozen of the Yankees were on the injured list at one time.

"Why," said Mr. Sparrow, "we paid out enough money to injured players during the last season to finance a new league. I don't know of any injured player who was not paid during the period of his disability. If there are any he can put in his claim and get it, but I don't know of any, and if there were such cases, I am pretty certain that I would know about it."

In spite of this declaration by Mr. Sparrow, President Fultz again stated that he knew that some of the players on the New York and Washington clubs were under contract in which there was a clause which provided that the club would not be obligated to pay their salaries in case they were injured.

President Fultz stated last night that it would be unfair for him to give out the names of these players. He stated that it was superfluous for President Ban Johnson to request him to give the names of the players holding such contracts, as Mr. Johnson has the copies of all players' contracts in his own office.

The head of the Players' Fraternity does not take Johnson's declarations very seriously. He brands them as being just like many other interviews which he gives out from time to time when he gets talkative. Mr. Fultz charges Mr. Johnson with dodging the issue. The present effort which the fraternity is making to get this clause eliminated in minor league contracts also includes the cases cited by Mr. Fultz on the New York and Washington clubs. He hopes to have all such clauses in the contracts stricken out before another baseball season comes around.

Mr. Fultz was informed last night that President Johnson recently gave out an interview in which he said that the National Commission would demand the resignation of Mr. Fultz as President of the fraternity. The fraternity leader was not very much worried about this news, and he said it was just another one of President Johnson's "blustering interviews."

As Secretary Sparrow pointed out, perhaps no club in either league ever had so many players injured as one time during a season as the Yankees did in the season just ended. Not only was Baker, Maisel and Gilhooley out for long periods, but Magee and several of the pitchers were unable to play for weeks at a time. During the previous season the club also paid the salaries of pitchers Ray Keating and King Cole when these two were laid up with injuries.

A. A. U. DELEGATES DIFFER.

Committee Divided on Question of Women's Registration.

That there was lack of unanimity in the drawing up of the revised constitution of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will come before the general convention Nov. 20, became known yesterday when Seward A. Simons, Chairman of the Committee, made the following report:

"The committee is not unanimous as to all of the amendments which have been proposed, but no minority report is submitted, the individual members reserving the right to express their own views upon the various amendments when the question of adoption comes up at the annual meeting."

Mr. Simons reported that the committee was divided upon the advisability of continuing the registration for women, but in the proposed new code there is no provision made for discontinuing the practice. However, the Legislation Committee, of which Justice Bartow S. Weeks is Chairman, has recommended that the clause in the proposed new constitution permitting the registration of women, and the sanctioning of championships for women, be canceled.

Although Mr. Simon's report makes no mention of the matter other than it is one of the most radical changes suggested, his committee is split on the question of permitting only amateurs to become delegates to the annual meeting of the A. A. U. This ultra-radical step met with much hearty approval from local athletic officials yesterday, but if adopted several delegates might be barred from the national conclave.

To Attend Funeral of Nick Young.

President John K. Tener and Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League went to Washington today to attend the funeral of the late Nick Young, who for 22 years was President of the league. The Brooklyn club will be represented by Charles H. Ebbets, Jr., as Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., President of the Brooklyn club, left yesterday for the minor league meeting which is to be held at New Orleans on Nov. 14. The New York club will be represented by President Harry N. Hempstead.

Fohl to Manage Indians Again.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—President James C. Dunn of the Cleveland American League ball team tonight announced that he had reappointed Lee Fohl to continue as manager of the team for 1917.

YALE IS BUILDING A SUB-BACKFIELD

Bingham and Jaques Will Not Play Against Colgate—All Show Overwork.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1.—Because most of the Yale backfield players are suffering from overwork, the cocahes have begun a policy of trying out promising reserve candidates, giving the ball to each in turn during the afternoon, scrimmaging and comparing the showing of the various candidates, with a view of selecting the backfield for Saturday's game against Colgate. It is now certain that the condition of Bingham and Jaques will not allow them to play until next week.

This afternoon Effie Waite, substitute half back for two seasons, and Frank Lynch, the former Exeter and Yale freshman end, were used at half back. Waite began by registering a thirty-yard line plunge for the 'Varsity against the third eleven, followed with two seven-yard gains. Lynch scored on a twenty-yard end run for the second team, making the first touchdown for his side. Because of the heat today's practice was curtailed to fifteen minutes.

The 'Varsity scored two touchdowns against the third eleven, Legore plunging through tackle for fifteen yards for the first and Braden smashing through centre for five yards for the second. Both Waite and Lynch are scheduled for trials as 'Varsity half backs during next Saturday's game. In place of Right Guard Galt, who has also shown symptoms of overwork, Rosener, the former end, was tried this afternoon. In case Galt is unable to play Saturday, Rosener and Callahan will divide the game in that position.

Foster Rockwell was the only visiting coach here today. Heffelfinger is expected to reach here from St. Paul tomorrow. Today's lineup: Left end, Gates; left tackle, Taft; left guard, Black; centre, Hutchinson; right guard, Rosener; right tackle, Baldrige; right end, Comerford; quarter back, Smith; left half, Waite, right half, Legore, full back, Braden.

FOLWELL TESTS HIS SUBS.

Uses One After the Other and Mixes in Penn Practice Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 1.—Shorty Loucks, candidate for quarter back on the Penn eleven and looked upon before the start of the gridiron season as a 'Varsity certainty, was this afternoon ordered from the training table by Coach Bob Folwell. The same order was also issued to John Titzell. While the Penn candidates were practicing at Langhorne, Loucks suffered a dislocated shoulder and the injury greatly handicapped his chances of making the team. He was out for about a month. He played in the Swarthmore and Penn State games, but his work did not impress Folwell.

This afternoon Folwell gave all the subs on his list a chance to make good. Every candidate participated in the practice, knowing that if he made good an opportunity to get in a game loomed large. In order to get first-hand information of the speed of his subs, Folwell decided to mix in the scrimmage himself. Now he is sorry. All the subs went after him with a rim. Folwell was thrown and sat upon. His right ear was split. After the experience he said, "Never again."

LAFAYETTE ON UP GRADE.

Student Body Cheers Team in Its Preparations for Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 1.—With the student body and the college band in the stands exerting every energy to encourage the football team, Lafayette carried forward its preparations today for the game with Pennsylvania. The early close of recitations on Wednesday afternoons gave an hour longer than usual for the drill.

The blocking and line plunging practice which has been part of the work of each day of the week was changed and made more vigorous by putting the backs of two teams in the drill. At 4 o'clock the students came on the field and the scrimmage started. It was played as a regular game except that the kick-offs were omitted and the ball was put in scrimmage at the middle of the field. The 'Varsity showed great superiority and scored a number of times by the use of all kinds of football.

All of the 'Varsity men were in the line-up with the exception of Woodruff and Gellatly. Both of these semi-cripples were in togs and got into the brief signal practice which preceded the scrimmage, but were not permitted to get into the real game. Gano, who has vacated a tackle position in favor of Mummert, was tried out at end. J. M. Harris did the bulk of the work at centre again today although Overton started at that post. Harris is the likely choice for the place in the game if Gellatly is unable to get in shape.

BROWN IS STILL CRIPPLED.

Few of Players Hurt in Rutgers Game Get Into Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—Three touchdowns scored by the 'Varsity on a strong scrub team this afternoon marked the scrimmage at Andrews Field. Very few of the Brown 'Varsity players who were in the Rutgers game Saturday got into the scrimmage, the back field for the greater part of the time consisting of Conroy and Jemail at half back and Armstrong at full back. Jimmy Murphy, who did so well at quarter last Saturday, again directed the team.

Late in the afternoon Pollard replaced Jemail, who injured his ankle slightly, and was taken out. He was almost unstoppable and was mainly responsible for the last touchdown. Now that Ward is out of the game with rheumatism Devotalis seems to be a fixture at left tackle. The ends today were Donovan and Robinson; Williams took Captain Farnum's place at right tackle; Zeicer and Brace played the guard positions and Bowman filled Sprague's place at centre. With the exception of Weeks, right end, who was discharged from the hospital yesterday, all of the players who received injuries in the Rutgers game are coming along well, and will be ready to play against Vermont Saturday.

PITT EXPECTS HARD FRAY.

Warner Decides to Start First-String Men Against Allegheny.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 1.—Owing to the reports coming from Allegheny College at Meadville concerning the practice and condition of the football squad, Coach Warner announced today that he would start the first-string men against them on Saturday. Last year Allegheny crossed Pitt's line at Forbes Field through some splendid forward passing, at which the Methodists are experts. This made the Pitts coach call his first team into action today to work particularly on the breaking up of the play, as the scrubs displayed it.

Andy Hastings will be used in this defensive work, as usual, for he was very successful against Pennsylvania, and it is the hope of Warner that he will shine against Allegheny. Pat Herron will take care of the best back men that the Meadville squad produces, and by putting in the first team at the beginning a big lead is expected to be attained, after which the second-string lads will get a chance. In fact, many of the players will only get into the Allegheny and Carnegie Tech games and they are all practicing hard on every angle with the first team.

BRICKLEY HAS APT PUPIL.

Noted Kicker Coaching Bond, Who May Start in Big Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 1.—Charley Brickley made another visit to the Harvard football field this afternoon giving his aid to the back field coaches and also working with the drop-kickers in his own special department. While Robinson, who kicked the field goal against Cornell was not on the field, Brickley had plenty to occupy his time. In Bond, who was one of the finest backs on the freshmen last year and who should be developed into the best long-distance drop-kicker the Crimson has had in years, Brickley has an apt pupil. Bond, before he was hurt, was not brilliant in the running game, but in interference defensively was strong. He is sure to be fitted to do his best kicking in the big games, for the Cambridge coaches do not underestimate the defensive strength it is possible to bring out in both the Yale and Princeton rush lines this Fall, and intend, if possible to be well prepared for some scoring from long range.

The drill today was harder than that of yesterday. The regular players had their work cut out for them drilling on the offense that is being prepared for Princeton. The scrub team, which has been working up Princeton's plays just as it did Cornell's a week ago, was sent against the 'Varsity squad, and finally, when there were mostly substitutes in the first-string line-up, were able to score. The first team, with several substitutes in the line-up scored twice, once on steady line work and the other time one more open play. Once the regulars got the ball on the scrubs' 4-yard line on a fumble but could not score. The scrubs' touchdown resulted from some strong, straight football with some forward passing mixed in, Nelson, who had just returned getting the score.

This afternoon Burnham showed up well as substitute for Thatcher, Hitchcock being in Horween's place. Lancaster, one of the second team tackles, substituted on the first team today, and Clark, who was the regular right guard until hurt, played with Dadmun on the left side of the line. Murray ran the 'Varsity again and drove the team well. The cripples are coming back fast and by tomorrow Taylor, one of last year's regulars will be able to get into the thick of the play.

FORDHAM OUTPLAYS TARS.

Strong Attack Against Wyoming Denotes Trouble for Georgetown.

If Fordham University can only keep up the improvement it has shown in its attack recently the strong Georgetown football team will get a big surprise in the annual game at Fordham Field next Tuesday. The Bronxites smothered the team from the battleship Wyoming in a practice game on the inclosed 'Varsity gridiron yesterday. Nobody but the players and coaching staff was allowed in the inclosure.

Fordham was never in any danger holding the sailors helpless at every moment. Although no score was kept the Bronxites went over the goal line for four touchdowns, while Dempsey kicked a fine field goal from the forty-five-yard line. The scores were made by both new and old-style football. Starting off with line plunging, a method of attack which seemed perfectly enjoyable to the big tars, the Maroon pilot suddenly veered into an open-field game, and after that it was only a question of how many times the collegians wished to go over the goal line. Gargan was not so keen about carrying the ball, and preferred to try out all his new plays in actual competition. He was not disappointed. Erwig and O'Connell both worked without a hit, while all the other men played perfectly on the attack, though the defense was not so satisfactory. Paul Conklin and Perkins were in as regulars, putting up a regular armor-plate defense against the big guns of the Wyoming. Treanor's position at centre seems to be cinched.

LONG GRIND FOR ARMY.

'Varsity Players Shifted in Two Hours of Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Two hours of hard work was the grind for the Army eleven today. The men stayed until long after the moonbeams began flitting over the "Plains" Gridiron. There were several shifts in the make-up of the 'Varsity. Ford was in the rough work for the first time in two weeks. Redfield, too, played for a while when the big team lined up to walk through the signals. House, with a bad shoulder, rested today. Vidal booted two goals from the field and Oliphant registered three from placement during the drill. Place contributed a touchdown. This was the sum total of the Army's scoring and speaks well for the cadets' offensive game.

Vidal and Ford both punted splendidly. Hirsch, a big fellow who is breaking in prominently of late, was used for a time at tackle and guard on the 'Varsity. Holmes got a chance at Meacham's berth when the latter gave way early in the drill. Weems was used for Captain McEwan at centre near the end of the workout. Timberlake was also tried at end, but needs a lot of polishing before he can be considered a real contender. The plays to be used against Notre Dame on Saturday were all run off smoothly.

RUTGERS OUT IN FORCE.

Full Squad on Field First Time Since Brown Game.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 1.—The Rutgers 'Varsity football team was out in full force today for the first time since last week, and engaged in a half-hour scrimmage. Jack Wallace was tried out in place of Kelly, who will be out all season as a result of injuries received in the Brown game. Another man was lost to the squad when Bowlby, substitute full back, broke two fingers on his right hand, and it is not likely that he will get back.

Sanford is trying hard to develop ends, as he believes that that is where the one weakness of the Rutgers team lies. Brown was unable to penetrate the line once, all their gains being made around the wings. Hauser has displaced Wittpenn, temporarily at least, and several new men were tried out today on the other end position.

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CRIMSON TACTICS UPSET PRINCETON

Scrubs Gain with Ease Against Varsity by Use of the Harvard Formations.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 1.—Using Harvard formations the Tiger scrubs had an easy time with the Princeton first team this afternoon and were able to gain consistently against the 'Varsity defense. No points were tallied while the first string men remained in the lineup, but after several substitutes had gone in the 'Varsity's goal line was crossed.

All the men who started the game with Dartmouth were able to take part in the scrimmage except Eddy, who was out on the field, but not allowed to enter the scrimmage. It is probable that he will not be in condition for several days. Captain Hogg was in the scrimmage, but retired later on in favor of Bryan, who is playing a good brand of football and promises to be a strong contender for one of the guard positions next year when Hogg and Nourse are no longer available for the team. McLean was also taken out of the scrimmage early, and was replaced by Halsey. Kauffman was used at the other tackle position. Ames was out on the field, but did not put on his togs as he is still suffering from the results of Saturday's contest.

Rush is driving his players to the limit. Princeton's tackling has not been up to the standard during the last few days and efforts are being made to improve this department of the game. The fumbling which threatened to mar Princeton's playing has been practically eliminated.

VIRGINIA WORKOUT MILD.

Eleven Is Confident It Can Hold Harvard to Low Score.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 1.—While Virginia does not even hope to hold Harvard to as small a score as that made by the Crimson last year, 9 to 0, yet the eleven is confident that the points garnered by Haughton's machine Saturday will be less than half of the total registered by Yale three weeks ago. The present line, with the exception of the wings, is regarded as the equal of last year's and the backfield has been strengthened by the substitution of Kinsolving at left half for Smith who is now out for the season.

Today's workout was rather mild for fear of placing more of the regulars on the crippled list. All of the first string men were in uniform save quarter back Wagenknight, who shared the honors with Kinsolving in the battle with the Commodores. Carrington, who will fill Wagenknight's shoes Saturday, is expected to show marked improvement over his performance at Yale three weeks ago. Many of his faults have been corrected by individual coaching. Thurman, who is now putting up to last season's form will be played back of the line.

WILL PRACTICE AT NIGHT.

Columbia Football Squad to Work Under Electric Lights.

Football by artificial light will be the innovation tried at Columbia this week and next, and there is a possibility that strong electric lamps will be employed instead of the acetylene torches which have been tested on other college gridiron fields.

Coach Metcalf was forced to make several other changes in his lineup in the practice game with the battleship eleven of the U. S. S. Arkansas yesterday afternoon. Buddy Wilser, veteran right tackle, has been called away, and he is not expected to return in time to condition himself for the Stevens game next Tuesday. Donaldson, who has been alternating at left guard, was sent to the right side of the rush line and Van De Water, who has been out most of the season with injuries, went in to left guard. He will probably start next Tuesday with Raegener in reserve. Dunn was retained in the backfield yesterday, folowing the change of Monday, and Cochran, the mainstay of the rear line, was again at Dunn's place at right end. Against the naval men Metcalf gave his army of gridiron players hard work on both offensive and defensive. In repeated attempts to push the ball over the line from the tars' ten-yard mark, the Columbians were successful on three occasions, J. Rosen scoring two of the touchdowns and Dunn the third. On the defense the sailors found a weakness in the collegians' line once, and also scored a field goal by a drop kick. A. G. McCabe, freshman field general last week, again ran the team at quarter back, although Raimondo, who was injured in the Williams game, had sufficiently recovered to resume his place for a short signal drill after the scrimmage.

GREEN TEAM IS TOO FINE.

Coach Orders Signal Drill Instead of Hard Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 1.—Coach Cavanaugh and Trainer Hillman of the Big Green team fear that their charges are getting down too fine and consequently the scrimmage scheduled for today was called off. The Dartmouth line this year is exceptionally light and every man from end to end has taken off all the weight advisable.

The coaches ordered signal drill, however, and for the greater part of the afternoon the first and second teams run by Cannell and McDonough, respectively, were sent up and down the field trying out several new plays. The 'vars'ty worked smoothly, except for several cases of unnecessary fumbling in the back field.

Assistant Coach Ghee devoted a great deal of time teaching the quarter backs some of the fine points in forward pass throwing. Dartmouth has tried many passes this year, but due to their being clumsily executed a large percentage have failed.

Thielscher, 'varsity righ half back, was unable to go through the signal workout. He received a severe muscle bruise in the Princeton game and has not been able to work out the lameness as yet. Very likely he will round into shape quickly and will be ready to start against Syracuse on Saturday. Emery, regular right end, has a knee that is giving him some trouble, but unless the unexpected happens he will answer the whistle at Springfield.

A mass meeting of the undergraduates was held in College Hall tonight. Speeches by Coach Cavanaugh, Captain Gerrish, and Manager Walters were enthusiastically received and from the spirit aroused it is certain that practically the entire college will go to Springfield to see the game with Syracuse.

N. Y. U. SCRUBS ARE ACTIVE.

Make Two Touchdowns in Practice to One for 'Varsity.

The New York University scrubs yesterday played havoc with the 'varsity. The second string men made two scores while the regulars only crossed the line once. Hamilton, who played half back on the scrubs, made the first tally when he got away on a wide end run and sprinted forty yards to the goal line. The next score was made when Jordan, at guard, picked up a fumble on the 50-yard line and scored. The 'Varsity's tally was made by Buckley, who was playing Mackenzie's position at quarter back, on a line buck from the 1-yard line.

The 'Varsity was minus the services of the entire back field and the following line men: Egan, right end; Hoffman, left tackle, and Savare, right guard. Cann and Bernstein were out on the field, but their injuries prevented their playing. While tackling, Warman, who played a sterling game at half back against Union, hurt his left shoulder and had to leave the field.

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(June, July, August, September, October)

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Any Other New York Evening Newspaper

The gain made by The Evening Mail was greater by 30,862 lines than its nearest competitor.

THE RECORD

(In Columns)

	Mail	Sun	Tel.	Globe	Jour.	Post	World
June	330	306	144	274	85	165	83
July	215	210	114	80	108(L)	8(L)	200(L)
Aug.	434	385	265	313	129	139	86
Sept.	211	205	146	74	61	36	53(L)
Oct.	254	232	256	7	228	13	13(L)
Totals	1444	1338	925	748	395	345	97(L)

*Where losses occurred, the letter "L" is placed beside the figure.

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Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

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A CENTURY FAVORITE

Our aim has always been to make better clothes—content with knowing that our business would grow with the bettering.

In the last few days we've been trying to tell you something about ourselves as manufacturers.

The details may have been dry but if they have given you an idea of what a great manufacturing plant we have they will have at least done their work.

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Try It and Be Convinced!

Autos Are Cheap Now

Are Crowded to the Doors With Swellest Lot of Good Cars. Demonstrations. Easy Payments Arranged. Automobiles Traded.

Cadillacs, 1915, 1914, 1913; all styles bodies; "8" Packard Sedan, (electrically equipped), $1,150.

Packard Coupe, $750; other Packards, $450 to $1,500; S. G. V.; Stearns Knight Limousine, $700.

Isotta Town Car, $900; Columbia Knight Limousine, $450; Chevrolets, (all styles), "15," "16" models, cheap!

Cadillacs, "Fours," "Eights," Touring, Coupelettes, Landaulettes, Limousines; Cole "Eight," $750; Michigan, $300; Pullman, $900.

Flats, "35-20," "Six-Fifty"; Hudsons, Chalmers, $175 to $750; Mercers, 1915, Runabouts, Sedans.

Overlands, Buicks, 1916 to 1911; Peerless, (1911), $385; Stutzes, 1913, 1915, 1916, $550 up.

Locomobile Landaulette, $450; Mercedes Limousine, $225; Halliday "Six," 1916, Sedan, $600; National Roadster, $350.

1917 Studebaker "Six" Runabout, $800; Oldsmobiles, "Sixes" and "Eights," $550 up; Hupmobiles, $265 up.

Willys-Knight, Runabout, disappearing seat, (cost $2,700), at $800; 100 other unusual opportunities, including Lancias, Renaults, Studebakers, Metallurgic Town Cars, Coupes, Racebouts, Delivery, Fords. New arrivals daily. "Square Deals."

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REPROBATE WINS RACE AT PIMLICO

AUTUMN RACING OPENS AT PIMLICO

Reprobate and Sixty-four, Two Outsiders, Win in the Feature Events.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 1.—The thirteen-day Autumn meeting under the auspices of the Maryland Jockey Club opened at Pimlico track this afternoon. The historic old Hill Top course never looked better. With racing weather which could hardly be surpassed, and a record crowd, among which were notables from Washington, the opening day was a gala event. The lawn in front of the clubhouse was crowded with fashionably dressed women, and there were a number of luncheon parties before the races started.

A steeplechase and six other races finished the program, and afforded some highly interesting racing. With no purse less than $700, the field in every event brought together the best horses which are now racing in their various divisions.

Three of the races were devoted to 2-year-olds, the most important of which was for the Arlington purse of $700. This event went to E. McBride's Reprobate, which was practically an outsider. Fairy Wand, bearing the colors of Gifford A. Cochran, obtained the place, while the small end of the purse went to the Kentucky Stable's Courtship.

Another outsider won the jumping race, when Sixty-four came home in front in the Inaugural Steeplechase, an event for 4-year-olds, over a two-mile route. In winning, the victor defeated New Haven and Early Light in the run home on the flat. The other races were all closely contested.

The summaries, with the straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 4-5.

Lottery, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s br. g., 115 pounds, by Gary Herrmann-Dovecote, $3.20, $2.60, $2.10. (F. Keogh).....1

Monomoy, T. Clyde's br. g., 115, $4.50, $3. (F. Robinson).....2

Swoon, Kentucky Stable's gr. c., 115, $3 third. (J. Butwell).....3

Mae Murray, Bendlet, Howard Weber, Daybreak, and Flora Finch also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; Inaugural Steeplechase; purse $700; about two miles. Time—4:00.

Sixty-four, J. H. Lewis's b. g., 6 years, 139 pounds, by Migraine-Merry Papoose, $12.40, $3.20, $2.60, (N. Kennedy).....1

New Haven, W. Smith's b. g., 7, 152, $3.80, $2.40, third. (W. Noe).....2

Early Light, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 6, 152, $3.40. (W. Noe).....3

Dem Moran, Killitz, Kenworthy, Gloucester, Patjoke also ran. Racebrook scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, the Arlington, purse value $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Reprobate, E. McBride's ch. c., 115 pounds, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $11.60, $5.20, $3.10, (F. Robinson).....1

Fairy Wand, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., 107, $5.50, $4. (F. Keogh).....2

Courtship, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 115, $2.90 third, (R. Ball).....3

Arnold, Intriguer, Night Owl, and Bertrier also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 4-5.

Dandy Dude, F. Kraft's ch. g., 115 pounds, by Jack Point-Raiment, $6, $3.20, $3.30, (G. Burlingame).....1

Orpen, C. Raynor's ch. c., 115, $3, $2.60, (E. Haynes).....2

Kaitan, H. O. Comstock's b. c., 115, $7.20, third, (L. Mink).....3

Dashing Lady, Hall Columbia, Hickory Nut, Tyrant, Bond also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14 1-5.

Flamme, S. Louis's b. f., 3 years, 108 pounds, by King James-Pimeria, $17.20, $6.10, $4.40, (F. Robinson).....1

Blue Cap, E. Herz's ch. f., 3, 108, $4.10, $2.60, (A. Schutzinger).....2

Alkia, J. F. Hynes's b. g., 4, 116, $6.70 third, (J. McTaggart).....3

Dervish, Goodwood, and Golden List also ran. Thesteres, Ting-a-Ling, and Gloaming were scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Wicomico Purse, value $700, claiming; one mile and one-eighth. Time—1:56 2-5.

Golden Gate, Mavrone Stable's b. g., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Bolden Maxim-High Gate, $21.40, $8.60, $3.70, (B. Kleeger).....1

Sand Hill, B. Murray's b. g., 8, 111, $5.70, $4.50, (R. Ball).....2

Lady Teresa, C. Moore's b. f., 4, 115, $3.20, third, (L. Lyke).....3

Success, Sky Pilot also ran. Rake Off scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $700; one mile and forty yards. Time—1:43 2-5.

Master's Choice, H. C. Bedwell's b. g., 5 years, 120 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Lookout Belle, (J. Butwell).....1

alla, $5.20, $3, $2.70.

Hazlrill, J. Robinson's ch. g., 3, 106, $2.80, $2.60, (F. Robinson).....2

Gibraltar, H. Neustster's ch. f., 3, 100, $4.90, third, (L. Lyke).....3

Sandel II Coming, Fonctionaire, Buzz Around, Reptos, Peaceful Star also ran. Soldier scratched.

TODAY'S PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming, maidens; for all ages; six furlongs. Bright Star, 97 pounds; White Metal, 118; Preston, 112; Kingling, (Imp.) 115; Billy Oliver, 115; Agnes, 115; Burglar, 115; Algardi, 115; *Ife, 107; Ojala, 115; Woodfiar, 118; Chelsea, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Preliminary steeplechase; four-year-olds and upward; two miles and a quarter. Vifir, 137 pounds; Falmouth, 137; Pebeta, 157; Expectation, 151; Bachelor, 151; Lazuli, 137; Weldship, 157; Northwood, 137.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Glorin, 104 pounds; Captain Ray, 107; Spectre, 104; *Kildee, 100; Greenree, 114; *Lantanna, 99; Napoleon, 112; *Imperial, 99; *Hanobala, 109; Kathryn Gray, 109; Bootless Baby, 104; Triple Crown, 111; Queen of the Sea, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Stafford Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. King Neptune, 126 pounds; Ninety Simplex, 122; Thorn Hill, 123; aFenmouse, 117; Madame Herrmann, 106; Xylon, (Imp.) 110; Holliday, 122; Daddy's Choice, 115; Prince Hermis, 120; Wooden Shoes, 117; aPlitzergold, 123. aMuller entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Sandbar, 108 pounds; *Volospa, 95; Charles Francis, 116; *Scaramouch, 110; Headmaster, 118; *Man Slayer, 98; Saratoga, 111; Good Counsel, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; Hotel Kernan purse; five and a half furlongs. Amalgamator, 110 pounds; Captain Ray, 113; Dandy Dude, 110; Pickwick, 116; Polly J. 110; Tasty Cora, 107; So. Esz, 107; Friendless, 116; Olyn G, 113; Alvord, 113; Mary Sowell, 107.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Gleaming, 113 pounds; Brookfield, 100; Sevillian, 104; Etruscan, 105; Fair Helen, 107; Ambrose, 112; Napier, 100; Brave Cumarder, 110; Woodan, 105; Bonnie Tess, 106; Sir William Johnson, 110; St. Charicote, 118.

aApprentice allowance claimed

RUNNER COLEMAN BARRED.

Put Out of Amateur Ranks for Competing Under Assumed Name.

Stanley Coleman, the big Newark A. C. runner, who ran triumphantly under an assumed name at the games of the Singer A. A. on Oct. 1, was ruled a professional last night at the inaugural meeting of the recently elected Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U., held at the headquarters of the American Express Employes' Association, 67 Madison Avenue. Charles Elberts, the Anchor A. C. official, presided instead of Chairman George Mathews, who is ill. Sitting with him were Fred Niles, Jr., E. Wetmore Kingsley, and Stephen Byrne.

Coleman's was the most important case on the docket. When charged with winning a 600-yard novice race at the Singer games under the name of Joe Green, Coleman entered no denial. The Registration Committee had a picture of him leading the field home in the race in question. Coleman is an athlete of great promise, but his amateur career is closed. There is no means provided for his reinstatement, as running under an assumed name carries the severe penalty of suspension for life.

J. Gleason of the Irish-American A. C. was suspended for three months for running in a closed meet against the A. A. U. regulations.

WOMEN TO SELECT LINKS.

Committee of Five Named to Choose Course for Championship.

Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, announced yesterday that the women members of the organization will hereafter decide when and where their national championship tournament will be held. In the past years this duty always fell to the lot of the officials of the U. S. G. A. A representative committee of the country's leading women golfers has been appointed from five districts, and they will decide upon three golf courses, which will be submitted at the meeting of the United States Golf Association next January. From the three courses submitted, one will be selected as the place for deciding the national championships.

Miss Fannie C. Osgood, Brookline, representing the Boston district, is Chairman of the committee, and her associates are Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook; Metropolitan district; Miss Eleanor W. Chandler, Philadelphia district; Mrs. Bruce D. Smith, Chicago, Western Golf Association, and Miss Alexa W. Stirling, Atlanta, representing the Southern district.

HOPPE RETAINS CUE TITLE.

Takes Last Block from Sutton and Wins, 1,500 to 508.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—By badly defeating George Butler Sutton, the challenger, in the third block of the contest tonight, Willie F. Hoppe retains the world's 18.2 balkline championship. The challenger, who has played far beneath form throughout the contest, registered only 95 points tonight while Hoppe was piling up his 500. It took the champion eleven innings to do this, as he ran off 187 and 108 in two innings and averaged well for the others. Sutton's highest was 51, his next 35, and his next 4. The totals for the entire match were: Hoppe 1,500; Sutton, 508. Hoppe gets the entire gate receipts, about $1,300, and a $750 side bet.

COLUMBIA HOCKEY PLANS.

Call for Practice Will Be Issued Shortly.

Hockey sticks and pucks have been taken from the Summer storage at Columbia University, and Manager C. L. Hayward will issue a call for the first practice for late this week or next. After several seasons of poor weather conditions, including last year, when every game had to be canceled because of the lack of ice, plans for an elaborate season for this Winter are being formulated. To meet the contingency this year when ice fails to freeze on the East Field rink at the university the management is completing plans to play the games at the public rink at 181st Street and Broadway. Torrey H. Webb, Captain of last year's seven, will continue to lead this season's team until his successor is elected.

COLUMBIA ENTERS HARRIERS

Team Will Compete for Junior Metropolitan Ttitle Nov. 1.

Columbia University will again be represented in the junior metropolitan cross-country championship a week from Saturday over the Steinway course in Long Island City. Entries for this event closed last night, with the Morningside Heights Harriers, now coached by the Olympic marathon champion of 1908, Johnny Hayes, the first on the list. C. M. Heydecker, manager of the Blue and White team, has nominated H. W. Look, A. L. Huesenbeck, H. Larson, J. F. Knox, R. L. Hunt, A. Turner, T. E. McCracken, and R. F. Shepard.

Neither the New York A. C. nor Irish-American A. C. had named teams up to last night, but it is probable that a Mercury Foot squad will be named by today and accepted by the Championship Committee. The Irish-American A. C. has no juniors worth talking about. Some of the other clubs which have nominated squads are the Hollywood Inn A. A., Yonkers Y. M. C. A., Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn A. A., Long Island A. C., Paulist A. C., and Morningside A. C. Both the Bronx Church House and Mohawk A. C. may also name teams.

CORNELL TEAM IMPROVES.

Changes Contemplated in Line-Up for Future Games.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Cornell went behind closed gates again today for another long practice, in which all of the 'Varsity men were drilled in the rudiments of the game. The 'Varsity showed some improvement in the short scrimmage this afternoon, but a number of the regulars are in poor shape and may not be able to play in the game with Carnegie Tech Saturday. Fritz Shiverick, the 'Varsity quarter back, is suffering from a leg injury received in practice, and this is causing the coaches some anxiety. Gillies, left tackle, has a bad foot, which is keeping him out of the lineup.

According to gossip about the training camp, it is probable that Tilley will soon appear in the 'Varsity lineup as a guard, while Ryerson is likely to replace Zander at left end in a short time. Eckley is beginning to improve, and is expected soon to get the speed that characterized his work last year. The Cornell backfield has not yet been altered by Dr. Sharpe, but there is a good chance that Speed will be in the lineup soon.

Basket Ball Starts at Columbia.

Basket ball practice was started at Columbia University yesterday under the direction of Carl J. Merner, the new coach who succeeded Harry A. Fisher. Because of the conflict with the football season, Captain-elect Wilber and J. A. Healy will not report until late this month. In addition to the regular intercollegiate league contests, two pre-season games have been arranged with Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute on Dec. 8 at Columbia, and with City College on Jan. 6 at the C. C. N. Y.

To Open Basket Ball Season Nov. 8.

The opening game of the Interstate Basketball League will take place on Wednesday night, Nov. 8, when the champion Paterson team will meet the New York team, composed of the former Cathedral Separates: Dondero, Kenny, Griebe, Ryan, McNamara, and Derose. The home games will be played at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street.

Morris High Soccerites Win.

Morris High School defeated the Horace Mann soccer team at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon by the score of 3 goals to 0. Captain Pacholke was the first to score for the Bronx team, Shapiro and Nelson contributing the remaining points.

Hockey Meeting Postponed.

On account of the inability of the Boston players to be present the annual meeting of the American Amateur Hockey League, set for tonight at St. Nicholas Ice Rink, has been postponed to some night next week, the date to be announced later.

Newark to Have Amateur Bouts.

The National Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., will hold an amateur boxing tournament, preliminaries on Nov. 18 and finals on Nov. 20. The events will be in the following classes: 108, 118, 128, 138, 148.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Silent Martin vs. Irish Jack Smith; ten rounds. Gunboat Lynch vs. Matty Wilson; six rounds.

SCHOOL VICTORY IN DOUBT.

Commerce and Flushing Both Claim Honors of Football Contest.

The High Schools Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League may be asked to decide the winner of the Flushing and High School of Commerce game at Flushing last Saturday. The game ended in a row after the second quarter, and the Commerce boys claimed the victory by a 7 to 6 score. Now Flushing claims the victory and is supported by an announcement by John Adikes, referee of the game, that he awarded a forfeit to Flushing. Mr. Adikes was not appointed as referee of the game by the P. S. A. L. authorities, because Flushing, though a member of the league, obtains its own football officials. Therefore no report has as yet been made to headquarters. The following is what Referee Adikes had to say about the events which led up to the forfeiting by him of the game to Flushing:

"The ball was in Flushing's possession on or about her own 20-yard line. Signals were called, the ball was passed, and a kick by Flushing was blocked. The ball bounded back over the goal line, and was fallen on by a Commerce player. Inasmuch as I had heard no whistle I pronounced it a touchdown, but upon being informed by the umpire and field judge that the whistle of the latter for the ending of the period had been before the ball was put in play, I ruled that the touchdown did not count, as the period had ended before the play had begun.

"To this ruling the captain and coach of the Commerce team objected. They did not qustion the legality of the ruling, but merely contended that the whistle of the field judge was not blown until after the ball had been put in play. Upon the refusal of the Commerce team to return to the field and continue the game, I declared the game forfeited to Flushing. I can state definitely from my own knowledge that no attempt was made by any Commerce player to kick a goal after the protested touchdown."

TITLE FOR BROOKLYN PREP.

Smashing Attack Results in Defeat of St. John by 24 to 0.

The smashing attack of the powerful Brooklyn Prep football team fairly smothered the St. John's Prep at Hawthorn Field yesterday, and won for them the Catholic prep school championship of Brooklyn by a score of 24 to 0. Three times the sturdy Brooklyn Prep team battered its way over the St. John's goal line, and on each occasion the goal was kicked. The remaining three points came from a field goal kicked by E. Etzel from the 20-yard line. The lineup:

Brooklyn Prep.	Position.	St. John's Prep. (0.)
(24.)		
Mayo	L. E.	Brady
Duffy	L. T.	Tippe
P. Etzel	L. G.	T. Campbell
Sweeney	C.	Mulligan
Hardin	R. G.	G. Campbell
Walden	R. T.	Specht
Shadrack	R. E.	Richmond
Mattimore	Q. B.	Tomasso
Kelly	L. H. B.	Ryan
A. Etzel	R. H. B.	Dugan
P. Carlin	F. B.	McVey

Touchdowns—Parks, Kelly, A. Etzel. Goals from touchdown—Kelly, A. Etzel, (2.) Field goal—A. Etzel. Substitutions—Parks for Mattemore, Dollard for T. Campbell. Referee—William Crowley, Bowdoin. Umpire—Cyril Goddard, Holy Cross College. Linesman—George Nunan, Fordham. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

ANDOVER HAS GOOD SQUAD.

Well Off for Substitutes for Annual Tussle with Exeter.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 1.—With the Exeter game two weeks off, Andover's team, coached by Fred Daley, is practically decided upon and will be better prepared and better off for satisfactory substitutes than in some time. The ends will be Stover and Davis, though the latter is out with a bad knee. Warner and Hill will fill in at these positions. Tackles Munger and Lamberton will face Exeter, with Wilson, the baseball pitcher, as substitute. At guard, Captain Russell and Herr should hold their own. Centre is being taken care of by Noyes. Bob Warren, the baseball catcher, will be at quarter, with Jones to fill his shoes, though it may be that Warren will be used at half back. The half backs will be Crane, Flynn, or Moneypenny, all light, but fairly fast. With Crane and Moneypenny doing the punting and drop kicking, Boltwood will be at full back, where his weight will be of use on line plugging and backing up the line on defense. A long scrimmage was held today, the last heavy work prior to the game with the Yale freshmen on Saturday.

South and Central America Mails.

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and printed matter, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Marina Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.) (sea post) .....Nov. 2

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 10 A. M.—Hesperides.....Nov. 3

South Brisil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Byron .....Nov. 4

French and Dutch Guiana, via Caynenne and St. Laurent du Maroni, at 9:30 A. M.—Fagersand.....Nov. 4

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Pastores..Nov. 4

Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Mexico.....Nov. 4

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M., (sea post)—Cosmo .....Nov. 4

Jamaica, via Kingston, Cuba, via Santiago, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M.—Sama.....Nov. 4

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Celtic.....Nov. 2

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (especially addressed only, via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Giuseppi Verdi.....Nov. 3

Gibraltar and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Piraeus, at 12 M.—Ioannina.....Nov. 4

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam.....Nov. 4

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.), (sea post)—Philadelphia .....Nov. 4

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 4, per SS Philadelphia.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 6, SS Bassam.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 4, SS Ioannina.

Gibraltar—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 4, SS Ioannina.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 9, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Oct. 4; Shanghai, Oct. 7; Yokohama, Oct. 15; Honolulu, Oct. 25—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo, were dispatched east on Oct. 31, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 4, and Sunday, Nov. 5.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:26|Sun sets..7:53|Moon sets..11:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:28	12:46	6:24	7:23
Governors Island	12:47	1:02	7:00	8:01
Hell Gate	2:53	3:08	8:50	9:42

Arrived—Wednesday, Nov. 1.

SS Oscar II., Kirkwall, Oct. 22.
SS Dorington Court, Havre, Oct. 18.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal, Oct. 24.
SS Henry T. Scott, Puerto Colombia, Oct. 21.
SS Mexico, Havana, Oct. 28.
SS Alamo, Tampa, Oct. 24.
SS Sama, Jamaica, Oct. 27.
SS Rio Colorado, Santos, Sept. 30.
SS Querstad, Huelva, Oct. 14.
SS Harpagus, Almeria, Oct. 18.
SS Texas, Port Arthur, Oct. 19.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Oct. 31.
SS Lowther Castle, Cardiff, Oct. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Patria	Naples	Oct. 17
Procyon	Rotterdam	Oct. 12
Millinocket	Porto Rico	Oct. 24
A. A. Raven	Rotterdam	Oct. 14
Marchioness of Bute	Barry	Oct. 16
Alicante	Cadiz	Oct. 20
El Sol	Galveston	Oct. 26
Strathgarry	Havre	Oct. 18
Halifrid	New Port	Oct. 15
Sergipe	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 9
Tivives	Kingston	Oct. 23
Momus	New Orleans	Oct. 28
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct. 30

DUE TOMORROW.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Tjaxandrier	Brest	Oct. 18
Madonna	Bordeaux	Oct. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 27
El Cid	Galveston	Oct. 28
San Marcos	Galveston	Oct. 25
Cherokee	Georgetown	Oct. 30
Montevideo	Havana	Oct. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

*Carpathia	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Finland	Liverpool	Oct. 28
St. Louis	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Sarnia	Havre	Oct. 22
Duca degli Abruzzi	Gibraltar	Oct. 26

DUE SUNDAY.

*California	Glasgow	Oct. 27
Tjaxanacer	Jamaica	Oct. 31
*Philadelphia	San Juan	Oct. 31
*Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 2

DUE MONDAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	Oct. 20
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 4
Branco	San Juan	Nov. 4
Virginian	St. Nazaire	Oct. 23
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Oct. 23
Calamares	Havana	Oct. 3

DUE TUESDAY.

Ameland	Kirkwall	Oct. 24
Tambre	Almeria	Oct. 19
Manhattan	London	Oct. 24
Etna	Almeria	Oct. 19
Northern	Havre	Oct. 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Antilla	Oct. 4
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Nov. 3
Ameland	Kirkwall	Oct. 24
Occene	Port Arthur	Oct. 31

DUE THURSDAY.

Wells City	Bristol	Oct. 22
Huttonwood	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 4

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mexico, IL, Salvada	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Principe Umberto, Naples	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Imperator, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hesperides, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fagersand, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Foyle, London		12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Vigo, Hull		12:00 M.
San Saba, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.
Comancho, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Sav.		3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Montevideo, Cadiz		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Pinar Del Rio, Rio		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar, IL, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cuthbert, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 1.

SS Finland, Liverpool to New York, 964 miles E. at noon. Due 4th, afternoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, 39 miles E. of Portugas at 7 P. M. 31st.
SS Santa Cecilia, Santos to New York, 290 miles S. at 8 P. M. 31st.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, 84 miles E. of Sank Key at noon.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, 65 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, 273 miles S. at noon.
SS Munwood, Havana to New York, 246 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, 446 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, 234 miles S. at noon.
SS Currier, Matanzas to New York, 165 miles N. of Matanzas at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, 647 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sigle, Galveston to New York, 63 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, 128 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Santiago, Cienfuegos to New York, 300 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, 263 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, 275 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, 303 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS H. P. Rogers, Tuxpam to New York, 115 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, 128 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, 23 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Fredrik VIII., at Christiansand, Oct. 30.
SS Vestfold, at Kirkwall, Oct. 28.
SS Aghios Gerasimos, at Gibraltar, Oct. 29.
SS Fyrland, at Kirkwall, Oct. 31.
SS Fram, at Kirkwall, Oct. 31.
SS Onega, at St. Michael's, Oct. 22.
SS Owego, at St. Michael's, Oct. 30.
SS Varona, at Sydney, Oct. 19.
SS Colon, at Colon, Nov. 1.

Sailed.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, Oct. 31.
SS Rigo, from Lisbon, Oct. 23.
SS Tannafjord, from Christiania, Oct. 23.
SS Voledia, from London, Nov. 1.
SS Valdivia, from Panama, Oct. 31.
SS Ocamo, from London, Oct. 31.

Passed.

SS Bromma, New York for Rotterdam, passed Falmouth.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except west,) and special matter addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Nov. 2

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Great Northern .....Nov. 2

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via San Francisco)—Noana .....Nov. 3

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) via Seattle—Protesilaus..Nov. 5

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru .....Nov. 5

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru .....Nov. 6

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Nov. 17

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,468.

Notice is given that BENJAMIN ROSENBLATT, individually and as member of the firms of ROSENBLATT & JACOBUS and ROSENBLATT & ODENHEIMER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts, individually and as member of the firms of ROSENBLATT & JACOBUS and ROSENBLATT & ODENHEIMER. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 4, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NEW YORK.

PINE FOREST COLONY
ON FOREST LAKE, BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Open all year. 2¼ hours from N. Y. New, up-to-date building with all modern improvements. 200 acres private grounds; private lake. All sports, excellent table, select patronage.
MRS. JOSEPH D. WEIL, Wingdale, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.

Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

Special Winter Rates.
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists

A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service. Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN Co., Props.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW Cochran Hotel
American & European Plans,
Corner K & Fourteenth Sts.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
Accommodations for Automobiles.
Special Rates for October. Write for Terms.
EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.

THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Select Family and Transient Hotel; Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike. Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet. IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

THE PORTLAND
Overlooking Thomas Circle at Vermont Ave. and 14th St. Refined; quiet; homelike. F. H. HOOVER, Manager.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 23,595.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that on November 2nd, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the entire assets of the above mentioned bankrupt will be offered for sale as a going concern at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy and such orders in reference to the administration of this estate as may be deemed proper will then or thereafter be made.

For particulars as to the property to be offered for sale, and the terms and conditions of sale, inquiry may be made either of Francis L. Kohlmann, Receiver, 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the premises occupied by the bankrupt, 425 East 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. LOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to the uncollected accounts due the A. Lowell Manufacturing Company, also in and to a certain patent for a clothesline holder, and also in and to an application for a patent for a winch or windlass for clothes lines.

MATHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Woolworth Building, New York City.
WM. HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Trustee, 66 William St., New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for

$1,000 Will Buy

Ten Shares

6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

and

Five Shares

Common Stock

of a Public Utility Corporation operating through its subsidiary in one of the most important and rapidly growing manufacturing districts in the United States.

Send for descriptive circular

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co

Incorporated

Securities for Investment

14 Wall Street, New York

November Bond List

Our current general list includes offerings adapted to the various requirements of institutions, trustees and individuals.

Issue	Yielding %
U. S. Government	2.00 to 2.90
Municipal	3.80 to 4.25
Railroad	4.25 to 5.83
Public Utility	4.90 to 6.12
Foreign Government	5.00 to 6.40

Send for Circular AG. 68.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

$100,000

Kan. City, Missouri

4½s

Due March 1, 1933

A legal investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

Price to yield 3.90%

Circular upon request

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Founded 1876

43 Exchange Place, New York

Boston San Francisco Chicago

To yield 5%

The following bonds of Canadian Provinces are payable principal and interest in New York:

	Due
Ontario 4½s	1925
Quebec 5s	1926
Nova Scotia 5s	1926

Write for circular A-44

Wood, Gundy & Co.

14 Wall St. New York

Toronto Montreal Londo.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities

STOCKS BONDS

80 BROAD STREET, New York.

Rector 2340

Telephones: Rector 2341

Rector 4365

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Members: New York Stock Exchange; New York Cotton Exchange; New York Produce Exchange; Chicago Board of Trade; Associate Member Liverpool Cotton Association

33 New Street New York

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York.

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

PROVINCE

MANITOBA

5s Feb. 1920

To Yield 5.10%

Barr & Schmeltzer

Telephone Rector 2780

14 Wall St. New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Spurt in Prices Reflects a Change in Election Sentiment—More Gold.

It was difficult yesterday to trace the source of Wall Street's information, but no one seemed to question its genuineness to the effect that the swing toward Wilson had been ended, and that a Hughes victory next Tuesday was practically assured. Wherever there was a ticker there were onlookers who thought they saw in a sudden stiffening in prices, especially of a group of industrial issues, ample confirmation of this fact. If any further evidence was needed by these believers it was supplied in the news from betting circles. The odds on the Republicans' chances, which almost disappeared a few days ago, came back yesterday and a considerable amount of money was wagered at 10 to 7 that Hughes would win.

It was decidedly a Hughes market that carried prices to new high levels for many issues in the late trading on a burst of activity which made the final hour by far the biggest of the session. Steel common, which had clung doggedly to Tuesday's closing price while traders convinced themselves that the quarterly earnings statement had not been disappointing, moved rapidly in the last few minutes, selling up to 121 with a net gain of 2¼. Up to that time the interest had centred in the behavior of the locomotive issues, Crucible, and United States Industrial Alcohol. In all of these issues there was evidence of concerted action on the part of pools, which first announced where advances were to be carried, and then proceeded to make their promises good. Baldwin sold up to 87, and closed at 86¾, with a net gain of 2¾, while American Locomotive sold up to 89 and closed off ¼ from that figure, with an advance of 6¾. The strength in Baldwin was partly explained by a report that the Directors will shortly put the stock on an 8 per cent. basis, but there was no news to account for the greater gain in American Locomotive. Alcohol sold up 6½ points to 147, closing at the top. Westinghouse had one of its rare days, and advanced to 65¾, up 2¼. Republic Iron and Steel gained 2, Reading 1¾, Sears-Roebuck 7, International Paper 1¾, Butte and Superior 2¾, and American Zinc 2¾.

The declines were infrequent and of small amount, the strength of the specialties serving to support the rest of the list. The Street apparently paid little attention to new developments in the Marina case, and none at all to other news. It had ears only for political gossip. Judging by the arguments put forward for higher prices yesterday a Democratic victory at the polls would mean a sharp downward revision.

Arrivals of gold continue, and they are attracting little attention because of their regularity. Yesterday's consignment was larger than its immediate predecessors, $8,500,000 being added to the store accumulated here by Great Britain. Foreign exchange was listless, though there was a slight improvement in marks, due to the sentimental effect of the safe return of the Deutschland with another cargo of valuable dyes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4½
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	4½	4½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	5	5	5
St. Louis	4	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	6	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	5	5	5

*Up to 20 days; over 20 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
	2½	2½	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	2½
90 days	2½@2¾
4 months	2½@2¾
3 months	2½@2¾
6 months	2½@2¾

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2%@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75¾	4.76½	+.00½
Cables	4.76¼	4.76½	4.76¾	+.00½
Francs—				
Demand	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	+.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	70.18⅝	70.18⅜	70.18⅜	—12½
Cables	70.25	70.25	70.25	—12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand	Demand er Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London		4.76⅛	4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris		5.84⅛	5.83¼
95.26 Berlin		70.18⅝	70.25
5.1826 Switzerland		5.85	5.84¼
19.295 Greece		19.43	19.51
5.1826 Italy		6.86¼	6.86¾
20.26 Austria		11.38	11.50
51.45 Russia		30.55	30.60
26.73 Scandinavia			
.... Copenhagen		27.05	27.10
.... Stockholm		28.45	28.55
.... Christiania		27.70	27.80
19.30 Spain		20.20	20.30
40.14 Holland		40.06⅜	40.60
China—			
.... Hongkong		53.25	53.55
.... Peking		50.50	50.62½
.... Shanghai		75.75	75.87½
India—			
38.44 Bombay		32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta		32.25	32.37½
Japan—			
49.84 Kobe		50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama		50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—			
50.00 Manila		50.50	50.62½
South America—			
43.44 Buenos Aires		43.14	43.34
43.44 Rio		23.71	23.81

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

†Plus 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $685,517,861; balance, $42,981,111; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,280,780.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 10@15c. discount; San Francisco, 100 premium; Montreal, .35075 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¼d., unchanged; in New York, 68¾c. unchanged; Mexican dollars, 48¼@51½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,194,508
Same day last year	1,099,816
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	169,850,679
Same period last year	144,376,695
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
62¾	63¼	1,500	Acme Tea	62¾	63½	62¾	63⅜	+ ⅝
143	147	200	Adams Express	147	147½	147	147½	— ½
17½	17¾	400	Advance Rumely	17	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
33	35½	600	Advance Rumely pf	34½	35½	34½	35½	+ 1¼
71¼	71½	4,100	Ajax Rubber	69½	71½	69½	71½	+ 1½
12½	12⅝	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12¾	
6	7	100	Alaska Juneau	7	7			
27	27¼	11,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25¾	27½	25¾	27¼	+ 1⅝
83½	83⅝	1,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	83½	82	83½	+ 1½
85½	86	1,600	Am. Agricul. Chem	85¾	86¼	85¾	85¾	+ ¼
103½	104	8,200	Am. Beet Sugar	102½	104½	102¾	104¼	+ ¾
62⅝	63½	5,500	Am. Can	61⅝	63½	61⅝	63½	+ 1⅝
112⅜	113⅛	200	Am. Can pf	113	113¼	113	113¼	
69¾	69¾	11,800	Am. Car & Fdry	67⅜	69½	67½	69½	+ 1⅝
118	119	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	
16	16¼	1,600	Am. H. & Leather	16	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
89	89½	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	89	89½	89	89	
28	28¾	300	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	+ ¼
26¾	26¾	14,700	Am. Linseed	26¾	27⅛	26	26½	+ ¼
50½	50¾	3,000	Am. Linseed pf	50½	50¾	50½	50½	
88⅝	90	40,900	Am. Locomotive	83½	89	83½	88⅝	+ 6¾
107	107½	700	Am. Locomotive pf	106¾	108¼	106¾	107¼	+ ¾
9¾	9⅞	400	Am. Malt	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
47	49	100	Am. Malt pf	47	47	47	47	
112⅜	112⅝	14,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	111¼	113	111½	112⅝	+ ⅝
65¾	66	10,500	Am. Steel Fdries	65	66½	65	66	+ 1½
120½	121	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref	120½	121½	120	121¼	+ 1½
92	96	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	93	95	95	95	
132	133	27	Do., odd lot	95¼	95¼	95½	95½	
133¼	133¼	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133¾	133	133¾	+ ⅛
133¼	133½	50	Do., odd lot	133½	133½	133½	133½	
53	53¼	2,700	Am. Woolen	51¾	53½	51⅝	53¼	+ 1¼
50¾	51	11,000	Am. Writing P. pf	50½	52¾	50½	51	+ 1¼
55	55½	15,800	Am. Zinc L. S	53½	55¾	53½	55	+ 1½
84⅞	85⅛	6,900	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	82	87	82	85	+ 4
95¾	95¾	15,300	Anaconda Copp. Co	94¾	96¼	94¾	95½	+ ½
66¾	67¼	300	Associated Oil	67	67	67	67	— ½
107½	107¾	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅜	107⅞	107¼	107½	+ ½
109¼	109⅝	15,700	At., Gulf & W. I	104⅝	110	104⅝	109⅜	+ 2½
71¾	72	7,150	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	70¾	72½	70¾	72	+ 2⅛
86¾	87	20,200	Baldwin Loco	84¼	87	84	86¾	+ 2¾
106	106¼	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
88	88½	700	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	+ ⅛
76	76⅜	600	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅞	76	75⅞	76	+ ⅛
		10	Bank of Commerce	175	175	175	175	+ ½
1¾	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
158	160	200	Barrett Co	159¼	159¼	159¼	159¼	+ ½
645	650	200	Bethlehem Steel	645	645	645	645	
645	650	120	Do., odd lot	645	650	645	650	— ½
8	9¼	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
83½	84½	1,100	Burns Brothers x d	81¾	84½	81¾	84	+8¼
		28	Burns Brothers pf	107	107	107	107	+ ½
68¼	68⅝	24,700	Butte & Superior	66	69¾	66	68¼	+ 2⅜
23½	23⅝	500	California Petrol	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
172½	173	900	Canadian Pacific	172¼	173	172¼	173	+ ¾
85	88	600	Case, J. I. pf. ext	87¾	87¾	86	86	— 2
97¼	97¾	24,000	Central Leather Co	96¾	98¼	96¼	97⅝	+ ½
104	105½	100	Chandler Motor	104	104	104	104	
68¾	69	3,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	66¼	69¾	66¼	68¾	+ 2⅜
13	13⅜	100	Chicago & Alton	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
14¼	14⅝	1,100	Chi. Great Western	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
45¾	46	4,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	40	46¼	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
94½	95	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	95¾	94¾	94¾	
173	180	300	Chi. & Northw. pf	175	175	175	175	— 2
34¾	35	27,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	34½	35¼	35⅛	35	+ ⅜
22¾	22¾	1,200	Chile Copper	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
61¾	62	11,200	Chino Copper	61½	62¾	60¾	62	+ 1
		100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	50	50¾	50	50¾	+ ⅛
53¾	54⅜	5,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	53	54⅞	53	54½	+ 1⅛
		5,200	Columbia Gas & El	38¾	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜
47	48	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	47	47	47	47	
101		33	Consolidation Coal	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
25	25¼	1,100	Con. Inst. Cal. Min	24	25½	23½	25½	+ 2
138¾	139	600	Consol Gas, N. Y	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	+ ¾
125	125¼	1,200	Consol. Gas, Balt	125	126	124¾	125¼	+ ¼
		400	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		200	Continental Can	102	102	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
20½	20¾	22,700	Corn Prducts Ref	19	20¾	19	20½	+ ⅜
92¾	93	32,250	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91¾	93⅞	91¾	93⅝	+ ⅝
94¾	95	98,200	Crucible Steel	89½	95	89½	94⅜	+ 3⅜
73½	74	14,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	73½	74½	73½	73⅝	— ⅛
99¾	99⅞	1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
96	96¾	100	Deere & Co. pf	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	— ¼
236	238	300	Del. Lack. & West	235¾	237	235¾	237	— 1
46	48	1,100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	47	47½	47	47½	+ ⅛
46	46¾	1,800	Distillers' Secur	45½	46¾	45½	46½	+ ½
85½	86½	400	Drigg-Seabury	85	85	85	85	
70	71¾	100	Elec. Storage Bat	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ 1½
38¾	39	4,500	Erie	38½	39½	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
54½	54¾	1,000	Erie 1st pf	53½	54½	53½	54½	+ ⅝
41¾	42	100	Federal M. & S. pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¾
45	46	400	Gaston, W. & W. d	45	45	45	45	+ ¼
320	330	100	General Chemical	329	329	329	329	
320	330	15	Do., odd lot	330	330	330	330	+ 4
181¾	182¼	2,800	General Electric	181	182¼	181	182¼	+ ¾
125½	128	100	General Motors pf	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	
72¾	73	4,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72½	73	71¾	73	— ⅛
90	91	200	Granby Consol	90½	90½	90	90	
116¼	119	800	Great Northern pf	115¾	116½	115¾	116½	+ 1½
44¾	44½	9,700	G. N. ctfs. for o p	43¾	45	43¾	44½	+ 1½
51¾	52	200	Greene-Cananea	52	53	51½	51½	— ⅝
94½	95¼	100	Gulf States Steel	95	95	95	95	— ½
108	108¼	600	Illinois Central	106¾	108¾	106	108	
66¾	67	9,850	Inspiration Copper	66¾	67	66¼	66¾	
19	19⅛	2,900	Interboro Consol	19	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
75	75	200	Interboro Con. pf	75	75	75	75	
27¼	27¾	5,300	Int. Agricultural	26¼	28¼	26¼	27	+ ¼
58½	59¾	3,500	Int. Agricultural pf	58½	59¾	57¾	58½	+ ¼
39¾	40¾	10,600	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	39¾	40¾	39	40¼	+ 1½
118¾	119	11,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. ctf	118¾	119¾	117½	118¾	+ 1½
51¾	52	21,200	Int. Nickel	51¾	52¾	50¾	50¾	— 1½
50¾	51	8,300	Int. Paper	50¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
63¾	64	40,000	Int. Paper pf	63	64	62¾	64	+ 1½
105½	106¼	4,000	Int. Paper pf	106¾	107	105¾	106¼	+ ¼
		100	Iowa Central	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
7¾	8	100	Kan. City So. pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
76	77	248	Kansas City Mt. pf	75	75	75	75	+ ¼
27½	27¾	100	Kansas City South	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
98	99	100	Kelly Spring T. pf	99	99	99	99	+ 1
53¾	54	3,080	Kennecott Copper	53¾	54	53¼	54	+ ¼
127	127¾	100	Kings Co. E. L. & P	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	
127	127¾	50	Do., odd lot	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
88½	89¼	11,200	Lackawanna Steel	88	89¼	88	88¾	+ ¾
24	24¼	900	Lake Erie & West	25	25	24½	24½	— ½
54¼	54½	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	
40	40⅜	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	
84	84½	2,000	Lehigh Valley	84¾	84¾	84	84⅜	— ⅜
122¼	126	100	Lizgett & Myers pf	124	124	124	124	
136	136¾	200	Louis. & Nash	136½	136½	136½	136½	+ ½
85¾	86¼	100	Mackay Cos	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅛
66¼	66¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
86	86	6,200	Maxwell Motors	86	86	83½	85½	+ 1½
86	86	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	86	86	85¾	86¼	+ ¼
86¼	86¾	50	Do., odd lot	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
55	55	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	55	55	55	55	
60	60¾	300	May Dept. Stores	60	60¾	60	60¼	+ ¼
106	106	100	May Dept. St. pf	106	106	106	106	
108¾	110	1,500	Mexican Petroleum	108¾	110	106¾	109½	+ 1⅜
38¾	38¾	3,300	Miami Copper x d	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
7	7	200	Minn. & St. Louis	7	7	7	7	
34½	35	600	Minn., St. P. new	34½	35	34½	34½	— ⅜
7¾	7½	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9¾	10	1,300	Missouri Pacific	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
9¾	10	200	Mo. Pacific t r	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
26¾	27	2,500	Mo. Pacific w i	26¾	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
87	87	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	87	87	87	87	
54¼	54½	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	
28¾	28¾	1,200	Nat. Enam. & St. Co	28	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¼
96	96	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	96	96	96	96	
68	68	600	Nat. Lead Co	68	68¾	68	68¾	+ ¼
23½	23¾	3,300	Nevada Con. Cop	23½	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
150½	151½	1,800	N. Y. Air Brake	150½	151½	150½	151½	+ 1
107½	108	4,100	N. Y. Central	107½	108¾	107½	108¾	+ 1¼
60¾	61	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	61	61	60¾	60¾	— ¼
29¼	29¾	7,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	29	30¼	29	29¾	+ ¼
142	143	1,800	Norfolk & Western	142¼	143½	141¾	142¾	+ 1
70¾	71	500	North American	70¾	71	70¾	71	+ ¼
		50	Do., odd lot	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	
111⅝	111¾	300	Northern Pacific	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	+ ¼
83⅜	84	1,100	Ohio Cities Gas	84	84	83½	83¾	+ ⅜
61	61¼	200	Ontario Silver	61	61¼	61	61¼	
94¼	94¾	200	Owens Bottle Mach	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	— ⅜
87	87	20	Pabst Brewing pf	87	87	87	87	
27¼	27⅝	6,800	Pacific Mail	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27	+ ⅛
57½	58	800	Penn. R. R	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	— ⅛
14¼	14⅜	200	Peoria & Eastern	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
40	40	200	Philadelphia Co	40	40	40	40	
40	40¼	200	Pittsburgh Coal	44	44	44	44	
43	43⅜	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	44	45	43¾	44	+ ⅛
18,700			Pitts. Coal ctfs. of dep					
115	116	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	115	115	115	115	+ ½
100			Pitts.C. pf. ctfs. of dep	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
6,700	77	6,700	Pressed Steel Car	73	78¼	72	73	— ½
130	133	800	Public Service N. J	132	132	131¾	131¾	— ¼
3,600	54¾	14,100	Railway Steel Sp	53¾	55	53¾	54¾	+ 1⅝
2,800	26¾	2,800	Ray Con. Copper	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾	
110	110¼	85,700	Reading	109½	111¾	109½	110¾	+ 1¼
78	79¼	22,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	78	79¼	77¾	77¾	— 1½
23¼	23½	1,200	St. L. & S. F. w i	23¼	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
77	78½	100	Saxon Motor	78	78	78	78	
23¼	23½	400	St. Louis Southwest	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	
47	48	400	St. L. Southw. pf	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48¼	+ ¼
17	17¼	400	Seaboard Air Line	17	17	17	17	
39¼	39½	900	Seab. Air Line pf	39	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
228	230	1,200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	228	230	228	229	+ 7
29¾	30	900	Shattuck-Arizona	29½	29¾	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
62¾	64	1,710	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	62¾	64	62	64	+ 2
98½	99	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	98½	98¼	98½	98¼	+ ¼
100¾	100¾	2,700	Southern Pacific	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ¼
28¾	29	2,800	Southern Railway	28½	29	28½	29	
67¾	68	100	Southern Ry. pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ¼
129¾	130	9,200	Stanbaker Corp	128½	131	127¾	130	+ 1½
66	66	900	Stutz Motor	66	67¼	66	67¼	+ 1½
22¾	22¾	700	Tennessee Copper	22¾	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅞
224¾	225	1,900	Texas Co	224¾	224¾	223	224	— 1½
15¾	16¼	7,300	Texas & Pacific	15	16¼	15	16	+ ¾
54¼	54½	200	Third Avenue	54¼	54½	54¼	54½	+ 1⅛
53¾	55	4,200	Tobacco Products	53½	55¼	53¾	54¾	+ ¾
14¾	15	1,900	Union B. & P. Co	14¾	15	14¾	14¾	
101¼	101¾	200	U. B. & P. Co. new	101¼	101¾	101	101	— ⅜
102	102	50	Do., odd lot	102	102	102	102	
73	73¼	700	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	73	73¼	73	73¼	
150¾	151	9,800	Union Pacific	150¾	151¾	150¾	151	+ ½
83	83	100	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
47¼	47¾	200	United Cigar Mfrs	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	— ⅜
100¼	100¾	300	United Cigar Stores	100¼	100¾	100	100	+ ¼
163	164¼	3,000	United Fruit Co	163	164¼	162¾	163¾	+ ¾
10	10	300	United Rys. Invest	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
21	21¾	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	21	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ⅝
25¾	26¾	1,500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	+ 1½
63	65¼	3,100	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf	63	65¼	62¾	65	+ 1½
141¾	147	10,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	141¾	147	141	147	+ 6½
31¾

$100,000
Col. & Southern Ry. Co.
Ref. & Ext. Mtge. 4½s, 1935.
TO NET 5¾ %.

$50,000
Chicago & Alton Ry. Co.
1st Lien 3½s, 1950.
TO NET 6¾ %.

$100,000
New Amsterdam Gas Co.
1st Cons. Mtge. 5s, 1948.
TO NET 4.90%.

$50,000
New York Central
1st 3½s, 1997.
TO NET 4.18%.

$100,000
Chicago & Alton Ry. Co.
Ref. now 1st Mtge. 3s, 1949.
TO NET 5¼ %.

$50,000
Argentine Republic
5% Loan of 1909 (Unlisted Numbers)
TO NET OVER 6%.

$100,000
Peoria & Eastern Ry. Co.
1st Cons. Mtge. 4s, 1940.
TO NET NEARLY 6%.

Hartshorne & Battelle
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York City

We are in the market at all times of the issues listed below

City Light & Traction Co.
First Mortgage 5s, 1952

Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Co.
First Lien 5s, 1962

Crew Levick Company
First Mortgage 6s, 1931

Denver Gas & Electric Co.
General (now First) Mtge. 5s, 1949

Denver Gas & Electric Light Co.
First and Refunding 5s, 1951

Empire Gas & Fuel Co.
First Mtge. and Coll. Trust 6s, 1926

Hattiesburg Traction Co.
First Mortgage 6s, 1928

Lacombe Electric Co.
First Mortgage 5s, 1921

Montgomery Light & Water Power Company
First Consolidated 5s, 1943

Personal or written inquiry invited

Henry L. Doherty & Co.
BOND DEPARTMENT (Ground Floor)
60 Wall St. Ph. Hanover 8621

November Investments

Send for Special Letter

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.
7 Wall St. New York

Industrial Preferred Stocks

The attractive income yield and margin of safety over dividends of 27 issues are shown in a special circular.

The record of this class of stocks during tariff revisions and business depressions together with possible effects of conditions after the war are treated.

Circular C-19 sent on request.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members | New York Stock Exchange | New York Cotton Exchange | N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.
20 Broad Street New York
BRANCHES:
9 East 42d Street 25 West 33d Street
Amsterdam Berlin

Moore Leonard & Lynch

Peerless Truck & Motor Corporation

Ten-Year 6% Convertible Gold Notes, Due Nov. 10, 1925

To Yield About 7½%

Earnings equivalent to eight times interest charges.

Circular on Request

NEW YORK PITTSBURG

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Niles-Bement-Pond
National Safety Rights
Telephone 2092 Broad

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
80	Am. Ir. & T.	386	383	383	386
60	Am. Pr. & Lt.	76	74	74½	76
50	A. W. W. & E.	9¾	9¼	9	10
105	A.W.W.&E. 1 pf	70	68	68	70
1,225	Cent. States El.	25¼	24	25½	26¼
140	Cities Service	320	314	314	318
1,600	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92½	93½	95
200	Com. Pr. & L.	62	61	61	63
300	C. Pr. & L. pf.	85⅝	84¾	84	85½
30	G. & E. 2d pf.	96¼	95	95	98
160	Rep. Ry. & L.	50¾	50¼	50¼	51½
135	Toledo Traction	55	53	53	55

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	16	16½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	83	86
American Cities	7	14
American Cities pf.	46	47½
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Gas & Electric	153	155
†American Gas & Electric pf.	49	51
†American Light & Traction pf.	111	113
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	43	45
American Pub. Utilities pf.	74½	76
American W. W. & E. part. pf.	23	25
Atlantic P. & P. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	89	95
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	29	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	76
Central States Electric pf.	51	52½
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	80	..
Consumers' Power pf.	97	..
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	89	92
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	120	135
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
†Electric S. & S. pf.	99½	100
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	20	..
Federal Light & Traction pf.	86	90
Galveston-Houston Electric	33	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	200	210
†Illinois Traction	43	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	67	69
Mississippi River Power	10	13
Mississippi River Power pf.	30	33
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	56	61
Northern States Power	104½	106
Northern States Power pf.	100½	101¼
Northern States Electric	..	53
Northern Texas Electric pf.	81	84½
Ozark P. & W.	14	18
Pacific G. & E.	58¼	58½
†Pacific G. & E. pf.	90	90½
Puget Sound Traction	18	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	54¾	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	78	80
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	91	91½
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	15½	16
Standard G. & E. pf.	43	45¼
Tampa Electric	125	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	13	13¾
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	53¾	63
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	61	71
United G. & E. 1st pf.	30	71
United Light & Railways	49	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	80
Western Power	18½	..
†Western Power pf.	70	71
West. Penn. pf.	103	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	89½	100¼		
American W. W. collateral 5s.	74	77		
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	92½		
Central Illinois Light 5s.	95	97		
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.	100¼	101		
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	87	90		
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	78	..		
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	93	..		
Cumbpd'd Co.P.& L.1st &ref.5s,'43	95½	..		
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99	..		
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942.	91	94		
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	96	98		
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100¼	103		
Eastern Texas Elec. 5s, 1915.	99½	..		
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s.	92	95		
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926.	98¾	100		
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	89	93		
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-26.	99	101		
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	89½	90½		
Great Western Power 5s, 1925.	97½	99½		
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	100		
Interna. P., L. & P. 1st 6s, '57.	99	102		
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1935.	90	95		
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95		
Middle West U. 5s, 1925.	97½	99		
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98½	99		
Miss. River G. Co. 1st 5s.	76½	77½		
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922.	94½	95½		
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	99¼	100		
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	97	99		
North. Texas Elec. Co. trust 5s.	90	94		
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1923.	95½	96		
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	87½	..		
Roanoke W. W. 1st 5s.	99	..		
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	95	98		
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	99½	100		
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	98	..		
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	115		
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98		
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93½		
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	97½	98		

†Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16¼	16	16¼
Atlantic Refining	850	860	845	855
Borne-Scrymser	390	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	465	475	465	475
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	550	560	540	560
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	115	120	110	120
Eureka Pipe Line	230	240	230	240
Galena-Signal Oil	172	175	171	174
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	138	143	138	143
Illinois Pipe Line	218	221	217	220
Indiana Pipe Line	100	105	100	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
National Transit	18¼	19¼	18	20
N. Y. Transit	210	215	210	215
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	350	353	343	348
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	66	68	67	70
Pierce Oil	15¾	16¼	15¼	16
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	85	87	85	87
Prairie O. & G.	480	490	470	475
Prairie Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Solar Refining	370	380	370	380
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
South. Penn. Oil	450	460	440	450
Southwest. Penn.	113	118	113	118
Stand. Oil of Cal.	343	353	343	350
Stand. Oil of Ind.	810	820	780	790
Stand. Oil of Kan.	530	540	530	540
Stand. Oil of Ky.	615	635	615	635
Stand. Oil of Neb.	530	550	530	550
Stand. Oil of N. J.	565	570	565	568
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	230	243	227	240
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	435	425	435
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	92	95	83	92
Vacuum Oil	293	301	227	300
Washington Oil	37	43	37	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	112	115	112	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	203	208	203	208
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	..	100	..
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	265	275	265	273
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	610	630	610	630
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	122	124	122	124

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
4½s	June,	1960	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼
4½s	Mar.,	1963	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½s	Nov.,	1957	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½s	May,	1957	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾
4½s	Apr.,	1966	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1964	104½	104¾	104½	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1963	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Sept.,	1960	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1960-1980	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4s	May,	1959	101	101¼	101	101¼
4s	Nov.,	1958	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
4s	May,	1957	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
4s	Nov.,	1955	100¾	101	100¾	101
4s	Nov.,	1956	100¾	101	100¾	101
4s	May,	1936	100¾	..	100¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1965	93¼	..	93½	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	May,	1954	93¾	..	93¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1918-1928	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	May, 1917	3.73	..	3.73	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.90
4½s	1921-1927	3.95	3.87	3.95	3.87
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1918-1923	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	6.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.90	..	3.90	..

19,510 CARLOADS OF AUTOS.

Chamber of Commerce Gives Out the October Shipment Figures.

Freight carload shipments of automobiles during October made a new high record for that month, according to reports made to the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in this city yesterday. The number of carloads for October of this year was 19,510. The best previous October was last year, when 17,849 carloads were sent out.

Figures just issued by the Department of Commerce show that 80,658 motor vehicles, valued at $100,258,220 were shipped from the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, 1916. This represented one-fifteenth of all the motor vehicles produced in this country in the last fiscal year and one-tenth of their gross value. Great Britain was the best customer, taking 43 per cent. of the total. France came next with 20 per cent.

Bonds and Stocks.

New articles on Stock Exchange movements in THE ANNALIST. Financial and industrial problems discussed. Open security markets of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10 cents, $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s r. 1930.	99½	100
2s, c. 1930.	99½	..
2s, r. 1916-1936.	100¼	..
2s, c. 1916-1936.	..	..
3s, 1946-1961.	102	..
4s, r. 1925.	110	110⅜
4s, c. 1925.	109½	..
Can. 2s, 1936.	99¼	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea		
1st pf.	97½	98½
Am. Ag. Ch.		
pf.	101	102
Am. B. N.		
ex div.	42½	44½
Do pf.	51	53½
Am. Ex. Sug.		
pf.	100	100¼
Am. S. Ref.		
Pfd.	106½	107
Do pf.	100	105
Am. Coal.	85½	..
Am. Cot. O.	55½	56
Am. Cot. O.		
pf.	101	102
Am. Ex.	180	186
A. T. & T.	99¼	100
A. S. pf. A.	99¼	100
A. S. pf. B.	82½	85
A. S. P. & P.		
pf.	116½	117
Am. Snuff.	138	143
Do. pf.	109	110
Am. Sug.		
pf.	121	123
Am. Tob.	225	226
Do. pf.	103	110
Am. Woolen.	98	99½
Anaconda.	88	88½
Do. pf.	95	..
Associated Dr.	3	5½
A. T. & S. F.		
pf.	100½	100⅞
Asso. D. G.	20	..
Do 1st pf.	45	..
Do 2d pf.	12	..
Atl. C. L.	121¼	123
Barrett Co.		
pf.	119	121
Beth. S. pf.	100	..
B. R. T.	84½	85⅛
B. Un. G.	121	123
Brown Sh.	71	71⅜
Do pf.	98	100
B. R. & P.	97	100
Do. pf.	110	..
Bush Ter.	110	113
Butte. Co.	27¼	28½
Cal Pet. pf.	81	83
Can So.	57½	59
Cent L pf.	115	116
Cent Leather.	103	104
Do pf.	110	111
Cent Foundry.	30	32
Cent Foundry pf.	97	100
Chic Pneu Tool.	120	125
Chino.	61	62⅜
Chile Copper.	71	71⅜
Chi. Pneu. Tool.	85	87
Chi. R. I. & P.	61	61¼
Chi. R. I. & P.		
pf.	74½	75
Chi. R. I. & P.		
5% M.	4	6
Do pf.		60
Cin. Car.	100	103
Cin. G. & E.	102	103
Cin. Ln.	100	102
Cin. Ln. pf.	93	96
Cin. Ln. pf.	85	88
Cin. Ln. pf.	80	83
Cin. Ln. pf.	60	70
Clev. Ln.	100	102
Col. Gas.	103	104
Col. Gas. pf.	103	104
Col. Gas. pf.	100	102
Col. Gas. pf.	100	102
Col. Gas. pf.	100	102

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Continental Insurance
100 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 General Manifold & Ptg.
100 Great Northern Paper
10 Harriman National Bank
100 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
50 Nichols Copper
75 Niles-Bement-Pond
100 New York Shipbuilding
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
100 Rem. Type. Cm., 1st Pf. & 2d Pf.
50 Singer Mfg.
2 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 Woodward Iron Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Adirondack Elec. Power Com.
25 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 German American Insurance
25 Germania Insurance
100 General Carbonic Pfd.
200 Great Northern Paper
50 Hale & Kilburn Com.
50 International Salt
50 Ingersoll-Rand Pfd. & Com.
25 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
10 Niagara Insurance
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 Remington Type. Com. & 2d Pfd.
25 Singer Manufacturing
100 Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Pfd.
3 Winchester Repeating Arms
50 Washington Steel & Ordnance

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CITY BANK DEPLORES BIG INFLUX OF GOLD

Believes Additions to Reserves of Country Are Not Needed for Normal Business.

DEBT EXPANSION FEARED

Total of Foreign Loans Made in United States Since Outbreak of War Placed at $2,138,257,637.

The National City Bank, in its November bulletin, issued yesterday, comments upon the continuance of heavy imports of gold, and expresses the opinion that the extraordinary additions of the metal to the bank reserves of the country are undesirable because they are not required for the purposes of carrying on the normal business of the country, and if used as the basis of credit are likely to bring about debt expansion of dangerous proportions. The advisability of making further foreign loans is strongly urged.

The bank declares that the nation is doing business at this time under conditions which are calculated to encourage people to go into debt. It points out that with money easy, interest rates low, and profits from business unusually large, there is naturally a great temptation to borrow money to buy stocks of companies that are making phenomenal earnings and to enlarge industries which are prospering. High prices for farm products, it is asserted, will encourage farmers to buy more land.

"Fortunately," says the bank, "the whole country has been thus far profoundly impressed by the temporary character of this prosperity, and extremely cautious in its operations. The periodical scares in the stock market have had a wholesome influence there, and it is not easy to show that there has been undue expansion of industry or indebtedness up to this time, but as long as conditions remain so favorable, the danger will be present. If the new supplies of gold cannot be helpfully used, and may be harmfully used, they had better not be in the country at all.

"This view has prompted bankers to look favorably upon foreign loans and to encourage offerings in this market as fast as they can be properly absorbed. They serve the double purpose of facilitating foreign purchases of American commodities and of reducing current gold importations. While it is inevitable that the latter will be very large, the loans will hold them in check and take up, in part at least, the new lending power which they create.

"While this serving a useful part in preventing an undue expansion of credit in this country, the loans will also answer to meet demands upon us for gold in the period of readjustment which will follow the war. It is recognized that we are receiving far more than our share of the world's gold, according to any normal distribution, and that when the war is over all influences will work for a redistribution. If we go on receiving gold, and it enters into use as the basis of credit, it will work mischief in two ways: First, it will tend to elevate the level of costs upon which our industries are based above the level in other countries, thus making it impracticable for us to sell abroad and bringing about, eventually, an unfavorable trade balance; second, when the balance of payments is against us, gold will go out, compelling a contraction of credits, which usually involves severe losses and a prolonged period of depression.

"Gold will go out, also for another reason, to wit: that with the rest of the world suffering for capital and for gold to support credit, and with costs upon a relatively high basis in the United States, the inducements for the use of American capital abroad will be very strong. In short, the international situation is bound to work back into the normal equilibrium.

"If, however, instead of taking payment altogether in gold and our own securities, we provide part pay in loans running two or three years, these loans as they expire will create offsets for equal demands upon us, and thus avert the derangement of financial conditions which must result from heavy withdrawals of gold from our reserves. They have the same effect as if an equal amount of imported gold was impounded and ear-marked for exportation later."

The bank places the total of foreign loans made in the United States since the outbreak of the European war at $2,138,257,637, of which $356,400,000 has been paid off, leaving a net total of $1,981,857,637 of loans outstanding.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Philadelphia $10,000,000 4 per cent. city loan, which was awarded to Drexel & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., syndicate, will be offered at 103 for the thirty-year bonds, basis 3.83 per cent., and 103¾ for the fifty-year bonds, basis 3.885 per cent.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that temporary notes of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland two-year 5 per cent. loan may be exchanged on and after Nov. 6, 1916, for definitive notes of authorized denominations at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The committee representing Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 5 per cents. bonds of 1942, John W. Platten, Chairman, announces that the coupons due May 1, 1916, on bonds deposited with the committee have been collected, and proceeds thereof will be distributed to holders of certificates of deposit upon presentation at the offices of the depositary, United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

Ohio Public Utilities Commission has authorized William K. Begg and Johnston De Forest of New York, purchasers of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, to issue $22,227,558 preferred stock and $35,641,300 common stock with which to pay for the road. Action on the authority to issue $11,000,000 of bonds was postponed.

The Secretary of State of Massachusetts has approved an increase of authorized capital stock of the Fisk Rubber Company from $19,400,000 to $38,900,000 and extension of time for conversion of second preferred to common stock from Nov. 1, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1923.

Kent Motors Corporation has filed certificates to increase the capital stock from $100,000 to $2,000,000.

Bank of Montreal, acting for the City of Montreal, will receive tenders for the purchase of $3,800,000 forty-year 5 per cent. bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1916; due Nov. 1, 1956. Bids will be received up to Nov. 15, and must be for the entire amount.

Luke, Banks & Weeks announce the dissolution of the syndicate which underwrote the $500,000 Poole Engineering 8 per cent. bonds, which have been sold. The bonds are convertible into stock at any time at 125.

The New York Stock Exchange has received application to list Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation 500,000 shares additional common stock without nominal or par values.

At the annual meeting of the Burlington Railroad in Chicago yesterday the following Directors were elected: Ralph Budd, to fill unexpired term of Richard A. Jackson, resigned; George F. Blade, to fill vacancy caused by the death of William T. Clough, and for term ending 1920, Chester M. Dawes, Robert J. Dunham, and Samuel G. Scottenn.

Fisher Body Corporation has purchased the plant of the Regal Motor Car Company, opposite to main Fisher plant in Detroit. The Regal unit is already in active operation.

C. E. Mitchell has been elected President of the National City Company, to succeed Charles V. Rich, resigned.

George H. Parks and A. E. Wright, formerly Vice Presidents of International Paper Company, have been made Vice Presidents of North American Pulp and Paper Company.

Thomas F. Brennan, General Manager of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, has been elected a Vice President of the company, in charge of executive and other matters. Edgar F. Robinson, chief engineer, has been appointed General Manager. Officers and employes heretofore reporting to the chief engineer will hereafter report to the General Manager.

The Carbon Steel Company reports earnings for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 of over $3,000,000 net.

CHALMERS MOTOR FINANCING

Corporation to Have an Authorized Capital Issue of 600,000 Shares.

The Chalmers Motor Corporation, successor of the company of the same name, will have an authorized capital issue of 600,000 shares without par value, of which about 135,000 will remain in the treasury. For the present stock of the Chalmers Motor Company of Michigan 200,000 shares will be exchanged, and the 265,000 shares remaining will be offered for subscription at $35. J. S. Bache & Co. and Charles D. Barney & Co. are making the offer.

The preferred stock now outstanding will be redeemed at a redemption price, but holders will have the privilege of exchange for the new stock. The corporation will have no liabilities other than current accounts. It manufactures about 25,000 cars a year and plans to increase this to 30,000 next season.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

From the opening the market on the Consolidated Exchange as a whole preserved a good tone. The outstanding feature at the start of trading was the resistance to bad news, represented by the overnight developments in connection with the steamship Marina, which the market displayed. The closing tone of the entire list reflected strength, the upward movement of steel exerting a sympathetic favorable influence elsewhere.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Allis Chalmers	26¾	27¼	25¾	27
270	Am. Beet Sug.	102¼	103¼	102¼	103¼
140	American Can.	62¾	63¾	62	63¼
190	Am. Car & Fy.	67¾	69¾	67¾	69¾
60	Am. H. & L.	16¾	18⅜	16⅝	16⅝
90	Am. Ice Sec.	28	28	28	28
170	Am. Linseed	26¾	27¼	26¼	26¾
5,400	Am. Locomot'e	82½	83½	82½	83½
870	Am. S. & R.	112	112¾	111¾	112¾
200	Am. Zinc	52½	53¾	52¾	84½
2,980	Anaconda Cop.	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾
3,880	Bad. Loco. Co.	84	87¼	84¼	87¼
30	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
1,010	Butte & Sup.	37	39¼	36¾	6.5%
20	California Pet.	23½	23¾	23½	23½
4,870	Cent. Leather	96¾	98¾	96¾	97½
10	Chi. G. W. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
60	C. M. & S. P.	95	95	93	93
950	C. R. I. & P.	34	35¼	34	34¾
380	Corn Products	19¾	20¼	20	20
19,870	Crucible Steel	89¾	94½	89¾	94¾
740	Cuba Cane Su.	74	74¾	73¼	73¾
140	Dist. Secur.	45¾	46¾	45¾	46
400	Erie	29	29¼	29	29
90	Goodrich Co.	71¾	72¾	71¾	72¼
340	Gt. Nor. Ore	44½	45	44¼	44¾
680	Inap. Copper	66¾	67½	66¾	67
20	Int. Agr. Chem	27½	27¾	27½	27¾
140	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	39¾	40	39¾	40
3,250	Int. M. M. pf.	113¾	116¾	113¾	115¾
340	Int. Nickel	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¾
1,410	Int. Paper	63	65¾	63	64½
50	Int. Paper pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
80	Interb. Cons.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
350	Kennecott Cop.	53½	54	53½	53¾
170	Lack. Steel	89¼	89¾	89	89¾
100	Lehigh Valley	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼
350	Max. Motor	84¾	84¾	83¾	84¾
380	Mexican Pet.	109	110¾	108¾	109¾
190	N. Y. Central	106	106¼	106	106¾
80	N. Y., O. & W.	29¾	30¼	29¾	30
30	Nort. & West.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
100	Ontario Silver	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼
810	Pacific Mail	25¾	27½	25¾	27⅝
160	Pennsylvania	57¾	58	57¾	57¾
120	Pitts. Coal cfs.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
240	Pressed S. Car	72¾	73	72¾	73
190	Ry. Steel Spgs	55¾	55	53¾	55
50	Ray Copper	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
6,950	Reading	110¾	111¾	109¾	111¾
1,140	Rep. I. & S.	77¾	79¾	77¾	79¾
190	Southern Ry.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
1,770	Studebaker	128¾	130¾	127	130¾
80	Texas Co.	161¾	161¾	161	161
190	Union Bag	15¼	15¼	14¾	14¾
690	Union Pacific	150¾	151¼	150¾	151¼
920	U. S. Ind. A.	141	146	141	146
90	U. S. Rubber	89¾	90	89¾	90
44,280	U. S. Steel	118¾	120	118¾	120¾
870	Utah Copper	105¼	107¾	105¼	107
40	Va.-Car. Chem.	46¼	46	46	46¾
1,980	Westing. Elec.	63¾	65¾	63¾	65¼
420	Willys Overl'd	43½	43½	43½	43½

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10¾
800	Diamond. B. B.	.06	.06	.06	.06
500	Goldfield Con.	.56	.56	.56	.56
100	Gt. West. Con.	.07	.07	.07	.07
760	Iron Blossom	1.02¼	1.02½	1.02¼	1.02½
1,000	Midway	.25	.25	.25	.25
1,000	Monarch Pitts.	.12	.12	.12	.12
300	Montana	.22	.22	.22	.22
800	Nevada Hills	.24	.24	.23	.23
300	Portland	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
500	Sierra Con.	.15	.15	.15	.15
300	Sierra Nevada	.30	.30	.30	.30
400	Tonopah Ext.	5.12½	5.20	5.12½	5.25

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of. Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98¾	98½	5.61
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15, '19	98¾	98¾	6.30
Argen. Govt.	Dic. Feb. 21, '17		98¼	98½	4.90
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '17	101	101¼	4.80
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '18	101	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1921	100¼	100¾	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.30
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15, '21	94¼	94½	6.30
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100½	100¾	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	100	100¼	4.97
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 16, '17	99¼	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '17	101	102	3.90
Norway Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	98¾	100	5.00
Govt. of P. E.	5	July, 1919	98¼	99	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¾	6.40
Do. rubles.	5½	Aug. 14, '26	298	299	
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97¼	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100¾	1.50
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.90
Am. Locome.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101	6.65
Am. P. & L.	6	Apr. 1, '21	100	102	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.03
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98½	99¼	4.40
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	3.12
A. T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	101¼	101¼	2.87
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100¼	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102¾	5.40
Brklyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.50
C. Fr. R. & L.	6	May, 1926	102	102¾	5.30
C. H. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¼	98¾	4.35
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.60
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¾	102¾	4.35
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100	4.90
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100¼	100¾	4.90
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	100¼	100¾	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103¼	103¼	5.35
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96½	99	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101	3.10
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.50
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.5
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.09
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¾	101¾	3.95
Int. Ga. & El.	5	Nov., 1918	100¼	101¼	5.87½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	98¼	98¾	6.85
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98	7.40
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.61
N. Y. L. H. & R.	4½	Dec., 1917	100½	100¾	3.75
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¾	100¾	3.15
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.35
Penn. Co.	4½	June 3, '21	100½	101¼	4.21
P. R. R. C. & N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.55
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	89¾	90	3.12
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	3.12
U. R. & E.	5	Apr., 1917	97¾	98½	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101½	101¾	4.10
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.75
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98¼	98½	5.50
W. Y. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100¾	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.00
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

53 shares George Washington Coffee Refining Co. preferred, $100 each, $8.

98 shares George Washington Coffee Refining Co. common, $100 each, $5.

1 share United States Steel Corporation preferred, $100, 119½.

$1,000 New York Railway Co. 30-year adjustment mortgage 5 per cent. income gold bond, due January, 1942, 33½.

$436.97 New York Railway Co. first real estate and refunding mortgage non-interest-bearing bond scrip, $25.

20 shares Mechanics Bank, $50 each, 127½.

2 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $100 each, 7.

100 shares Pine Lawn Cemetery Land Purchase Fund, 60 cents per share.

30 shares Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co., Wyoming, $10 each, 45 cents per share.

1,000 shares Diamondfield Black Butte Reorganized Mining Co., (Nevada corporation,) $1 each, 2 cents per share.

45 shares Trout Lake Ice Co., of Pennsylvania, $100 each, $2.

116 shares Kensington Gold Mines Co. of Maine, $2 per share.

4,500 shares Interstate Chemical Corporation preferred of Virginia, $100 each, $560 lot.

500 shares International Tungsten Corporation, $6 per share.

$1,500 Long Beach Estates Co. 6 per cent. registered mortgage gold bonds, due July, 1920, $500 each; $5,500 Laurelton Land Co. 6 per cent. registered mortgage bonds, due July 18, 1918, $50 each; 75 shares Laurelton Land Co., $100 each, $1,200 lot.

10 shares Marine National Bank, Ashtabula, Ohio, $100 each, $500 lot.

70 shares Ashtabula Worsted Mills, $100 each, $4 lot.

$10,000 Citecoultral Pulp Co. refunding 6 per cent. bonds, due 1943, 60.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY GROWS.

Pierre Jay Reports Tendency Toward Further Expansion.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his monthly report on business conditions, issued yesterday, says that in spite of existing high prices remarkable activity continues in most lines, with a general tendency toward further expansion. He finds that manufacturers are unable to keep pace with their orders because of labor shortage.

"Business in both wholesale and retail markets," he says, "has been stimulated by more seasonable weather. In the wholesale trade buying for next Spring shows some conservatism. Department stores report a slight falling off in collections, but expect in the near future an improvement in this condition, together with a material increase in sales. Retail clothing stores are doing a large volume of business."

Mr. Jay says the metal trades are very active, that heavy buying continues in iron and steel, and that railroads are purchasing cars and equipment.

PASS 34,000 CHECKS DAILY.

Gain of 3,000 Shown in Collection Activities of Reserve Bank.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York is making considerable progress in its check collection activities. The average number of items handled last month was 34,000 a day, an increase of over 3,000 a day compared with the September figures.

Since the inauguration of the check collection department the Federal Reserve Bank has sent monthly bills to the member banks charging them 1 cent per item for clearing their checks. This is substantially the actual cost of the services rendered and is one-half a cent less than had been figured when the collection plan was under consideration.

It has been suggested that, instead of having the member banks reimburse the Reserve Bank for its expense of collecting the items, the Reserve Bank absorb the charge. The monthly cost is about $8,500. No decision has yet been reached regarding the change, but the matter is receiving the attention of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

BRITISH LOAN SUBSCRIBED.

Books for New $300,000,000 Credit Will Be Closed Tomorrow.

Subscriptions to the new $300,000,000 British Government 5½ per cent. collateral loan have come in so satisfactorily and so heavily that a representative of the syndicate managers announced last night that it was certain that the underwriters would not be called upon to take a single note. He said that a letter announcing the closing of the subscription books tomorrow night would be sent out this afternoon.

The letter would have been sent out last night were it not for the fact that the syndicate managers were desirous of affording an opportunity for subscribers in the West and the South to file their applications.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,029,956 shares of stocks and $429,008 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 162,240; oils, 225,988, and mining, 641,728. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	Aetna Explos.	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
50	Am. Sum. T.	25	25	24½	25
1,500	‡Am. Wr. P.	9	9	8¾	8¾
200	Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.	19	19	19	19
200	‡Butler Chem.	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
2,000	‡Butt. Judson	75	75	74½	74½
200	‡Cal. Packing	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
400	‡Cal. Shipbld.	16	15¾	15½	15½
1,000	‡Car Lt. & P.	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
575	‡Carb. Steel.	125	125	115	125
3,200	Carwen Steel.	12¾	13	12¾	13
100	Cent. Fdry.	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	‡Cent. P. pf.	32	32	32	32
2,600	Char. I. of A.	8	8¼	8	8¼
500	C. I. of A. pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,100	Chevro. Mot.	191	192	190½	191
300	Cor. of R. & I.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,250	‡Emer. Mot.	3	3	2	2
100	Emer. Phono.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
950	Enger Mot. C.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	‡Gen. Mot. w. l.	166	166	161	163
500	‡G. M. pf., w. l.	95	95	95	95
500	Guan. Sugar	77	78	77	77½
25	Hupp Motors	5	5	5	5
50	‡Hall Signal	9	10	9	10
1,550	‡Hall Sig. pf.	24	24	20½	21
1,000	‡Hart Bell Co	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
200	Hask'l & Barker Car Co.	41	41	41	41
10	Holly Sug. pf.	98	98	98	98
6,700	‡Imp. Carbon Chaser	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,440	In'c'n'l Rub.	15¾	15¾	¹14½	15¾
2,500	‡Joplin Ore & Spelter (new)	45	45	45	45
400	Ka'dn Bnz. pf.	10¼	10¼	10	10
200	Keystone T. & Rub., com.	15½	15½	15½	15½
5,000	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	13	13¼	12½	13
4,200	‡Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	13	13½	12½	12¼
600	Mans. Elec'cal Sup., w. l.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾
1,200	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	74	74	70	71
1,000	Man. Transit.	1¼	1	1	1
200	Max. of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
35,100	‡Max. Mun.	6¼	7¼	6½	7¼
100	‡Mexican Pet. Export Co.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
18,600	‡Midvale St'l.	68½	69½	68½	69¼
300	‡Mitchell M. (when rel'd).	65	65	65	65
1,000	‡N. Auto Cor.	43½	44	43	43
1,500	‡N. Y. Cab.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	‡N. Am. Pulp & Paper	12¾	13¼	12¾	13
1,000	‡Pugh Stores Corp., w. l.	10¼	10¼	10½	10¼
1,200	‡Pull'an Car. Corp.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
500	‡Pull'an Ven. Corp. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Sanb. St. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
700	‡A. O. Smith C.	44½	45	43	43
325	‡A. O. S. C. pf.	97½	97½	96¾	97¾
1,000	‡Spicer Mfg.	47½	48	47¼	47¾
90	Spfd. Body pf.	138	138	135	135
400	‡Stand. Motors	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
●425	‡St. Alloys C.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,000	‡St. Jos. Lead	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
300	‡St. L. Rm. & F. pf.	32	32	30	32
12,000	Sub. R. Corp.	45½	45	43½	44
200	Swift & Co. rts.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
6,000	‡Tr.-W. St. Fg.	45¾	45½	44	45
300	Tri. F. v. t. ctfs.	2	2	2	2
4,500	U. S. Steam.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
4,400	‡U. S. Tunge.	28	29	28	29
4,000	‡Unit. Motors	62¾	65½	62¾	65¼
2,500	‡U. Alloys. S. C.	47¾	48½	47	48¼
1,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
1,150	‡U. S. L. & H.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	West. Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½
350	‡W. Pacific pf.	48	48	47	47
1,000	‡Wh. & L. E.	19	19½	19	19¼
200	‡W. & L. E. pf.	50	50	49	50
680	World Film C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Wr.-M. Airc. C.	23¾	23¾	22	23¾
100	‡Zinc Concen.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30	Ohio Oil Co.	350	340	340	— 8
75	Std. Oil, N. J.	600	595	600	+ 4
17	Vacuum Oil	302	298	298	+ 6

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alba. Petrol.	67	67	67	67
450	‡Barnett'O. & G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,800	‡Cosden & Co., (oil refiners)	17¾	18	17¾	17¾
4,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	14¾	14¾	14

We Will Buy

100 Amer. Tube & Stamping Com
100 Amer. Tube & Stamping Pfd.
100 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
50 Elec. Prop. Corp. Com.
100 International Motors Pfd.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
100 Remington Typewriter Com.
100 Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
25 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
100 Texas & Pacific Coal Rights

We Will Sell

100 Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
90 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
200 Elec. Prop. Corp. Pfd.
80 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
100 Hale & Kilburn Com.
24 Mohawk Valley
75 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
10 Standard Screw Com.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmont."

We Have Orders In

American Brass
National Surety
Niles-Bemont-Pond
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Common & Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted

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30 Broad St., N. Y. Phones Broad 153-159

Submarine Boat

Time extended to Nov. 1st for opening naval bids. Meanwhile a contract amounting to $12,700,000 is reported closed with France. Current $6 dividend rate seems assured for many years on business already in hand.

MAGMA COPPER—Latest news on the sensational rise of this dividend-paying stock.

Our current Market Letter No. 669 discusses these and many other features, including

Lake Torpedo — Butterworth-Judson
Nipissing — United Alloys Steel
Maxim Munitions — Houston Oil

Copy sent upon request.

Harvey A. Willis & Co
(Established 1901)
82 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad

Individual Letters

We will prepare, on request, a personal letter on any of the Curb issues, giving not only the statistical data, but also an opinion as to the immediate condition of the company and its operation.

C. W POPE & COMPANY
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Current Earnings $17.00 per share — Equivalent to 35% on market price.
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The Merchant taking full advantage of his market opportunities oftentimes requires seasonal financing in preparation. We will be pleased to confer with you regarding your requirements.

Winthrop V. Taylor & Co.
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
27 Pine Street, N. Y. Tel. John 4943.

Union American Cigar Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the full shares of preferred stock, payable November 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record October 31st, 1916. Transfer books will be closed October 31st to November 15th, inclusive.

N. D. LEAN, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.
43 Exchange Place, New York City.

The regular quarterly dividend (15th Quarter) of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable December 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record November 18th, 1916. T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

The Best Day

Yesterday (Wednesday, Nov. 1). The New York Times published 8,500 agate lines of financial advertising—a greater volume than ever before in one day in a regular edition.

Fraudulent, doubtful or objectionable advertising rigidly excluded.

Thus far this year The Times has published more than ONE MILLION lines of financial advertising, exceeding the combined volume of FOUR other New York morning newspapers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

OFFICIALS DEFEND INCREASED BUDGET

Controller Says Mandatory Expenditures Account for Nearly All of Advance.

MAYOR CALLS WORK GOOD

Points to Reduction from 1914, When Administration Began—Fight Over Repair Transfer.

The city tax budget for 1916, which was signed early yesterday morning by Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and the other members of the Board of Estimate, is $211,115,016.82. Approximate figures were printed yesterday before final action was taken. The figures as finally made public show an increase of $12,133,861.01 over the 1915 budget, which, without the city's share of the direct State tax of $13,975,021.73 amounted to $198,981,155.81, and is by far the largest budget for the city and county expenses in the history of the city. According to the city officials the annual tax increase will be only a fraction of one per cent.

The budget did not get through without a fight among the members of the board. It was over a resolution offered by the Mayor providing for the transfer from the Police and Fire Departments to the Department of Plant and Structures of the powers and duties relative to alterations, maintenance, upkeep and repair of buildings and equipment, to become effective at midnight Dec. 31, 1916. The resolution also transferred the same powers and duties to the Department of Plant and Structures from the Health Department and the Department of Parks in the five boroughs.

The Mayor took the stand that the transfers would prove economical. President Mathewson of the Bronx objected on the ground that it was illegal and not conducive to economy. He said the transfer, once made, could not be revoked save by legislative enactment. President Connolly of Queens also objected, and the resolution was tabled until the next regular meeting of the board tomorrow.

Both the Mayor and the Controller issued statements yesterday explaining the increase in the budget. The Mayor said the total appropriations for the departments under his immediate jurisdiction were less by $1,737,067.54 than the total for those departments when the present Administration took office in 1914. The Controller explained that the increased budget was due principally to the following increases in these items:

Debt service	$8,500,000
Education	1,565,000
Old welfare, (widows' pensions)	1,262,000
Tax deficiencies	1,000,000
Mandatory yearly salary increments in Police, Fire, City College, Correction, Street Cleaning, and Education Departments	1,000,000
Total	$11,347,000

The Controller said:

The total appropriations for the Mayor's departments for 1917 are $59,-037,078.83, as compared with $58,316,-457.05 for 1916, an increase of $741,-138.88. If, however, we except the increases in the Police and Fire Departments, aggregating $795,100, due in the Police Department to additional patrolmen and Sergeants and salary increases to first-grade patrolmen, Captains, and Inspectors, and in the Fire Department to salary increases to first-grade firemen and engineers of steamers, the net reduction as compared with the 1916 budget would be $57,961.12.

The increase of $6,500,000 in debt service is due principally (1) to the maturing of $2,500,000 bonds of the municipalities in Queens County, issued prior to consolidation, for which no sinking fund was established; (2) to $1,000,000 included for interest on rapid transit bonds for that portion of the new subways put into operation; (3) to $1,000,000 for the redemption of serial bonds; (4) to $875,000 additional for the redemption of special revenue bonds; and (5) to $500,000 additional for the instalments due to the sinking fund of the City of New York.

The increase of $1,565,000 for education is substantially all in the General School Fund for the payment of the salaries of the supervising and teaching staff.

The increase of $1,262,000 for widows pensions to be paid by the Board of Child Welfare is due to the fact that the law providing for such a fund became operative 1915 and the first budget appropriation in 1916 was for a nominal sum only.

The increase in the appropriation for tax deficiencies is due to taxes deemed to be uncollectible, because found to have been laid against land in the beds of streets and taxes erroneously levied against special franchises and real estate of corporations substantially all of which was already taxed against special franchises.

The mandatory increases of $1,000,000 for several departments are due to laws providing for automatic increases in the salaries of teachers, policemen, firemen, &c., after fixed periods of service.

The following is the Mayor's explanation of the increase:

The Controller is issuing a complete statement analyzing the budget for 1917. It is unnecessary to add to it except to point to the situation of the administrative departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor. The aggregate and net budgets of all the departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor is $741,138.88 higher than the aggregate of these departments in the budget of 1916.

This increase is due entirely to the increases in the salary of first grade policemen and firemen, Police Captains, Police Inspectors, and engineers of steamers in the Fire Department, and to the addition of 235 patrolmen and 43 Sergeants in the Police Department. Without these increases in salary and in force in the Police and Fire Departments the sum total of the budgets of the Mayor's departments would be less by $58,961.12 for the year 1917 than in the year 1916. Even with these increases of salary and force in the two uniformed forces, which amount to $795,100, the total of the appropriations for the department under the jurisdiction of the Mayor is less by $1,737,067.54 than the total of the budgets of these departments when the present administration assumed office on Jan. 1, 1914.

In other words, with an increased population and a greatly extended service, the Mayor's departments have been able to reduce the administrative cost of government by $1,737,067.54, even while allowing to these uniformed forces well earned increases of salary, and at the same time providing for an essential increase in the number of policemen.

With his statement Controller Prendergast issued a comprehensive, comparative summary of the budget appropriations for both city and county government and State taxes in 1916 and 1917.

FORECAST OF TAX RATE.

Controller Gives Hope That Advance Will Be Small.

After the city budget had been adopted yesterday, Controller Prendergast gave this statement concerning the possible tax rate for 1917:

There has apparently been considerable misapprehension existing with respect to the probable tax rate for next year, as is indicated by a statement in some of the newspapers that the tax rate in the Borough of Brooklyn will probably amount to 2.60. As the final total of assessed valuations of taxable property for the year 1917 can at the present time only be estimated, any forecast of the tax rate must necessarily be understood to be based upon an assessed valuation, which it is assumed will be finally confirmed.

Assuming, therefore, that the taxable property in the City of New York as finally confirmed for the year 1917 approximates in its grand aggregate practically the confirmed valuations of the current year upon which the 1916 rates are based, the 1917 tax rate in Manhattan will apparently be 2.03; in the Bronx and in Brooklyn, 2.08 each; in Queens, 2.10, and in Richmond, 2.11. These estimated rates include in the first four-named boroughs the tax which will be necessary to raise a total of $1,218,782 special assessments, should these all be confirmed in time to be included in the 1917 tax levy. These special assessments would call for one point of the rate in Manhattan, 2 in the Bronx, about 2 points in Brooklyn, and 6 points in Queens.

The 1916 tax rates are: 2.04 in Manhattan, 2.09 in the Bronx, 2.08 in Brooklyn, 2.06 in Queens, and 2.13 in Richmond. The estimated rate of 2.10 in Queens for 1917 would, as already stated, include nearly 5 points to cover the cost of the special assessments against that borough. In the Bronx and Brooklyn the assumed rates of 2.05 for 1917 would include approximately 2 points to cover the costs of the special assessments in these boroughs, and in Manhattan the estimated rate of 2.03 would include approximately one point for the special assessments in that borough. It will, therefore, be obvious that if there were no special assessments to be raised next year in the four boroughs named the 1917 rates would be lower than those of the current year.

The tax rates in the various boroughs will not be known until next February, when the Board of Aldermen will sit and fix the rates.

ARNSTEIN NOT YET APPOINTED

Election as School Executive Manager Announced Prematurely.

Leo Arnstein, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Education, probably will be appointed to the new $10,000 post of Executive Manager of the Public Schools, which was created by the 1917 city budget adopted early yesterday morning, but it developed yesterday that the Board of Estimate's announcement that Mr. Arnstein would fill the new position was considered by the Board of Education as premature. President Willcox said the appointment to this post was entirely a matter for the Board of Education to decide.

The city charter provides that the Board of Education may appoint such officers, clerks or subordinates as it may deem necessary for its administrative duties and for whom the proper appropriation makes provision. Mr. Willcox stated that he had requested the Board of Estimate to provide for the new post and thought that Mr. Arnstein would accept the office if it were offered to him. In that event he would resign from his present post.

There is to be a meeting of the Board of Education next Wednesday, and it is thought that Mr. Arnstein will be elected then.

FAILURE HITS AUTHORS.

Dillingham Schedules Give 15 Per Cent. of Claims to 90 Writers.

Ninety playwrights and authors meet with losses in the bankruptcy of the publishing house of G. W. Dillingham & Co., whose schedules were filed yesterday. The largest loser is Eugene Walter, to whom the publishing house owes $161 in royalties. Robert H. Davis, editor in chief of the Munsey periodicals, has a claim against the firm for $92.

Others to whom royalties are due are Cyrus Townsend Brady, $20; Henry Arthur Jones, $14; David Belasco, $14; Olga Nethersole, $7; Estate of Alfred Henry Lewis, $61; Homer Davenport's estate, $30; Roy L. McCardell, $76; Cleveland Moffett, $13; W. C. De Mille, $45; Cutcliffe Hyne, $19; Whitney Lyon, $8.

Liabilities were put at $112,051, and assets at $18,676, so that the creditors may receive 15 per cent. or more.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for September—

	1916.	1915.	Prev. Close.
Gross	$496,186	$408,058	$407,422
Net aft. taxes	155,388	104,183	53,896
3 mos. gross	1,435,923	1,208,902	1,186,133
Net aft. taxes	451,149	325,501	255,710

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for September—

Gross	2,743,401	2,350,794	2,186,559
Net aft. taxes	626,619	441,653	92,351
3 mos. gross	7,656,504	6,554,354	6,358,493
Net aft. taxes	1,767,992	1,592,372	512,271

BOSTON & MAINE for September—

Gross	4,922,747	4,329,997	4,298,079
Net aft. taxes	1,470,742	1,407,192	848,047
3 mos. gross	14,812,908	12,722,237	12,942,173
Net aft. taxes	4,708,035	3,892,581	2,440,731

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for September—

Gross	983,936	822,328	775,157
Net aft. taxes	321,472	211,573	165,448
3 mos. gross	2,965,730	2,368,960	2,435,444
Net aft. taxes	954,037	596,096	471,004

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for September—

Gross	268,972	201,715	197,213
Net aft. taxes	90,007	47,028	21,966
3 mos. gross	652,090	553,163	602,649
Net aft. taxes	125,492	98,517	67,327

HOCKING VALLEY for September—

Gross	811,730	679,715	750,943
Net	314,978	295,001	293,774
Sur. aft. chgs.	213,193	144,017	169,634
3 mos. gross	2,407,987	1,872,920	1,913,204
Net	922,142	833,183	692,663
Sur. aft. chgs.	602,955	371,927	284,860

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for September—

Gross	1,146,840	1,034,628	909,053
Net aft. tax.	294,254	225,802	113,528
3 mos. gross	3,412,847	2,922,691	2,998,707
Net aft. tax.	869,513	651,886	452,059

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for September—

Lines East:			
Gross	25,795,737	22,204,275	21,911,380
Net af. tax	7,055,975	7,250,679	5,711,543
9 mos. gr	218,620,643	181,396,419	185,412,221
Net af. tax	56,607,589	41,269,433	36,439,071
Lines West:			
Gross	12,317,347	11,927,130	10,636,636
Net af. tax	3,730,277	3,970,246	3,040,126
9 mos. gr	100,742,205	85,482,553	85,680,000
Net af. tax	25,398,698	19,318,955	16,252,624
Total all lines:			
Gross	39,113,085	35,221,403	32,586,099
Net af. tax	10,786,253	11,221,033	8,540,670
9 mos. gr	329,372,522	266,948,881	269,097,600
Net af. tax	84,006,068	60,588,404	52,691,696

WABASH-PITTSBURGH TERMINAL RAILWAY & WEST SIDE BELT for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	182,208	143,085	39,218
Net after tax	72,363	54,248	18,120
Sur. aft. chgs.	38,471	35,563	2,908
3 mos. gross	574,502	389,769	184,733
Net after tax	248,597	123,586	125,010
Sur. aft. chgs.	161,180	65,337	95,843

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY for the year ended Sept. 30—

Inc. from stks. of subs. own.	5,184,616	4,289,114	946,582
Misc. earnings	373,076	745,946	x172,884
Gross income	5,557,693	5,035,060	773,698
Exp. & taxes	199,758	156,620	48,139
Net income	5,557,993	4,878,434	720,499
Pref. div'ends	854,172	854,172	
Com. div.,cash	1,767,992	1,602,365	165,627
Com. div.,stock	1,757,992	1,592,365	167,627
Surplus	1,187,776	789,574	398,242
Prev. surplus	10,371,970	9,582,396	
Tot. sur. Sep. 30	11,559,746	10,371,970	

x Decrease.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC CO. for three months ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.
Gross earnings	$669,228	$716,802
Oper. expenses & taxes	470,651	518,570
Net earnings	159,574	198,396
Interest charges	64,200	76,787
Net revenue	126,374	121,608
Res. for dep. & depletion	32,093	30,024
Net income	92,281	91,584

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'25	4½	4.52	4.38
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.35
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'22	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.00
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.90	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'29	4½@5	4.30	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.43	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.75
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.75
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@6	4.80	4.60
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'24	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Norfolk & West	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.50	4.25
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.00	4.80
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.50	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.15
Southern Railway	1916-'26	5	4.80	4.65

SLUMP IN COTTON DISHEARTENS BULLS

Extreme Break from High Level of Morning 52-60 Points, with Net Loss of 41-44.

UNDERTONE BARELY STEADY

Estimate of Clement, Curtis & Co. Places the Crop at 10,476,662 Bales, Exclusive of Linters.

Cotton exhibited pronounced weakness yesterday, and there was more evidence of real liquidation than has occurred at any time since the advance culminated. While the decline was not as extensive as that which occurred immediately following the publication of the Census Ginning Report, yesterday's slump appeared to take the heart out of the bulls. Moreover, wires from the South for the first time this season indicated some real weakness in the spot situation, with mill demand practically absent.

Liverpool quotations were higher than due, and the local market opened at an advance of 5 to 16 points. Initial prices were the highest of the day, however, and the undertone was barely steady. The estimate of Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago was published about noon, placing the crop at 10,476,662 bales, exclusive of linters. The announcement of these figures caused a rally, but heavy selling soon developed, and carried prices rapidly downward. The extreme break from the high level of the morning was 52 to 60 points, and the close represented a net loss of 41 to 44 points.

The selling which followed the Clement-Curtis estimate was based largely on the theory that the figures were too low to carry conviction, and also that they left little to be hoped for in the way of small crop views. Miss Giles issued a report placing the approximate amount of the crop gathered up to Oct. 25 at 85 per cent., compared with 75 per cent. last year.

Charles C. Cowan, well known as a student of the cotton situation, issued a circular giving what he called "a few observations." Mr. Cowan took the view that cotton would have to advance to a price that would reduce consumption 2,000,000 bales below milling requirements for the present season. He said that mills could pay 22 cents per pound for cotton and still make $23 per bale net profit. The leading bullish features set forth by him were (1) the wide margin of profits in manufacturing; (2) reduced supply, owing to inferior fertilization, spread of the boll weevil, and scarcity of labor; (3) waste of cotton, due to war; (4) strong financial position of the South.

It is difficult to analyze such a market as that of yesterday; but one of the Cotton Exchange wags probably was truthful in his characterization when he said the market had declined because there were not enough twenty-five-cent bulls to absorb the offerings thrown overboard by the twenty-cent bulls. The market closed easy.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.52	19.52	18.84	18.96@18.98	19.06@19.08
Jan.	19.25	19.25	18.65	18.82@18.83	19.06@19.10
Mar.	19.32	19.32	18.80	18.76@18.81	19.20@19.22
May	19.42	19.44	18.92	18.92@18.96	19.35@19.37
July	19.45	19.45	18.96	18.96@18.98	19.38@19.40

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 40 points decline; middling, 18.75c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12@37 points advance. New Orleans, holiday; Galveston, 18.60c; Savannah, 18¾c; Memphis, 18.75c; Augusta, 18.75c; Houston, 18.45c.

New Orleans market was closed yesterday, holiday.

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 44 points advance, at 11.21d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 22,000, all American; closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	11.10	11.16	11.06	11.06	10.77
Mar.-Apr.	11.11	11.16½	11.08	11.02½	10.83¼
May-June.	11.21	11.25	11.12	11.10	10.92
July-Aug.	11.20	11.24	11.10	11.10	10.92
Oct.-Nov.	9.90	9.91	9.90	9.90	.....

The 11 o'clock M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 18.95c; March, 19.09c; May, 19.22c; July, 19.23c. The market there was due to open today 15 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	21,387	10,558	377,893	300,776
New Orleans	10,949	8,148	232,360	52,184
Mobile	184	721	14,045	18,760
Savannah	7,844	2,819	168,650	204,247
Charleston	1,255	11,417	55,892	31,537
Wilmington	373	1,422	35,264	31,519
Norfolk	4,283	2,968	69,083	77,068

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	887	3,628	136,632	171,019
Memphis	5,436	10,902	198,338	178,533
St. Louis	1,341	3,345	15,504	7,779
Houston	14,983	7,668	269,102	176,462

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,000 to 12,000	12,544	8,105
New Orleans	Holiday	11,816	5,000

Exports yesterday were 55,539 bales. Total thus far for this season, 1,712,650 bales. Total last season, 1,368,850 bales.

IMPORT $43,832,194 IN GEMS

Nearly Twice as Much as Whole Country Bought Abroad in 1915.

Heavy gem buying abroad last month brought the total of precious stones imported at New York for the calendar year to date up to $43,832,194, according to a report made public yesterday by John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port. This compares with $26,-531,339 for the entire country in the calendar year 1915, the latter total representing precious, semi-precious and imitation gems, whereas the Appraiser's tabulation of gems has reference only to strictly precious stones.

The October entries of diamonds, pearls and other precious stones as reported to the Appraiser by Examiner William B. Treadwell, amounted to $4,783,690, compared with $3,080,955 in the same month last year. In October, 1914, on account of the demoralization caused by the war, imports here were down to $494,102.

Last month's cut stone imports had a value of $3,806,545, against $1,815,-422 in October, 1915, and $432,970 in the same month of 1914. Uncut stone entries in October aggregated $963,-327. Twelve months before they reached $1,157,618, and in October, 1914, their value was $107,915.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Jacket	.04
Andes	.10	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.12
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.21
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.03
Challar	.07	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.10	Savage	.10
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Virginia	.10	Sierra Nevada	.27
Exchequer	.01	Union Con	.56
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.05	Mexican dollars	.53

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	D'rld B. B.	.06
Halifax	.50	Florence	.30
Jim Butler	.90	G'rld Con. M	.57
MacNamara	.11	G'rld Merger	.07
Midway	.34	Rend	.13
Monsron Pittsb	.12	Jumbo Jr.	.11
Montana	.20	Kewanaa	.10
North Star	.16	Red Lion	.16
Rescue	.24	Silver Pick	.13
Tonopah Extension	5.00	Spearhead	.07
Ton. Nevada	5.95	OTHER DISTRICTS:	
West End	.70	Big Jim	1.17
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.22
Atlanta	.06	Packard	.47
Booth	.10	Rochester Min.	.56
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mtn	.23
Comb. Fraction	.05	White Caps	.38

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9	9¼	Gold Sov.	4	6
Cresson	.030	033	Granite	65	69
Elkton	10	14	Isabella	22	23
El Paso	40	50	McKinsey	20	24
Findley	3¾	4	Portland	192	196
Gold Cyc.	248	264	Vindicator	177	179
Gold Dol.	5	6	U. & Min.	195	203

CORN PRODUCTS CO. DECREE

Judge Hand, After Arguments, Says He Will Write One Himself.

Counsel representing both sides in the Government's successful suit under the Sherman anti-trust law to dissolve the Corn Products Refining Company appeared before Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday to consider and revise a draft of the dissolution decree. The company is an $80,-000,000 concern and on June 24 last the court decided that the parent company and its subsidiaries were violating the law and ordered that it be dissolved. It was also ordered that the Federal Trade Commission take charge of the details of the dissolution.

Assistant United States Attorney General Jesse C. Adkins and Van Sinderen Lindsley represented the Government yesterday, and Morgan J. O'Brien, James M. Sheean, and Albert B. Boardman appeared for the company. Mr. Adkins suggested that the company should be divided into three or four units so that competition might be restored. Judge Hand was disinclined to direct that the division should be into more units than was necessary to achieve the objects demanded by the law. If two units were sufficient, to restore competition, he said, the order should provide for only two.

During the last nine years only 5 per cent of the 7 per cent. interest earned by the company has been distributed. The accumulated interest amounts to about $5,000,000. Mr. Adkins thought that the decree should prohibit the payment of any more than the usual dividends until after the dissolution was actually accomplished. His idea was that the accumulation of interest might be needed to furnish working capital for the units to be created.

Judge Hand rejected the suggestion to tie up the money due the stockholders and said the men in control of the concern would take proper care of the company's finances. The Court said he would prepare a tentative decree by condensing the form proposed by the Government and enlarging that presented by the company.

CAN SHIP GOODS VIA SWEDEN

Bank Here Issues Directions for Russian Consignments.

The plan under which shipments may be made to Russia via Sweden is outlined in a circular just issued by the National Bank of Commerce in New York, which was arranged by the bank and approved by the Trade Department of the British Embassy. The British, Russian, and Swedish Governments have established what is known as the Aktiebolaget Transito, comprising official representatives of the Governments named. Its main purpose is to receive and forward goods shipped to Russia or Finland via Sweden. The Russian Government has decided that these facilities may be accorded to shipments of only certain goods. All goods destined for Russia and Finland via Sweden have to be consigned to the Aktiebolaget Transito, Stockholm, which will arrange to have them forwarded under control to Messrs. Lars Krogius & Co., Helsingfors, Finland, the recognized agents of the Russian Government, who have branches at all the Finnish ports on the Gulf of Bothnia.

In making shipments of the goods listed, letters of assurance of the Trade Department of the British Embassy in Washington have to be obtained, as well as a transit license of the Swedish government. The arrangements prescribe that the handling of the documents under the plan must be in accordance with the agreement and, for the handling of shipments under this plan through banks, the following institutions have been designated to act for the Russian consignees: Banque Russo Asiatic, Russian Bank for Russian Trade, Russian and English Bank, Banque de Commerce de L'Asoff Don, Banque Internationale de Commerce de Petrograd, and the Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank. The following American banks have been designated to act for the American shippers: National Bank of Commerce in New York, the National City Bank, Irving National Bank, Bankers Trust Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Prices in the wheat market experienced a sharp setback yesterday, closing with net losses of 3 to 6 cents. There was heavy liquidation throughout the day, and sentiment was more bearish than for some time. For the past week leading houses in the West have been advising caution about taking risks on the long side at the prevailing high level, and it was evident that yesterday's decline was due largely to over-bought conditions and a weak technical position. Furthermore, confidence was undermined by reports of good rains in Argentina, which were expected to be of benefit to the new crop in the central and southern districts. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted nominal, stocks being exhausted; No. 2 red, $1.96¼; Northern Duluth, $2.02¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.97¼, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.88½	1.85¼	2.82¾	1.88¾	1.03¾
May	1.85¾	1.81¾	1.81¾	1.85¾	1.04¾
July	1.49¾	1.45	1.46¾	1.49	.....

CORN.

The corn market developed a decided weakness during the day and at the close was practically at the low point and 4@5c under the previous night. Improved conditions in the Argentine as a result of rain and the increasing new movement with some pressure of cash corn furnished the principal sources of weakness, together with the heaviness in wheat. On the break an export business of about 300,000 bushels was reported. Cash corn locally was easy with new No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.34 to arrive cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	86¾	84¾	84¼	87¼	59¾
May	88¾	86¾	86¾	89	60¾
July	88¾	86¾	86¾	88¾	.....

OATS.

Following the lead of other markets and influenced also by continued heavy receipts, oats acted weak throughout the day and closed ⅛c to 1c under the previous night. The Winnipeg market was also heavy, declining about 1⅜c per bushel. While there was some indication of export interest, no actual business was reported up to the close. Cash oats locally were about half a cent lower, closing as follows: Standard, 54¾@55c; No. 2 white, 59@59½c; No. 3 white, 58@58½c; No. 4 white, 57¼@58c; fancy clipped whits, 61¼@64c; ordinary clipped white, 60¼@61½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	54½	53¼	53¾	54¾	35¾
May	58	57	57¼	58	39¾

PROVISIONS.

Operations in the provision market were comparatively small, but prices ruled firm. Belgian Relief Commission had made further purchases served to offset liberal receipts of live hogs and prices were firm and higher. Toward the close, however, part of the advance was lost under selling on the break in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 44,000; estimated for Thursday, 35,000; Kansas City received 17,000 and Omaha 7,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
December	16.75	16.47	16.47	16.45	9.02
January	15.75	15.50	15.52	15.47	9.22
Ribs—					
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	14.07	13.92	13.92	13.90	9.07
Pork—					
December	26.05	25.60	25.60	26.25	14.50
January	26.55	26.02	26.17	26.95	16.47

COTTONSEED OIL.

Orders were quite evenly divided in the cottonseed oil market, and price changes were comparatively narrow. Early in the day the undertone was firm, and the market at one time was up 10 to 15 points, but toward the close values showed a downward tendency and final quotations were 5 points lower to 4 points net higher. Crude oil in the South was said to be irregular, and the firmness in lard was offset by the weakness in cottonseed oil. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	12.00@	12.40
November	12.50	12.50	12.35@12.40	12.40
December	12.50	12.32	12.35@12.37	12.32
January	12.50	12.34	12.35@12.37	12.32
February	.....	.....	12.35@12.42	12.32
March	12.56	12.44	12.45@12.47	12.41
April	.....	.....	12.45@12.47	12.42
May	12.60	12.48	12.47@12.49	12.43
June	12.62	12.62	12.47@12.54	12.43

COFFEE.

Tuesday's rallies were followed by renewed weakness in the coffee market yesterday, which, coming coincidentally with the declines in grain and cotton, suggested further liquidation by Western and cotton trade interests. The opening was 2 to 5 points higher on a few overnight buying orders, but the demand was soon supplied, and the market closed at a net decline of 11 to 14 points. Sales were reported of 26,250 bags.

There appeared to be little or no change in the general character of the trade

MIDDLEMEN BLAMED FOR COAL ADVANCE

Retailers Accuse Them of Boosting Prices Without Sufficient Reason.

TRUESDALE IS OPTIMISTIC

Average Rise of 25 Cents a Ton at Mines Due Solely to Higher Wages, He Asserts.

While some New York authorities on the coal situation professed yesterday to see no serious threat of an impending shortage here, and the possibility of a big rise in prices, indications that there was a real basis for apprehension over a coal famine were abundant last night. Various factors contributed to the uneasiness, a new element in the situation being the charge by some retailers that sharp practices of coal jobbers and wholesalers were partly responsible for the present situation.

The retailers said some dealers had followed the habitual custom of anticipating approaching stringency in a commodity by exacting an extra profit before a real reason for the advance existed.

William H. Truesdale, President of the coal-carrying Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, sounded the most emphatic note of cheer for the consumer when he asserted there was no actual coal shortage in the New York market, and that the producers had anvanced their price only 25 cents a ton on the average.

Advice to the public to buy sparingly and only in response to actual need in order not to aid in arbitrary inflation was reiterated yesterday, F. W. Saward, General Manager of The Coal Trade Journal, adding the suggestion that the cheaper pea coal might for a time be substituted for the more expensive stove and nut screenings.

Investigation showed yesterday that while $12 a ton was being asked in Manhattan for coal the same grades could be bought in Hoboken, Orange, Newark, and other neighboring communities on the other side of the Hudson for $7 to $7.25 a ton. New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and other Westchester towns, on the other hand, were paying New York prices. At the same time it was learned that the railroads with New Jersey terminals had what appeared to be tremendous quantities of coal in their storage yards.

Hauling Problem Difficult.

Dealers who supply the public continued to complain yesterday that the wholesalers who, in turn, take care of their needs were disinclined to sell in ample quantities. At the same time they pointed to unprecedented contracts made by large and small concerns engaged in the manufacture of munitions. It was explained that this very trade, while diminishing the available supply of coal, at the same time required the use of thousands or extra cars to transport its products, and made the securing of more rolling stock difficult for the railroads because so many producers are making war materials instead.

In local trade circles unusual prices asked and in a few cases received were reported. One dealer wanted $15 a ton for his coal, while numbers of others made sales at prices ranging from $11 to $12 a ton. Sales in Brooklyn were reported at from $12 to $14 a ton, following several days of rising high prices in that borough. Brooklyn Borough was asked to pay $11.60 a ton by the only bidder for a contract for 3,580,000 pounds of egg coal.

From the Anthracite Bureau of Information in Wilkes-Barre, the centre of the hard-coal fields, came a report authorized by the mining companies that anthracite production for the ten months ended Sept. 30 this year had been 2,075,000 tons less than during the same period last year, almost altogether because of labor shortage. Officials of the Mine Workers' Union were accused of refusal to co-operate in efforts to make up depletion. The statement called attention to the fact that four approaching holidays would deprive the market of more than 1,000,000 tons of coal.

A still more acute situation was reported in yesterday's dispatches from Ohio, which thus far has been most severely hit by the hard coal shortage. Cleveland dealers received ninety cars of coal, instead of the normal 750. The Municipal garbage disposal plant in Columbus shut down for lack of fuel and plans to commandeer coal from the railroads were made in order to keep the lighting and water plants operating. The East Ohio Gas Company cut off furnishing gas to factories in the Cleveland district.

A strike of 7,000 miners shut down all the mines in the McAlester, Okla., district yesterday. To keep the bituminous mines about Fairmont, W. Va., running operators there yesterday granted a 10 per cent. increase of wages to 10,000 miners.

Truesdale Cites Comparative Costs.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Truesdale described local conditions as panicky. He denied reports of shortage in this vicinity and asserted that producers during the last year had not advanced the price of anthracite beyond an average increase of 25 cents a ton, levied to offset increased production costs, due to higher wages, workmen's compensat on insurance, and similar expenses. This comparison of prices in September, 1915, with those of September, 1916, was furnished by Mr. Truesdale for coal, free on board Jersey City, with the observation that his record of October prices showed them to be approximately the same as those prevailing last month.

	1915.	1916.
Egg	$5.25	$5.48
Stove	5.25	5.70
Chestnut	5.50	5.75
Pea	3.50	4.03

He agreed that no severe local effect should be felt from the fact that large movements of coal via the Great Lakes to Western points were now under way because of this approaching close of those waters to navigation. He explained that such a movement occurs every year and is normally provided for by local wholesalers.

An unusual holding back of domestic orders because of continued mild weather, Mr. Truesdale thought, might partly account for inflation of prices, since householders were realizing in the last few days that the cold period could not be delayed much longer and were, therefore, rushing orders to fill their bins.

STORAGE YARDS DEPLETED.

Anthracite Operators Blame Workmen for the Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Nov. 1.—The Anthracite Bureau of Information, maintained by the operators in the hard coal fields, announced today that at no time recently had there been a surplus of mined coal, that storage yards which contain usually millions of tons were depleted, and that during the last six months of this year there had been mined 2,075,000 tons less than during the even period last year. Labor shortage and disinclination of union officers to aid the operators in speeding up production to meet unprecedented demands were the causes advanced.

The statement asserted that the decreed celebration of Mitchell Day on Oct. 30 decreased production between 250,000 and 300,000 tons. It was pointed out that most of the collieries were idle today because of celebration of All Saints' Day, that Election Day next week would be a holiday, and that Greek Catholic All Saints' Day again practically will shut the mines. "Button strikes," called to unionize mines, were given as further "irritating cause of restricted production."

CARS AND LABOR NEEDED.

City of Columbus Considers Seizing Coal from Railways.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 1.—After the municipal garbage disposal plant had closed for lack of fuel today, the city authorities prepared to make forcible seizure from the railroads of coal in cars, lest the water works and lighting plant, each of which have only two days' coal in their bunkers, be forced to suspend.

One of the largest operators in Eastern Ohio asserted today that both car and labor shortages were hourly making the situation more acute. A prediction of $10 a ton for soft coal before the Winter is over, unless unexpected relief comes, was made in various quarters. Some Ohio railroads yesterday placed an extra-State embargo on coal cars, holding up deliveries to transcontinental roads in order to supply the needs of Ohio. As a result Ohio dealers had to buy in Indiana and Illinois to make contract deliveries in those States.

Cleveland coal dealers reported today that they received only ninety loaded cars in place of the normal 750. Ninety per cent. of that city's factories were operating in a hand-to-mouth manner, owing to fuel shortage.

From the Pittsburgh district came reports that coal cars were being used for transportation of iron and steel to the seaboard, and that in Michigan they were being employed in large numbers for the seasonal hauling of sugar beets to the mills.

Oklahoma Miners Quit Work.

McALESTER, Okla., Nov. 1.—All the mines in this district were idle today when the 7,000 miners in the district went on strike. There was no disorder. The Oklahoma Coal Operators' Association is said to intend not to attempt to operate with non-union miners.

Miners Get 10 Per Cent. Increase.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Nov. 1.—The Central West Virginia Coal Operators' Association has voluntarily granted a 10 per cent. increase in wages to 10,000 bituminous miners in this region, effective at once.

DECLARE PATENT CO. FRAUD.

Use of Mails Denied R. E. Fuller Co., Inc., Inventors' Agents.

Copies of a fraud order, issued by the Postmaster General against the R. E. Fuller Company, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, denying the use of the mails to that concern, were received in this city yesterday. The order was based on a report by Post Office Inspector Swain that the company had received fees, usually $10, from about 2,000 owners of patent rights, and then had failed to perform the service promised, which, in most cases, was a sale of the patent.

According to the postal authorities, R. E. Fuller, head of the concern, was convicted under the name of R. E. Stein for a similar fraud in Milwaukee several years ago, and served 18 month at Leavenworth.

Fuller was a subscriber to the Patent Gazette, published at Washington by the United States Government. From this he procured the names of patentees and proceeded applying for patents. To these was sent a letter, among other things saying, "For unexcelled facilities and our engineering ability place us in a position to dispose of patent rights better than anyone else." The investigation of the postal authorities showed that out of 2,000 clients of the R. E. Fuller Company, Inc., not one ever had a patent right disposed of.

Fuller said yesterday afternoon these patents were not disposed of because they were valueless. He maintained that, when a patent was received from a client, it was submitted to a number of manufacturers. In case of inferior patents, the manufacturers invariably wrote to the R. E. Fuller Company, Inc., the patentees, saying that they already had better devices for the same purpose. These letters of rejection were then forwarded to the patentees, who, according to Fuller, were saved further waste of time and worry, if benefitted in no other way.

CRIPPLES NEED $200,000.

Committee on Paralysis After-Care Votes to Raise That Sum.

At a special meeting of the Committee on After-Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases yesterday afternoon at 289 Fourth Avenue, it was unanimously voted to begin at once to raise a fund of $200,000 to broaden the work so as to care for 5,000 cases which have been reported to the committee. Plans standardizing the work of the various organizations which have been caring for convalescents were discussed by experts, called by the committee.

According to reports submitted at yesterday's meeting, a large number of cases require immediate assistance, both in treatment and the means of transportation to clinics, and two ambulances and two private motor cars have been put at the services of the Committee on Transportation, but in outlying districts of the city many more conveyances are needed. At one clinic, it was reported, patients were brought in wheelbarrows. At present seventy-five children daily are being cared for at clinics under the supervision of the committee.

FINE OF $2 FOR MISS WOOD.

Lawyer Appears in Court for Commissioner's Cousin.

Mary Appleton Wood, 19-year-old cousin of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, living at 723 Park Avenue, failed to appear in Yorkville Court when her case was again called yesterday before Magistrate Barlow. J. B. Coyle an attorney of 27 Cedar Street, appeared in behalf of Miss Wood, pleaded guilty for her to the charge of violating a city ordinance in having her pet dog on the street unmuzzled, and paid the $2 fine which was imposed.

When Patrolman Barry of the Health Squad handed to Miss Wood a summons Monday she became indignant, he said, and tore up the document. It was in answer to a second summons from Magistrate Barlow that the lawyer appeared for Miss Wood.

CROWDS AT ITALIAN BAZAAR.

French Help Their Allies to Obtain Funds for War Relief.

It was French day and Italian night at the Itallian Bazaar in the Grand Central Palace yesterday, and a large crowd ws present on each occasion. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General, was a guest in the afternoon, made many purchases, and joined the Italian Red Cross. The Sons of Italy, with 100,000 members in twenty States, were received last evening. Dr. Vincent Buffa, the head of the organization, was the guest of honor, and the Grand Master Stefano Miele of the New York State branch, headed the Reception Committee.

Today will be Baby Day at the fair, and the little ones will come in costume in the afternoon, and an Italian doctor, a sculptor, and a painter are to form a committee to decide upon the most beautiful baby in the most appropriate costume. Grand Master Miele will send his three little daughters, Candida, Genzina, and Albina, to compete. They will be dressed the first to represent Italy, the second a Red Cross nurse, and the third as Trieste.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS wanted; will pay cash for all shades and quality. A. Leff, 127 West 25th.

CHEVIOT.—Open for quantity Stursbers shell cheviot. Call Greeley 5858.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Jobber looking at Spring line. 15 East 28th, Room 2,015.

COATS.—Jobber now looking at Spring coats, from 9 to 12 A. M. Room 608, 503 5th Av.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's coats. Slater, 120 West 36th.

COATS, suits and dresses; jobs wanted. J. Schwarts Co., 1, East 28th.

CORDUROY.—Open for Dobson wide wale green, navy, brown, Raritans 1677, also meltons, at a price for cash. Chelsea 5695.

CREPES.—We are open for 500 pieces three-thread and 500 pieces four-thread c. epe de chine at a p ice for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS.—Open for popular-priced suit and serge skirts and dresses for Spring. Call between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., J. & S. Fest, 115 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobber is placing orders on silk and serge dresses for Spring for misses and ladies. 129 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber is placing orders on silk and serge dresses for Spring; junior sizes only. 129 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES, waists, silk underwear, wanted on consignment. Ask for Milliner, 2,120 Broadway.

GEORGETTE.—Will buy quantity of Georgette and crepe de chine for cash. C 84 Times.

LINENS.—Open to buy any quantity, spot cash. Harris Raincoat Co. Farr. 9060.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for seal plushes. Gramercy 3016.

SERGE.—Will buy all colors: No. 4408 French serge; cash. Telephone Franklin 1268.

SKIRTS.—Large jobber is placing orders on wash skirts. Call with samples, between 9 and 12, 37 West 20th, first floor.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on a fine line wash skirts. E 122 Times.

SPORT COATS.—Jobbers will place orders on Spring sport coats. 51 West 24th, 9th floor.

SUITS and DRESSES Spring and Summer, wanted by exporter; job lots preferred. P 894 Times Downtown.

THIBETS wanted; Stoney & Starkey's 620. Phone Madison Square 2815.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for coating velours; all colors. Gottlieb & Laikind, 50 East 8th. Spring 4232.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BABY LAMB, Salt's, for immediate delivery. Telephone Farr. 3614.

BROADCLOTH.—Beatrice, black and navy; F. & H. velours in all colors. Phone Mad. Sq. 2267.

BROADCLOTH, navy, botany, 315, $1.35 net. Greeley 6942.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES; 2 to 6 and 6 to 14; consisting of corduroys, all wool serge, ginghams, &c., at a price. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

CHINCHILLA, Raritans 143, single width, for sale. Zaldsberg, 20 West 20th.

COATS.—Over 3,000 on the racks and many more in wo.k; bolivias, wool velours, kittens year, and other popular materials. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

COATS that are different and prices that are right can make our showrooms headquarters for buyers from all over the country. J. P. Slate., 114 West 26th St.

COATS.—See the coats that have helped make this our biggest season in 30 years; they are on the racks ready to ship. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS. — Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, plushes, mateam, other pile fabrics and mixtures. Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—An early morning call, when the racks are full, assures a better selection. Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Bir values, better grade plush, silk, velour, and broadcloths; fur trimmed. 1, Novick, West 28th St., 5143 Mad. Square.

COATS.—Bolivias in all colors, and burgundy velour coats for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS for immediate delivery; snappy styles, broadcloth and velours. Morris-Miller, 15 West 24th.

COATS.—Plush coats, mixtures; immediate delivery; good values. Joe Korenstoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Velours, Bolivias, plush coats; immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; also 75 suits to close out cheap. 45 West 34th, Room 806.

COATS.—1,000 ladies', children's coats on account dissolution partnership; sacrifice. 559 Broadway.

COATS.—Your entire needs in coats can be supplied by Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Specializing; $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS.—American velours, plush trimmed, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Silk, p.ush coats, trimmed, $10. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS and SUITS for immediate delivery. Max Lampert, 120 West 18th.

DRESSES. — Afternoon dresses in silks, Georgette crepe and chiffon velvet for immediate delivery; also fine assortments of evening dresses. Ginsberg Bros., 5 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Latest styles in serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 141 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—500 to close out; satins, velvets, and dancing frocks. Alton Dress and Waist Co., 158 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silk afternoon a d party dresses to close out. The New Standard Dress Co., 6-8 West 22d.

DRESSES.—$30 serge and wool jersey, to close out. Gar.elbontis, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—100 serge and velvet; job; reasonable. National Costume, 148 West 24th.

ERMINE.—100,000 ermine tails by the hundred or thousand; will sell the lot cheap. Forest 18 East 16th St.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard & Co., 54-274, 4,408, 3,209, creps, Joseph Bers & Co., 26 Union Square.

FURS.—Red fox sets, Hudson seal sets, Coney sets and misses' sets. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

FUR TRIMMINGS and fur caps; all qualities at lowest prices. Rosen, 9 West 14th.

GEORGETTE.—100 pieces domestic white, flush, black, navy, taupe; low prices. Feinberg Bros., Phone Chelsea 4150.

MACHINES.—8 Singer sewing machines, No. 66W2, with 1½ horse-power motor. S. Goldstein & Brother, 39 West 32d.

NUNS' VEILLINGS.—36-inch; wine, Copenhagen, tan; 42½c cash. Rosenberg, Spring 6106.

PLUSHES.—Mercerized and cotton, black and colors, corduroys and pile fabrics, for immediate delivery. Chas. Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St. Spring 3536-7.

PLUSHES.—Immediate delivery. H. Hurewitz & Sons, 39 West 21st. Gramercy 440.

RUGS.—Dixie, 27x54, wool fibre, assorted, $5.25 dozen; 9x12, $4.64; granite art squares, $2.28; Smyrnas, jutes, rags, grass, Bursselette, matting, oleums direct from Philadelphia mill; dealers only. Chasseaud, 37 East 28th St.

SALTS' PLUSH.—$160 black and beaver, $4.50; yarn, dyed satin black and colors, 67½, 0561 cheviot, $1.47½; 09010 cheviot, $2; 4261 black velours, $1.25; Chase wool plush, $2. Phone Madison Square 2815.

SERGES.—Julliards 54274 and Gera Mills 787. Madison Square 9636.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SERGES and plushes; will sell at a price. E 124 Times.

SHEPHERD CHECKS, plaids, cotton serge and galatea for disposal. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

SILK WAISTS.—Waist contractor on popular-priced silk waists can get early quantity business; must furnish styles. Quantity, Box 209 Times.

SILK or cotton, or silk and cotton mixtures, suitable for ladies' motor caps; either regular or jobs; full information and samples. C 100 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossman & Son, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Senomor 00 white; 75 great gross for sale. C 141 Times.

STRIPS.—1½ inch, 3 inch, beaver trimming. Gramercy 3016.

SUITS, 120, most of them fur-trimmed, to close out at a price. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

SUITS.—500 suits, latest materials and styles, to close out cheap. Julius Pollack, 36 West 25th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, poplins, to close out at $6.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS, fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—Job better grade to sacrifice. Kaplan & Alper, 31 West 24th.

TRIANGLE COAT CO., 18 West 20th St. Coats and Suits for Immediate Delivery.

VELOUR COATINGS in Burgundy, taupe, brown, green, for immediate delivery. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 5469-3781.

VELOURS.—All shades of wool velours at $1.60 yard; all shades of bolivia. Kolbert & Co., 22 West 21st.

VELOURS.—Will sell brown and green, No. 544, Farragut, 184.

VELVETEENS, corduroys, and Forstman & Hoffman's bolivias, velours, and broadcloths, in all shades. 16 West 32d St., tenth floor.

VELVETEENS.—Erlanger Blumgart; all colors; also Pearson's striped plush, $1.50. Mad. Sq. 8778.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

VELVETEEN for sale, 27-inch, twill back, 95 cents. Madison Square 9056.

VELVETEENS.—Imported black and navy, 22 inches wide. Mr. Rothman, Farragut 604.

WOOLENS.—Shepherd checks, to close out. Lerman, 18 West 4th.

WOOL PLUSH, black and navy; cheap. Gramercy 1803.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted to sell ladies' quilted vests throughout United States and Canada; excluding New England; strictly commission basis. American Garment Co., 291 5th Av., near 27th.

TWO YOUNG MEN establishing permanent sales office in Chicago will represent any staple article of reliable manufacturers on commission basis. C 135 Times.

CUT WORK. — Contractor in ladies' coats wishes cut work. H. Gropper, 108 Delancey St. Orchard 6874.

SALESMEN for popular-priced wash skirts; commission. P 899 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday ..3¼@3½ " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Drugs Are Still Going Up.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that no relaxation of the demand and additional gains in prices of crude camphor are due principally to Japanese attempts to buy back contracts made here. Prices on spot supplies of refined camphor have moved up another six cents a pound. Resorcin and salicin also showed sharp increases during the last week, and several scarce botanical drugs were raised in price. Additional interest in the future market for acids resulted in higher quotations there also. Several essential oils moved up again, headed by a rise of 75 cents a pound on East Indian sandalwood. Crude glycerin was among the other things to advance. Included in the declines was Norwegian cod liver oil, which dropped $5 a barrel.

Crude Rubber Prices Steady.

An intangible influence seems to be keeping prices steady in the local crude rubber market, for sales of any consequence appear to be few and far between, and the usual thing is for prices to drop when there is not much buying being done. Notwithstanding the quiet, however, the plantation varieties were firm yesterday at 63½ cents a pound, spot, for first latex and 62½ cents for the smoked sheets. With low water in the tributaries of the Amazon still holding back shipments from the rubber country the Brazilian stock moved up somewhat in price. For spot lots of upriver fine 63 cents was asked yesterday, while for the nearby positions only a half cent less was quoted. Up-river coarse was held at 46@47 cents, while upper Caucho ball was firm at 47 cents.

Paints Are Going to Cost More.

This is an excerpt from a letter that was sent to the trade yesterday by a prominent Brooklyn concern that manufactures paints, colors, varnishes, &c.:

"Owing to the extraordinary advance in the price of linseed oil, the continued high cost of all dry pigments and the increased cost of other things incidental to the manufacture of paint, such as packages, labor, &c., it is imperative that we advance our prices on all mixed paints and other goods in our line. We are figuring the cost of all our products, but, owing to the uncertainties of the increased cost of certain raw materials, we are unable to state definitely at this time what our advances will be. Pending a definite announcement, we will take care of the immediate requirements of our customers, but are compelled to accept all stock orders subject to whatever advance it is necessary for us to make."

Some Returns Gladly Received.

Apropos of the charge made, and recently printed in this column, that buyers continue to return merchandise in spite of the real scarcity of merchandise in many lines, a case was cited yesterday in which some returned goods were gladly accepted. As the incident was related, a big wholesale house early in the season sold a sizeable quantity of Shetland sweaters for women to a certain store at $39 a dozen. A few days ago the goods were returned for some reason not stated, and before the day on which they were received was out, the wholesaler had disposed of them at $54 a dozen, the second buyer being glad to get them at that price.

"Now if some one else will only send back some of these sweaters that they bought early at lower prices," said the man who told the story, "we will be able to re-sell them soon at $60 a dozen."

Their Salesmen to Contend With.

In the attempt to suppress a trade evil a wholesaler frequently has his salesmen as well as his customers against him. The salesman, said a manufacturer, is usually willing to permit concessions and then wants his employer to back him up so he may not appear foolish to the customer. To avoid this, so the manufacturer advised, the salesmen should be fully informed concerning the reasons for adopting a rule directed against a trade evil. They should be informed furthermore, he said, that when business is carried on along strictly legitimate lines the house will profit and the salesman with it. By giving reasons why a certain course should be followed and adopting no arbitary stand, the support and co-operation of the salesmen can be obtained.

Dress Goods of High Quality.

While the dress goods market has shown some record-price advances, mill representatives find that the quality of goods being sold to the high-class trade has become better. In other words, even normal standards of quality have been swept away in many instances, and the finest goods are being sought. In coatings especially this is said to be true. One ingenious explanation given is that the class of goods used in coats has to be better to carry the fur trimmings that are provided for the garments.

Not Excited Over Dye Cargo.

Compared with the excitement that was caused by the arrival of the first submarine shipment of German dyes, the report that the Deutschland has brought another cargo of chemicals was received with small interest in the woolen market. Mill agents did not appear to be concerned over the prospect of getting additional supplies of coloring stuffs. From the way they treated the matter it would seem as if either the political campaign were occupying all their time and attention or that the domestic dyemakers have amply provided for the needs of the textile industry.

Gray Goods Buying Fair.

Despite the drop in cotton, buying of gray cloths in this market was fairly active yesterday. The deliveries of the goods sold ran from spot to well into 1917, and the sales included 68-72s, 64-60s, and 64-56s, at the prices quoted below. For delivery through the first quarter of the year business was put through on 8½c, 64-60s, and 7¾c cents. For nearby shipment bids of 6 13-16 cents for 38½-inch 60-48s were refused in certain quarters of the market. Sales of some of the low-count narrow printcloths were made at prices said relatively to be better than the quotation current for 27-inch 64-60s. In the coarse-yarn goods 2.75-yard drills were disposed of at 12½ cents, while 8¼ cents was paid in certain quarters for 40-inch 4.25-yard sheetings. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s.	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s.	8c
39-inch, 72-76s.	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s.	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s.	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s.	7c
39-inch, 56-44s.	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s.	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s.	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s.	5¼c

*Asked.

Jewelry Business Continues Good.

The approach of the holiday season and the continuance of good times is not hurting the wholesale jewelry business any, and as a result there are few signs of gloom in the Maiden Lane district. The prospect of a second strike in the local factories has apparently disappeared, much to the satisfaction of those producers and retailers who remember the annoyances and delays that resulted from the three-months' tilt between the workers and the employers last Spring. Everything seems to be moving, whether it be high-priced platinum and diamond pieces, gold jewelry, expensive settings, silver rings and pins of the cheaper kinds. The silversmiths also have little to worry about, apparently. The gem dealers tell of better business on fine, high-priced stones, munitions and other profits apparently being turned into rubies, emeralds, pearls and diamonds with pleasing celerity.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CASCAN RESTAURANT CORPORATION. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Cascan Restaurant corporation by Hunter & Trimm Company, $3,192; Henri C. Prince, $1,200, and Chappelle Importation Company, $846. The corporation formerly conducted a restaurant in the Times Building, at 216 West Forty-fourth Street.

CHARLES STIEFEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Stiefel, grocer, Mount Vernon, by Beyer Brothers Commission Company, Inc., $45; Julius Josephson, $400, and Imal Lazarowitz, $450.

MARTIN J. GARVEY, manufacturer of bar fixtures, 298 East 134th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,537 and assets of $1,109.

HERMAN H. OXMAN, pharmacist, 4 East 119th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,460 and no assets. He was formerly in business at 76 Bloomfield Avenue, Passaic, where his books were destroyed by fire.

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY, book publishers, 425 East Twenty-fourth Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules, showing liabilities of $112,061 and assets of $18,676.

RAPHAEL MACLAIRE, druggist, 947 Eighth Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules, showing liabilities of $10,884 and available assets of $5,825.

REFLEXAPHONE, INC., phonographs, 114 Fifth Avenue and at Wilmington, Del., has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities of $2,880 and assets of $718.

SOBEL & ANESH, women's hats, 19 Bond Street, have filed bankruptcy schedules, showing liabilities of $8,119 and assets, consisting of stock, $150; office furniture, $25; cash in bank, $8, and accounts, $2,000. The assignee has continued the business and realized $320.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—With liabilities aggregating $192,335.45 and assets totaling $85,000, the Stoss Sellinger Company of Sheboygan, Wis., has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. The claims include wages in the sum of $3,500. The concern manufactured gloves.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 1.—A. Friedman & Brother, involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed; petitioning creditors: American Woolen Company, $2,223; Oakdale Mills Company, $2,324, and William Alsbery & Co., $356.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
(Amounts $100 and over.)

Concora Arthur—City of New York....180.92
Ablstrom, William—W. B. Valentine....336.01
Amory, William E.—N. Y. Times Co. costs 179.58
Ashkar, Mary, or Mary Asher or Mary Nasher—D. Higgins 1,000.00
Basile, Bernardo—D. Fella 176.21
Barbieri, Francesco and Lucia—H. J. Wittstein et al. 142.63
Brown, Frederick W.—W. Pigott 783.92
Brick, Irving, and Lawrence Cohn—C. E. McKenna 151.12
Berkinson, Annie—M. E. Cohan 229.41
Boattie, Thomas—J. Newman 151.41
Bernard Construction Co. and Bernard Greenthal—C. T. Willard Co., Inc. 224.83
Cohen, Frank and Morris—L. N. Littauer 254.92
Davidson, Dave or Max—Castle Co., Inc. 394.53
Dann, George—G. H. Storm et al. 150.80
Daub, Fred W.—Hilltop Automobile Station, Inc. 107.11
Dales, Darniers, John H.—M. J. Mulqueen 123.78
Dixie, Henry E.—H. M. Stephen Co. 114.41
Dueley, John L.—J. D. Graziadel 166.98
Empire Woodworking Co., Inc.—C. Kurzon et al. 229.76
Ehrenberg, Max—J. Weiss 190.42
East Rockaway Improvement Co. and Windsor Land and Improvement Co.—L. Skoud 100.62
Frse, James, Treas.—Isaac Goldman Co. 830.56
Fifteenth Avenue Realty Corporation and Alfred Lack—M. F. Horowitz 113.84
Frank Wilson Construction Co., Max Wilson, Frank Wilson, and John Liddle Cut Stone Co., Inc.—McConnell & Hanna, Inc. 171.81
Forti, Luigi—R. Rosner 850.00
Gordon, Benjamin, and Charles Cohen—Jamestown Metal Co. 874.92
Goldin, Wolf—L. Grossman 147.65
Glasgow, Abraham and Louis—American Imperial Co., Inc. 108.80
Greenberg, Jacob; Harry Cohen and Abraham Levine—A. Husid 125.77
Gee, Kyng—W. Wey 962.10
Globergs, Charles—Charles H. Fryer Co., Inc. 4,349.78
De Vecchis, Vincenzo—A. Germano 417.30
Hoe, Ling Sue; Ling San Yen, Ling Sai E. Sing, Ling Sing Fong, Ling Wing, Dock Ling King Boy, Ling Co. ..... of Ching Wick, Ling Quong Get, Ling More, Nong Kai Hen, Jow Sun, Kong Gong Yeh, Young Hung Chon, Woo Hung, Woo Jung Suit, Young Gen Gor, Toung King Wah, Jaw Dot, Lan Lee Fon, Young Wah, and Young Tehen Chung—L. Manscheng et al., costs 165.35
Iezzetta, Antonio—Maddaloni Olive Oil Co. 129.37
Improved Garbage and Ash Can Co.—B. Rosenbaum 1,012.90
Kruse, Minnie—Clark, Chapin & Russell, Inc. 115.00
Katsur, Stephen—P. Michel & Co. 188.84
Kirsch, Joseph—A. J. Dauel 523.78
Kosloske, Clara M.—N. Y. Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, costs 118.46
Martinson, Henry—Fidelity Title and Trust Co. 380.69
Mitchell, Max—L. Hirsch 476.36
Monahan, Mary—City of N. Y. costs 148.81
Mulvihill, Mary J.—J. Kight 183.61
Mullarkey, William B.—Gibson Distilling Co. 126.22
Maitz, Rose—J. Bachrach et al., costs 108.30
Mahler, Morris—I. Pollitzer et al. 116.80
Muller, William—H. Ito 150.00
Noumas, Catherine—C. Sanders, costs 109.62
O. J. Gude & Co.—A. Walker, costs 107.93
Perfect Safety Window Guard—J. R. Blanchard 834.60
Pettino, Martino—People, &c. 559.00
Polo and Clubman Co., Inc.—J. L. Stewart 733.57
Rotary Intaglio Corp.—W. O. Mason et al. 144.74
Rogers, Augustus & Daniel McManus—Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co. 2,122.22
Roepcke, William—C. Y. Howard 475.63
Rubenstein, Michael—E. Harman 106.89
Rosenman, Jacob—J. Ginsberg 221.83
Sullivan, Patrick H.—Packard Transportation & Repairing Co. 1,961.17
Smith, Lawrence F.—L. C. French 158.35
Sheets, Michael—R. Makar 194.91
Steinberg, Moses—B. Rothstadt et al. 194.52
Stillwell, Albert O.—H. Victor 248.40
Ticotsky, Michael—W. Godward 109.91
Serfilippo, Giovanni—M. O'Neill 246.48
Stellas, Geo. H. et al.—M. M. Mertens. 1,040.42
Same—A. C. Jobling 230.00
Sacchetti, Umberto—G. De Fec et al. 221.41
Talbot, Hammond—S. Aldrich 279.90
Tuttle, Stream House & Home Co.—J. Carroll 747.70
Victor, Carl—A. Meledmi 7,893.20
Toll & Co.—Dental Mfg. Co., Inc. 182.38
Vlachos, George—Julius Koehrs Co. 320.50
Williams, Bertha K.—L. H. Daily 1,068.44
Wien, John & George—Travelers Ins. Co 517.69
William Necker, Inc.—German Journal Corp 1,058.63
White, Lebertte H.—H. Starr 151.71
Wheeler, Fayette A.—W. N. Barlis 172.83
Weinstein, Samuel—Eastman Machine Co 179.48
Wolkow, Jacob—R. Ginzberg 221.63
Wright, Charles—N. Morrow 218.75
Walker, David S.—Louis Weiss & Co. Inc 534.26
Zimmerman, Alfred, adm.—E. S. Ullman, costs 174.46

In Bronx County.

Becker, Frank—N. Y. Telephone Co. 814.43
Barrett, Richard—M. Goldberg 128.79
Cohen, Jacob—S. Cohen 209.13
Coleman, Abraham, and Paul G. Prayer—N. Y. Telephone Co. 28.18
Criterion Embroidery Works, Inc.; William Horowitz, and Aaron Sackin—I. Schofer 142.11
Lowenstein, Moses—H. Lightenberg 66.71
Levy, Abe—J. S. Mueller 42.80
Manus, Isaac H.—L. Cohen 47.80
Novoloff, Morris—C. Halpern 79.77
Porter, Wellington W.—C. J. Edwards 66.07
Potter, Emily C—O'Sullivan, Inc. 168.78
Rosen, Harry, and Nathan Dworkin—L. Edison 122.05
Rubin, Herman—J. Stenger 26.72
Schwartz, Nathan—N. Y. Telephone Co. 16.15
Solowits, Israel—N. Y. Telephone Co. 24.12
Swartz, Henry—182d Street Realty Co. 322.13
Weisman, Henry, and Louis Rubin—Winnie Realty and Construction Co. 86.09
Welch, John L.—Standard Plumbing and Supply Co. 556.93

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Andujar, Antonio—B. Golla. Sept. 23, 1912 ..... 389.82
Bloomer, Martin B

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—40—Minerals Separation, Limited, et al., pet., v. J. M. Hyde.—Ordered that counsel for respective parties be allowed 30 make additional argument in this case, and one half hour allowed each side.

72—Seaboard Air Line Railway, plaintiff, v. the State of North Carolina—Passed temporarily.

54—S. A. Tyrrell, as administratrix, &c., pet., v. the Dist. of Columbia—Argument commenced.

40—Minerals Separation, Limited, et al., pet., v. J. M. Hyde—Additional argument commenced.

59—Seaboard Air Line Railway, appellant, v. the City of Raleigh et al.—Argued.

60—Jenkins Manufacturing Co., pet., v. Hubert Myers Mfg. Co., et al.—Argument commenced for petitioner.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nos. 2—Nos. 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68, 70, 71, and 74.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, C. J.—Chambers, Room 413, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Equity calendar for argument.

Moran<Morgan.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Chambers, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10 A. M.—Equity calendar for argument.

Hall Printing Press Co<Geo Mann & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar. Case on—US<Karplus & Herzberger.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity: Kintner & Barrett<Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Lansing SS Co<Tug Transfer 15.	Rice<Cunard SS Co.
NY, NH & H RR<SS Lansing.	Re Barge C R Shefer, (Limit.)
Barrett<Lack Car Float 27.	Lips<Dredge DuBois 6.
Moore & Co<D, L & W RR Float 27.	Re Tug C Gallagher, (Limit.)
Ocean SS Co<same.	Dailey<CNY.
	Kristiansen<SS Mae.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Equity: Parsons<Maul. Criminal: Case on—US<Giordano

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Moffett<Piel.	Hamilton<Erie RR.
Gilligan<De Cant.	Glover, admr's<Nat
Hesse<Bernheimer & Schwartz Co.	Bank of Commerce.
Rintolen<Schaefer.	Schobel, admr<U S
Conosenti, admr< Hofbrouck, Cabot & Rollins Corp.	Printing Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Valentine<Williams.	Doctor<Hughes.
Bystrom<Willard.	Badgely<Cont Consum
Deutsch<Hoe Estates.	Wine, &c.
Kelly<Dykes.	White<Leach.
O'Connell<Jacobs & Young, Inc.	Ackerman<6th Av Coach Co, (2.)
Blair<NY C & H R RR.	Valenti<Messenger (2.)
Acampora<McLaughlin	Smith<S I Land Co.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.

London Finance Co< McSherry.	Sominsky<Watson.
Nibelins<Epps.	McBride<Greenberg.
Adams<Hart.	J Bickerman<Horwitz.
Trufanoff<Mot Magazine Co.	Thompson<Ottinger, (2.)
Boroschek<Davis	Hornsby<Bacon.
Bournonville Co.	Glotzer<Meltzer.
Lehrer<Bachrach.	Elle<Elle.
Re Burgstein.	Lewenthall<Lewenthall.
Bigelow<Fidelity & Casualty Co.	Re Hand.
Beebe<Levy.	Re Conrad.
Maiden Lane Realty Co<J Robinson Co.	Brachfeld<Brachfeld.
Sagracome<Franklin Brewery Co.	Zipkin<Zipkin.
Baruch<Baruch.	McSherry<McSherry.
C Fischer, Inc<Shubert.	Miller<Miller.
Dreyfuss<Beaver.	Griffith<Loughran.
Re T A Hardy Co< Casale.	Coddington<Kaughran.
Rubinstein<Werbelowsky.	Gritz<Rocke.
Home for Incurables< Collins.	Welch<Yeandle.
Re Dubosque<Robertson.	Waters<same.
Elias<Hammer.	Fish<Iselin.
Royal Card & Paper Co<Demarsa Bros.	Little<Little.
Lawrence<Thomas & Buckley Hoisting.	Film Motor Dispatch Co<Zurich Gen Accid & Liability Co.
Re Wischussen<Perry.	Montegut<Hickson, Inc.
Erlich<Jenkins.	Morrison<H H Crocker
Trella<Pace, (Trella< Pace.)	Hirch<Ehret.
Zaccarla<Upjohn.	Wilkins<Socy Chel Terah.
Hamburger<Hamburger.	Durham<Binghamton Cold Storage & Ice.
Berkowitz<Listizky.	Barber<Barber.
Cole<Bird.	Schnell<Schnell.
Spencer Importing Co <W R Grace Co.	Re CNY, (Birmingham.)
Hoyt<Hoyt.	Painter<Fletcher, (2.)
Sorrentino<Messuri, Cevalli.	Farmers Loan & Tr Co<Burnham.
Rodman<Hart.	Huebsch<Wachtel.
Benner<Benner.	Alsofrom<Kaplam.
Litwin<Lederer.	Henry Kroger & Co< Bohlen.
	Berger<Berger.
	Linde<Dudley.
	Capes<Capes.
	Stewart<Stuart.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:

Hart<Baum.	Fraenkel<Fraenkell.
Gevirtz<Nat Credit Office.	Wormser<Samuel.
Van Tuyl<Schwab.	At 2 P. M.:
Martin<Martin.	Katz<CNY.
Mitchell<Mitchell.	Goldsmith<Reich.
Collins<Boyle.	George<Erie RR.
General calendar: Case on—Sellitto< Sellitto.	Burns<Reilly.
	Dressler<Beard.
	Feldstein<Columbia Ice Box Co.
Case on—Lincoln Mtge Co<N Y Telephone Co.	Madison Real Prop Co<Schwebel.
Herrmann<Herrmann.	Schwartz<Mirowitz.
McCrackin<McCrackin	Geller<Talcott.
Thorne<Johnson, Adams & Greacen.	J W Clark, Inc< Kretschmar. Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ballard<Friedberg.	Higgins<same. (2.)
Rose<Nat Surety Co.	Warriner<same.
Mohns Br of Canada< McGrath.	Herzog<Goldsmith. Case on.
Pomeroy<Hocking Valley RR (2.)	

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on. Supplementary calendar.

Margolies<Cons Gas Co.	Valento<Jacob Zoller.
Berolino<same.	Pines<Wall St Taxicab.
Cassell<N Y Rys.	Pelot<I R T Co.
Blanda<Steremann.	Schlossberg<N Y Rys.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

Canter<Spitzer.	Galt<same.
Green<Curtiss.	Jacobs<Scully.
Fredericks<Damm.	Taube<Fowler (2.)
Carrie<Aguero.	Payne<Wolff.
Gallagher<Int R T.	Harris<Tribune Assn.
Merrill<same (2.)	

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on—Singer<Steinfeld.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wihstutz<Saunders.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Murphy<Hudson & Man RR. (2.)

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—O'Brien<Int R T Co.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brodie<Columbia Rty Co.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Dyaz<CNY.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Horowitz<McDermott.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

White<Dobyns.	Hyjeck<N Y Times Co.
Rosen<Lebowitz.	

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Supplementary calendar.

Sanders<Krumholis,	Powers<CNY.
Esterly Garment Co< Marks.	Ogden<J. Turi's Sons,
Blumenkron<Blumenkron, Inc.	Kufilk<Silberstein.
Thorn<O'Shea (2.)	Cronable<Ill Surety Co.
Cracek<Wessewitz.	Alexander & Reid Co< Golod.
Silverberg<Crisorio.	Mariash & M<Brighton Rec.
Curry Shade.	Wood<Rooney.
Deming<Osborn.	Chelsea Realty<Byrd.
Bothman<Int Vacuum, &c. Corp.	McKegney<Ill Surety.
Bowman<Walton.	Marti<Raymor.
Lefler<Crumbine.	Hershkowitz<Wood.
Custen<Robins-Lawrence Co<Ocean SS Co.	Kaan<Shope.
Man. Land & Sec< Kessel.	T W Wood's Sons< same.
Levin Brothers<Borchardt.	Kornbley<Waters.
Stewart<Bostwicks Bacon<Modern Pen. Same<Chapman.	Butler Bros<Grossman
	Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
	Welin Marine Equip Co<Parshelsky Bros
	Zeklewitz<Ring.
	Hart<Pfizer.

No day calendar—At 3:30 P. M.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Lakin<Riggs.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Hendrix, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:	Wills for probate:
Leo Frank, alias Leonard.	John J Fowler.
	Clementine T Lusk.
	Emma A Pollock.
	Yetta Samstag.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M. Case on—Ernest G W Woerz.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.

First Vienna Bakery< Sweetwood.	Wilkens<Ellis.
Westchester & Bronx T & M Co<Tyrnauer.	Chermak<Macher, (2.)
Lang & Co<Milschoff.	Donawetsky<Danbosky.
Weinstock<Singer.	Rapp Port<Geminder.
Westchester & Bronx T & M G Co<Berry.	Pfd & Cas Co< Strauss.
J Muellner & Co<Am Shoe Repair Co.	Lee<U S Fid & Guar.
Chesterman & Street-er<Casili.	Edelman<Wefel.
Klein<Davenport.	Nassau Beekman Inv Co<Cohen.
Press Pub Co<Ford.	Isaby<Elliott Fisher.
Wilson<McPartland.	Harrison<Cowen.
Bamberger-Stern Co< Schell.	H Stuart Co<Northeastern Const Co.
Gallagher<J Rupert Rty Corp.	E Kirster Co<Linde. Gross<Moore.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Slavsky<Int R T.	Bergamo<Hirsch.
Cassesto<Riccio.	Hall<Jennings.
Argonock<Rosenfeld.	O'Hare<James Butler, Inc.
Abrams<Chopak.	Pictorial Review Co< Quaker.
Rozenstein<Sarner.	Zabludowsky<Herring.
Wolmack<Hellman.	Weissblatt<3d Av R R
Cooperman<Micholover, (2.)	Lango<Stanley Hoisting Co.
Sansone<Bruckner.	Schoenfeld<S. Shapiro Mfg Co.
Trivano<N Y State Rty. &c, Co.	Klein<Zlaumerman.
Cole<3d Av RR.	Abbate<Davito.
Man Fire Alarm Co< Hurtig & Seamon Co	Reiter<3d Av RR.
Same<O'Hare.	Siegel<same.
Ormsby<United Firemen's Ins Co.	Cohen<Chianese.
Kinsey<The Western Theat Assn.	Marmar<Menkes.
Nelvert<Int R T.	Pashinsky<A Goodman & Son.
Keating<3d Av Ry.	Idell<Ward Baking.
Hanley<Int R T Co.	Nelson<Bennett.
Lipfeld<Greenberg.	Thickins<Rosenberg.
Stern<Gotthell.	

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournments for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Schmidt<Prunier.	Lillien<Goldstein.
Gama<Klein.	Levin<Brown.
Swift<Monroe.	Coons<Childs Co.
Lowenstein<Postal Trans Service.	Hart<Bruck.
Bass<Lawrence.	Aronowitz<Kalen.
Gilbert<Smith.	Bendelari<White's, Inc.
Sullivan<Bradley Con.	Cohen<Rosenstein.
Weiss<Kabnitzsky.	McHenry<Vogue Hat.
McKenna<Bradley Con	Burke<3d Av RR.
Hellender<Blumenkrantz.	Schlossberger<Kahn.
Levine<Katz Bros L G Co.	Barber<NY Rys.
Feldman<Union Tr Co.	Keller<Cuba.
Goldstein<NY Boston Feld<Congress Brew.	Lord Elec Co<Franklin Eng Co.
Winter<Lauterbach.	Muchnic<Fitzpatrick.
Pernett<Ferri.	Rosen<Schultz.
Manos<Undisclosing & Foundation Co.	Fenner<42d St. &c, Rl.
	Warskey<NY Rys.
	Budnick<same.
	O'Reilly<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Hazarian—Minassian.	Case on.
Berwald<Stern.	

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Commercial calendar.

Stein<Singer.	B. Crystal & Son< Lazarus.
Goldman<Haskell.	Halley<J. J. Little & Ives Co.
Gerstenzang<Man. Swiss Emb'dery Co.	Jakob<Werba.
Goldstein<Devaney.	Whybrow<Himelhech.
Keller<Levine.	Hart<Frawley.
Levy<Black.	Cassidy's, Ltd<Rowan
J Lien & Co<Michaelson.	Nassau-Beekman Inv Co<Prichep.
Corenman<State Bk, (2.)	Martin<Silater.
Gen Typewriter Exch, Inc<Schnee.	Clear.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelli, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Arnold< Cohen — Charles O'Sullivan. Baron De Hirsch Fund<Berrick—Matthew P. Doyle.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Farmer< Keller & Farmer Co.—James A. Donnelly< Kernochan<Rosenthal—Michael J. Driscoll.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—J. Frederick Kernochan<Anton Schwartz—Peter B. Olney, Jr. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Sophie Meyer—John A. Golding, Carl Rosenbaum< Harsen Langham Co.—Franklin Pettit.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Man. Sav. Inst.<Nathan Harrison Realties—Denis P. Mullins.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

Straw Hatters' Union<Lawlor.	Sauer<Hahn.
Newman<Newman.	Kont<Pragnell.
Kendall<Washington Av Hld Co.	Taylor<O J Gude Co.
	Burden, Jr<Martin.
	Coffin<Rilm Bldg Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Union Real Estate Co <CNY.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.

Ryan<Heins Ex Co.	Magnus<Royal Jewelry Mfg Co.
Oppenheimer<Lillenthal.	Lexington<Robitzek.
Palmieri<Amigrone.	Galiana<Galiana.
Robinson<Baum.	Kelly<Bergold.
O'Connor<Rodgers & Hagerty.	Mautner<Brown.
Tuscher<Thompson.	Curry<Con Un Gas Co.
Pizzutiello<Mulligan.	Doherty<Terry & T.
Miller<Stuve, (2.)	Berizin<Poionsky.
Scotto<T Hogan.	Cottingham<Int R T.
Balke<Otis Elev Co.	Doll<Nash.
Sussman<Market & Harlem Auto Tr.	Staub<Inter R T.
	Kelly<same.

Highest number reached in regular order, 215.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Re Empire Frame and Gilding Co., Inc.—Richard J. D. Keating. Remington<Galiani et al—Francis J Kuerzi. Hooton<McCue et al—Frank V. Barns.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—David E. Levey<Mary Concannon et al—Isador Silver.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Thorne<Thorne.	Harwood<Harwood.
Miller<Taylor.	Ahrens<Rosenfeld.
Weitz<Dolan.	Presser<Ruffer.
Birnbaum<same.	Sanz<Cent Tr & Sav.
Finley<Finley.	Schwab<Johnson.
Proctor<Proctor.	Mudge<Markstone.
Danzilo<Danzilo.	Wright<Wright.
Lupo<Chapman.	Re E 95 St (Rohde.)
Re Oiswang (Fabricand.)	Farber<Farber.
Fitzgerald<Gould.	Tracy<Sloane.
Everit<Koch.	Civil<Davies.
Adessi<Caputo.	Scheubel<Strothofer.
M Morabita<L I RR.	B'way & Grove St Hold Corp<Waldron.
J Morabita<same.	Oelsner<Haight.
T Morabita<same.	Re Barck (Lercha.)
C M Hazelett<same.	Hemmendinger<Hemmendinger.
R V Hazelett<same.	
F J Hazelett<same.	

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.—No day calendar.

Case on—Rubel<Erichson.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part V., Platt, J.

Nelson<CNY.	Bateman<C I & B RR.
McKenney<McKenney.	Parshelsky Bros< Kennedy.
Sakatauckas<Voltman.	Decatur<K G Welding & Cutting Co.
Glavina<B H RR.	Fagan<B H RR.
Gibbons<Zimmerman.	
Martin<CNY Con RR.	
Pharo<B H RR.	
Sprouks<same.	

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Nov. 6.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6204.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Willis of:	
John Sullivan.	John Gilmour.
William P Waldron.	Louise Luhrs.
Frank A Duke.	Mary S Mason.
Mily Kaufman.	Catherine Kelly.
John Wagnor.	Helen Owens.
Accounting of:	Myles McKeon.
Mary A Wingham.	Meta Henfes.
Charles A Schieren.	Estate of: George Herkey.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Furlong<CNY.

No day calendar.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,352.

SEPTEMBER EXPORTS SHOW BIG INCREASES

Great Britain Alone Spent Here $70,000,000 More Than in the Month Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—An official analysis of exports and imports for September, issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, indicates, as have all recent figures for months, a steady increase of our foreign trade, especially with the belligerent countries.

In September, last year, our exports to Great Britain amounted to $95,334,000, and in the last September they were $166,692,000. Our trade with Russia in Europe was $15,154,000 in September last year, and $59,367,000 this year. Exports to France in September, 1915, were $37,110,000, and in September this year, $85,439,000. Our trade with Italy fell off slightly. So, too, with Norway, Denmark, Argentina and Brazil.

The figures for the September exports follow:

	1916.	1915.
Austria-Hungary		$90,167
Belgium	$4,271,512	2,549,154
Denmark	5,318,319	2,219,796
France	37,110,318	6,219,797
Germany	86,848	1,389,340
Greece	2,273,018	3,780,910
Italy	30,945,393	4,994,296
Netherlands	8,767,415	702,173
Norway	4,053,246	716,133
Russia in Europe	59,367,651	1,404,819
Spain	4,865,590	1,600,797
Sweden	5,107,877	1,611,015
Switzerland	4,872,276	1,926,080
United Kingdom	166,692,212	19,835,850
Canada	32,134,674	17,171,606
Central America	4,407,272	7,868,042
Mexico	3,645,328	12,615,585
Cuba	8,702,870	6,641,571
Argentina	6,775,747	10,873,247
Brazil	3,948,273	6,541,524
Chile	1,874,578	5,584,780
Colma	1,888,231	13,115,031
British East Indies	2,047,182	11,031,478
Japan	3,322,600	
Russia in Asia	601,324	856,683
Australia & N. Zealand	5,742,314	4,801,215
Philippines	1,862,899	1,251,538
British Africa	1,852,499	

Imports for September were as follows:

	1916.	1915.
Austria-Hungary	$28,782	$130,391
Belgium	12,796	129,587
France	7,323,733	6,219,797
Germany	254,522	1,389,340
Italy	4,783,481	3,780,910
Netherlands	3,945,428	2,994,296
Norway	374,897	702,173
Russia in Europe	720,384	716,133
Spain	2,373,304	1,404,819
Sweden	1,240,879	1,600,797
Switzerland	1,424,409	1,611,015
United Kingdom	18,500,559	19,835,850
Canada	22,646,845	17,171,606
Mexico	7,416,477	7,868,042
Cuba	8,702,430	12,615,585
Argentina	5,848,902	6,641,571
Brazil	10,955,748	10,873,247
Chile	6,731,941	5,541,524
China	6,237,753	5,584,780
British East Indies	15,772,532	13,115,031
Japan	16,478,459	11,031,478
Australia and New Zealand	1,190,104	856,683
Philippines	4,202,105	4,801,215
Egypt	457,809	1,251,538

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Thirty-eight corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $967,200, were chartered today, among them Atlantic Carton Corp., Brewster, paper and cardboard, 1,000 shares no par value, 300 shares $100 each, carry on business with $85,000; A. M. Williams, E. A. Stout, E. J. Noonan, all Chamberlain St.

Barts Toycrafters, Inc., Newburg, toys, mechanical devices, $500,000; J. A. Donovan, C. H. Crabbie, F. A. Hank, 538 2d Av., Troy.

Philip Mangone Co., Inc., coats, cloaks, suits, tailored suits, apparel, $100,000; V. Kutik, N. A. Cohen, P. Mangone, 1 West 39th St.

Rokeach Pure Food Co., Inc., groceries, cereals, spices, dry fruits, wheat, oats, corn milling, $50,000; A. Kanter, I. Politzinger, J. Sokolof, 597 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

The Inventories Computing Co., Inc., public accountant, $50,000; Colon Co., Panama, V. T. Fellman, S. Miller, 103 West 114th St.

Morris Kronheim Dyeing Corp., skins, furs, fur plates, garments, $30,000; I. Wilkind, L. B. Brodsky, J. M. Schoenfeld, 1,512 Madison Av.

United Commerce Co., Inc., groceries, foodstuffs, machinery, cloth, wearing apparel, $25,000; G. Varounis, S. Kallach, S. Limpert, 522 West 136th St.

The Swedesborough Co., Inc., films, moving pictures, brokers' agent, $25,000; M. A. Miller, J. and M. Norden, 311 West 40th St.

B. A. Ness & Co., Inc., Bronx, quarrying, construction, building, $15,000; G. C. Harms, A. N. Lancel, B. A. Ness, Mamaroneck.

Factory Service and Securities Corp., agent stock and bond brokers, $12,000; T. H. Keogh, C. W. Culver, W. A. Delson, 20 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

Syracuse Tire Co., Inc., tires, $10,000; H. H. Jacobson, C. A. Weldon, S. Bernheim, 35 Nassau St.

Kent Sales Corp., represent manufacturers in distribution of their products, advertising agents, $10,000; N. McGovern, H. A. Martin, J. D. Geraghty, 2,384 Creston Av., Bronx.

Elbram Garage Co., Inc., Brooklyn, public garage, $10,000; G. and C. Horn, 661 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Shields & Low, Inc., Rochester, boots, shoes, $10,000; F. H. Low, C. E. and H. E. Shields, Lincsville, Penn.

Samuel S. Pierce Aeroplane Corp., Southampton, L. I., aero and hydroplanes, autos, machinery, engines, tools, capital 1,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $5,000; C. L. Lawrence, S. S. Breese, S. S. Pierce, Southampton.

Volker Bros., Inc., Buffalo, contracting, electrical, mechanical engineers, fixtures, hardware, paints, oils, glass, $7,500; F. E., A. D., and D. L. Volker, 140 East North St., Buffalo.

W. J. Case & Son, Inc., Saratoga Springs, contractors, constructing materials, hardware supplies, $10,000; W. D. Mahon, J. T. Maher, D. A. Case, Saratoga Springs.

Charles Lieberman & Co., Inc., women's apparel, $9,000; W. I. Friedman, H. Bloch, C. L. Lieberman, 78 East 96th St.

Schell Chemical Co., Inc., drugs, dyestuffs, chemicals, $15,000; H. H. H., E. J., and E. Schell, Neponsit, West Rockaway.

Mammoth Film Corp., Inc., theatres, music halls, exhibitions, $5,000; D. D. Levinson, H. Crone, R. Flitman, Newark, N. J.

Virginia Consolidated Chemical Corp'n, mineral properties, chemical works, begin business with $500; W. Ward, C. A. True, A. G. Thorne, 61 Broadway.

Loughran Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; T. C. and D. D. Loughran, H. C. Stapf, 540 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Thomas & Eckerson, Inc., brokerage, insurance agency, realty, $5,000; C. H. Stoll, H. C. and C. S. Forbes, 68 William St.

Mohawk Tool & Machine Co., Inc., Brooklyn, tools, dies, jigs, gauges, supplies, cutlery, $5,000; C. M. Ofarrell, R. F. Raymond, D. J. Wagner, 2 Rector St.

M. A. Turton Co., Inc., Brooklyn, plasterers, masons, builders, contractors, $5,000; V. C. Bogardus, A. and M. A. Turton, 46 Bay 26th St., Brooklyn.

New Art Lithographic Co., Inc., stationers, printers, lithographers, $5,000; C. Schneider, G. E. Rogers, H. Barnett, 28 East 26th St.

Ford Uptown Agency, Inc., autos, garage, $5,000; H. Johnson, L. G. and W. G. Kleeman, 170 West 74th St.

Capital increases: Solar Light Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $125,000; The Barkmanhn Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000; Couran Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $37,500; A. H. Marshall & Co., Inc., Plattsburg, $65,000 to $200,000; Havana Marine Railways, Inc., Manhattan, $200,000 to $500,000.

Mergers: Cigar Stores Corp'n with D. A. Schulte, Inc., Manhattan; Schenectady Power Company and Hoosac River Electric Light & Power Company, Schenectady.

Voluntary dissolution: Shape & Bready, Inc., Manhattan; Business Increase Co., Inc., Manhattan; West Chasey Creamery Co., West Chasey; Robert Ferguson & Sons, Manhattan, and Fay Fish Corp'n, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 1.—Charters filed:

Co-operative Safeguarding Co., Trenton, erect a plant for manufacturing machine safeguards, machinery, and tools, $125,000; I. F. Giles, N. T. Rogers, L. Budson, Trenton.

Columbia Rubber Scrap Co., Trenton, deal in scrap rubber, metals, and waste materials, $50,000; Yvette Gordon, L. De Piano, F. De Piano, J. Gordon, A. De Piano, Trenton.

Reade Manufacturing Co., Hoboken, chemists and manufacturers of agricultural and horticultural preparations, $20,000; W. J. Reade, J. E. Reade, C. H. Reade, Hoboken. R. M. C. Realty Co., Newark, real estate and construction, $25,000; J. Regan, Newark; John Mulligan, Arlington; Sylvester J. Connolly, Newark.

Kotten Machine Co., Jersey City, engineers and machinists, $100,000; H. G. Kotten, Sidney H. Alexander, Englewood; G. W. Knappmann, Brooklyn.

Warren Smith & Banta, Inc., Paterson, manufacture and deal in mill supplies, $125,000; W. Smith, T. Smith, J. V. Banta, G. E. Banta, Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 1.—Charters filed:

McCausland Engineering Company, manufacture iron, steel, and other metals, and to do a general mechanical engineering business, $3,000,000; F. R. Hensell, George H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

Hudson Trading and Investment Company, acquire oil and mineral lands and to develop the same; James C. Williamson, London, England; Elmer R. Cleaver, Allen F. Hallett, New York City.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Old Lafayette Street House Sold for Business—West Ninety-seventh Street Purchase—Private Dwelling Buyers—Glen Cove Acreage Sale—Business Leasing Active.

One of the famous old houses on Lafayette Street of earlier days, being the four-story structure at 430, between Fourth Street and Astor Place, has been purchased by Ferd. T. Hopkins, Jr., from the Metropolitan Savings Bank. It will be extensively altered for the business of Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son, makers of toilet preparations, which has been for over fifty years at 37 Great Jones Street.

The building purchased covers a plot 27 by 137 and was formerly part of the old Oriental Hotel. It originally formed part of the celebrated row of marble residences known as Colonnade Row erected over seventy years ago. One door below are the large holdings of John Wanamaker, which he acquired several years ago, and now being improved with a garage and warehouse structures extending through to Broadway.

William H. Whiting & Co. were the brokers in the sale to Mr. Hopkins.

West 97th Street Purchase.

The two plots covered with an old frame house at 9 and 11 West Ninety-seventh Street, 50 by 100.11, have been purchased by Marcus L. Osk from W. H. Milan, whose family has carried the property for many years. The parcel is 125 feet west of Central Park West. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company was the broker.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Porter & Co. sold for Rachel Goldberg to Caroline C. Morton the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 118 West 122d Street, on a lot 18 by 60 by 100.11.

The Laurence Holding Company purchased from the Leonida Realty Company the three three-story private dwellings occupying a plot, 82.2 by 75.5, on the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and 101st Street.

Recent Buyers.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., is the buyer of the five-story American basement dwelling 40 East Seventy-fourth Street.

A client of Lyttleton Fox is the buyer of the Essex, a twelve-story apartment hotel on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

Brooklyn.

B. and L. Goldstein of Manhattan have purchased from the estate of Bel P. Purdy 258 Corbin Place, Manhattan Beach estates. The property consists of a three-story hollow tile dwelling and the completion of the building on the north corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street. The lease was negotiated by the Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Company. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. being the agents for the building.

Realty Notes.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $72,000 on two five-story apartment houses on the west side of Hoe Avenue, 325 feet south of Jennings Street, being erected by the Lymond Construction Company.

The 600 West End Avenue Corporation, Anthony Campagna, President, and V. Cerabone, Treasurer and Secretary, has moved its offices to 2,875 Broadway, corner of 112th Street. The company is about to erect a twelve-story apartment house on the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street.

Remsen Darling is associated with the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company and in charge of the mortgage department.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

90th St, 211 East, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 28.6x100.11, five-story tenement; Frank W. Matteson et al. against Fredy Schmid et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,776.82; taxes, &c., $1,152; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

90th St, 213 East, n s, 203.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.11, five-story tenement; Frank W. Matteson et al. against Isaac Steinberg et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,776.82; taxes, &c., $1,152; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

90th St, 215 East, n s, 231.6 ft e of 3d Av, 30x100.11, five-story tenement; Frank W. Matteson against George Stevens et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,780.14; taxes, &c., $1,

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

To the Man of Moderate Means:

We wish to tell you about Nassau Haven, the Garden suburb, at Hyde Park, L. I.

It's fit for the millionaire; but within the means of millions.

Let us tell you about the six beautiful two-story houses being built for Spring occupancy, ranging in price from $3,500 to $5,000, including plot, fruit trees, vines, flowers, etc. Any house or plot may be purchased with a small payment down and monthly payments.

This property is within a few yards of the Railroad Station at Hyde Park, and within thirty-two minutes of the Penn. Station, N. Y. City.

Call or write
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
(Nassau Haven Booth),
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal.

This Handsome Home at Beautiful Floral Park, L. I.
6 ROOMS & BATH
ready to move in now.
Every modern improvement, 2 porches, southern exposure, fine restricted neighborhood, electric light, gas, water, heat, etc., near station, electric service, trolley and school, ground 60 x 100.
$500 CASH & $20 MONTHLY
B. Brown, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

1,000 New Yorkers

1,000 of you New Yorkers would rush to purchase property at Neponsit if you realized its many-sided advantages and attractions. Will you let us tell you why.. in this dull real estate year, $250,000 have been spent there in building operations. Why more than 50 per cent. of this summer's renters have acquired property? Inquire by a postal or phone call (Greeley 2741).

Neponsit Realty Company
Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York.

$55 HUNTINGTON LOTS
FULL SIZE, FINE CLEARED OR WOODED; GOOD SECTION OF TOWN, NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARMING OR INVESTMENT. FREE WARRANTY DEED.
ONLY $5 DOWN & $2 MONTHLY
WILL GIVE FREE TICKETS TO INVESTIGATE. B. SEYMAN, 165 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

Waterfront Country Estate

Beautiful 83-acre country place, long frontage, Peconic Bay; fine beach; high; views; mostly cultivated, fertile; main highway; house 12 rooms, improvements; barns, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $200 acre.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.

A desirable home of Italian architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $16,000; easy payments. For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

Great Opportunity at Merrick

Country house; living room, library, dining room, kitchen, main floor; hall through centre; six sleeping rooms, bath, open fireplaces, gas, steam heat, running water, large verandas, and grounds; extensive chicken runs; plenty of fruit; rent, $40. A. B. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I.

$18—New 6 Room House—$18

Monthly; beautiful home; open fireplace; handsome bath; elegantly decorated; hardwood floors; gas, electric lights, steam heat, range, and tubs; fine plot for garden, garage, &c.; 42 minutes out; $200 cash; price $3,150. Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fireproof House—Sell or Rent

One of the most attractive country homes in Westchester; 12 large rooms, besides reception hall; billiard hall; three baths, three-car concealed, heated garage; over acre of ground, facing Bronx River Parkway; high elevation; no mosquitos or malaria; every improvement, including sewers and gas; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central; photo and particulars. GEORGE H. MILLS, Tribune Building. Phone 4300—Beekman.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem electric division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Specialists In WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE,
with garage, for sale price away below any house ever sold at Westchester's ideal villa colony, COLONIAL HEIGHTS; 30 minutes from Grand Central, short walk to trolley; two baths, open fireplace; one or two rooms can be added in attic if desired; every improvement, including sewers and gas; unsurpassed view; plot 75x115; only little cash required. Particulars A. REINER, room 1,118, Tribune Building.

SHORE ACRES
ON THE SOUND
At Mamaroneck, Westchester County.
Building Plot, 75x150, $1,080; will finance building operation.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—3408.

AT NEW ROCHELLE,
EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
Colonial dwelling just completed; 11 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; all modern improvements; 2 car garage; large plot; high elevation; photographs and further particulars,
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 EAST 42D ST.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Farms! Send for map and information of the opportunities in Rockland and Orange Counties.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 39 cases of canned blackberries. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 21, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

Pictures to Keep.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine, 10 cents; $5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

The Belnord

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
Absolutely fireproof, modern, up-to-date and complete in all details; abundant closet space; private house rooms; transit facilities unexcelled; with the largest open air garden in the city.
MANAGER ON PREMISES
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS, Rental $2,100 to $5,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, Corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS
Equal to the Best in Manhattan **$28 to $45** 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Playground, Pavilion for Dancing.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th Street. Tel. Newtown 1214. From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge, (50th St. and 2d Ave.), take Jackson Ave.. Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. (FARE, FIVE CENTS.) Leave car at Jackson Ave. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.
HOW TO REACH APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST,
204 West 110th St.,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$2,000*
Private house Rooms, large closets.
Supt. on premises.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 155th ST

NEW BUILDING
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments.
3 ROOMS Living Room, Chamber, Kitchen and Bath.
Rents $50, $55.
203-205 West 98th St.

2-5-7 ROOMS.
One suite suitable for Doctor.
All improvements—Hall service
Apply 465 W. 157th St., or
Tel. Fordham 3423

169 West 76th Street.
Handsomely furnished house, electric light, parquetry floors. Address Owner, 751 Sixth Ave. Phone 190 Bryant.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

15-19 E. 26th St.
10-14 E. 27th St.
Facing Madison Square
FOR RENT
5th, 6th and 7th floors, about 17,000 sq. ft. each, in this new, high-class, fireproof, sprinkled building. First-class tenants only desired. Satisfactory financial rating and references indispensable.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

Bargains
in small offices and salesrooms in a well managed fireproof building just off 5th Ave.
3 East 17th St.
Very Low Rents.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.,
Tel. John 2000. 92 William St.

Entire Floor
and other space to let in building
373 FOURTH AVE.
Exceptionally attractive floor, good light, no obstructing columns, freight entrance on 26th St., about 8,000 sq. ft.; possession Jan. 1st. Fireproof building, sprinklers, high class mercantile tenants only—no manufacturing.
Wm. H. Whiting & Co.
41 Park Row. Tel. 5900 Cordt.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.
New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 31 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth Or your own broker.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IF YOU HAVE $300
Are Socially Eligible for Membership
IN A COUNTRY CLUB
Can Pay $50 a Month for three Months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent.

YOU CAN OWN THIS DUTCH COLONIAL House, built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; 14 miles out; six large rooms, tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; half block from Golf Course and Club House. For particulars write Treasurer, P. O. Box 416, New York City.

MONTCLAIR
$15,000 Modern Brick Residence, delightfully situated, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, tiled kitchen, sleeping porch, sun porch, decorations unusually attractive. Every modern convenience.
May be seen by appointment.
J. W. PLANSON, 35 Harrison Av. (Ph. 2624 Mtc.)

A VERY PRETTY
new 6 room house, tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; well located; good transportation; 30 minutes out. For family reasons must be sold; price, $4,500; only $500 cash required. For further particulars, address
F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th Street.

CITY HOUSES To LET—FURNISHED.

Grand Central Section, 75x100,
within one block of the new Hotel Commodore. Apply M., Room 7, 45 East 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

STIRLING TOWERS
NOW READY Located on BroadPlaza
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS.
Service and Passenger Elevators.
Every modern appliance and device that lends to the convenience and comfort of its occupants has been installed. Building is designed that both the front and rear Apartments have unexcelled view of prettiest section of Hudson and Palisades. Low rents to desirable tenants. Renting Agents on premises, or
KEMPE & COMPANY
MAIN OFFICE,
Broadway, corner 87th Street.
UPTOWN BRANCH,
426 Ft. Wash. Av., S. E. corner 189th St.
SCHUYLER 5610

900 Riverside Drive
COR. 161ST ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
All Rooms Facing the Drive
Rents $42 to $125
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7902.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
$60.00 to $77.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 Albany Crescent
Broadway-231st St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms, $28 to $30; 6 Rooms, $42.
Class of Tenants Restricted.
Call at above address only.

210 FIFTH AVE.
Cross Chambers Opp. Madison Square Park
One apartment consisting of large living room, dining room, 2 bedrooms, bath and kitchen. Maids' services if desired. Immediate possession. Supt. on premises.
FREDERICK FOX & CO.
14 West 40th St. Phone Bryant 8240.

HIGH CLIFF,
227 Audubon Avenue,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 191TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, one five room apartment, $40. Superintendent on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 10th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

SMALL APARTMENTS
THE OAKDALE, 36 WEST 35TH ST.
2 and 3 rooms and bath, with service.
Central location—Large rooms.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

HEVER CHAMBERS
13 East 65th St. at 5th Avenue, New Bldg. Now Ready.
2-3 Rooms—Bath
Rents $1,000 to $2,000
Maid service included.
Meals optional.
Doctor's 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.,
414 *Madison Ave. at 48th St.*
Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

DOCTOR'S SUITE
3 ROOMS & BATH
755 PARK AVE.
Apply to Supt. on Premises, or
The Park Ave. Operating Co., Inc.,
527 Fifth Avenue.

THE ST. ANDREW
2 East 127th St.
Attractive five-room elevator apartment, all improvements, high-class service. Rent, $50.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN
New Modern 1 & 2 Room & Bath Apartments.
Just Completed
Park Slope section, 12 minutes to Atlantic Ave. Subway, half block Prospect Park. Near five car lines. Rooms large, light and airy; plenty of closets; every improvement. Rent includes maid service and electric light.
Apply on premises.
The Brunswick,
574 7th St.,
Between 8th & 9th Aves.
Tel. South 2852.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St.
3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

MORTGAGE LOANS.
When in need of money see us.
Grant Co., 500 5th Av., Room 424.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.
Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

REAL ESTATE.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, (INC.)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list o fdesirable places to live.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1182
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
145 West 20th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PRIVATE HOUSE
Most attractive street in the Sixties.
View of Fifth Ave.
Price and terms moderate.
For particulars apply to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. Telephone 5700 John.

To close an estate, 348 West 26th St., four-story brick building, lot 25x98.9, and a choice lot on Nelson Av., Great Kills, S. I., 50 by over 200 feet. Particulars, H. von Dohln, 408 Charles St., West Hoboken, N. J.

Three-story brown stone, extension, 9 rooms, butler's pantry, 2 baths, needle shower, 3 toilets; thoroughly modern, beautifully decorated; no better house of its size in New York; price and terms reasonable. Owner, 65 W. 89th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Riverside 706.

$950 PER YEAR INCOME.
Investment $14,000 cash.
Building rented to one strong tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 189 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of six rooms and bath; with water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms, and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. B Home, Box 141 Times Downtown.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed. F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.
REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plain. Tel. 1516 W. P.

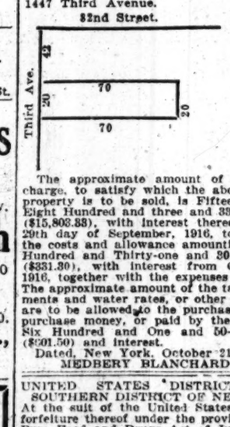
At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND.
Homes according to your own ideas in residential section on terms like rent.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d St., New York.

REAL BARGAINS
in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen-Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE ERIGANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against DAVID STEIGERWALD et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of October, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, to wit:
BEGINNING at a point on the easterly line of Third Avenue distant forty-two feet in a southerly direction from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-second Street; and running thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-second Street seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-second Street seventy feet to the easterly line of Third Avenue; and thence northerly along the easterly line of Third Avenue twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated, New York, October 21, 1916.
MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1447 Third Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Fifteen Thousand Eight Hundred and three and 33-100 Dollars ($15,803.33), with interest thereon from the 20th day of September, 1916, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three Hundred and Thirty-one and 30-100 Dollars ($331.30), with interest from October 9th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Six Hundred and One and 50-100 Dollars ($601.50) and interest.
Dated, New York, October 21st, 1916.
MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold five tubs of butter.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 31, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold sixty-four cases each containing 100 cans of tomato paste. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 31, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold sixty cases of canned blackberries. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 25, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 21 bags of Oregon chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted
Dated, New York, October 21st, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE.
Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

SCARSDALE.—8 rooms; 50x200; village water, electric light; sell or rent, with privilege of purchase; PRICE $6,000; rent $40. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Rent, possession immediately, at $50 a month; 7 rooms; large grounds; exceptional opportunity. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in Al style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location, not far from water, schools, and trolley; $300 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

Retiring from building business, will sell on easy terms, at a very low price, two new 7-room houses, all improvements; large shaded grounds; near Great South Bay; in a fine residential place; one hour from Manhattan; 5 minutes walk to station. George A. Krupp 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make a nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, Box 137 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores, and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. B., store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d.) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE, GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

MONTCLAIR.—$9,000 value for $7,500; residence 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths; big living room, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porch, solarium; steam, electricity; perfect order; near golf club; $500 cash, balance as rent. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co.

MONTCLAIR. — Modern house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage; rent $1,400 per annum.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
Suburban Homes—Farms—Estates.
Complete information, photos, maps.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7718.) Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 585.)

A BEAUTIFUL TOWNSITE. — Tract of 220 acres right at railroad station; town water; electric light, macadam roads; low commutation; 11 trains daily. Any reasonable offer considered. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York City.

CHARMING HOME on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, 50 minutes from Grand Central Station; ideal for Summer residence or for all the year round; golf, tennis, and bathing at hand; restricted residence section. Executor, C 162 Times.

Spring Lake, block ocean, boardwalk; beautiful home, 12 rooms, furnished; 75x150; price $8,000; little cash. Owner, Schenck, 35 North 9th St., Newark.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

WE MAKE A SPECIALITY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US?
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

CADILLAC.—Second-hand 1915 or 1916 Cadillac limousine or landaulet in good condition; price must be specified. Drawer XX., Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

Do you want to sell your house? Let us explain our plan. Realty In Word and Picture, 220 5th Av.

Summer camp on lake wanted in exchange for small, steam-heated house, Mount Vernon. Orcutt-Wright Co., 220 Broadway.

Wanted, modern house, $7,000-$8,000, vicinity Murray Hill, Flushing; will give choice plots and cash. P 382 Times Downtown.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want, no charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5788.

ASHLAND BUILDING,
315 4TH AVE., COR. 24TH ST.
Show Rooms and Offices
At Attractive Rentals.
Excellent Service. Strictly Fireproof.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 14TH STREET AND 7TH AV. New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP. UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST. MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE. SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

50x100 store to let at Bayonne, N. J.; 65,000 population; wonderful manufacturing centre; would consider subdividing; best location in town. Address X 340 Times Annex.

Desk room in large office. Every convenience, including bulletin listing. Concession. 23 West 31st St.

For Rent.—Desirable desk room, corner 5th Av. and 27th St. Call on 2d floor. B. S. Co.

STORE, northwest corner 85th St. and Columbus Av. Phone 4774 Schuyler.

Store, first-class business of any kind; basement shop. 39 East 31st.

HOUSES TO LET.
Out of Town.

For rent to family adults on or before Dec. 1, for about six months, finely furnished 12-room house, 3 baths, 90 North Mountain Av., Montclair. Telephone 3046 John, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

17TH, 122 EAST.—Two studios, furnished or unfurnished; one six-room apartment, one seven-room apartment; distinctive; unusual; $30, $100; leases; morning only.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Newly decorated private house, 3-room apartment; bath; will divide.

35TH, 130 EAST.—Beautiful 4-room and bath apartment, artistically furnished; lease 6 months or longer. Apartment 94.

37TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, furnished; two rooms, bath.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, bright, comfortable room, adjoining bath; large closets; heat.

52D, 55 EAST.—Large, unusual and interesting apartment, 3 rooms and bath.

52D, 55 EAST.—Small 2-room bachelor apartment in most attractive house.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, furnished; two rooms, bath.

81ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4388.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; 3-room apartments, $12.50 to $21; investigate. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Bachelor's apartment, two or three large rooms, bath.

MURRAY HILL.—Four-room apt.; newly furnished; two bedrooms; $125 per month. FALCO, 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 4388.

Furnished—West Side.

357TH ST., 321 WEST.—High-class apartment, three rooms, bath; living room 20 feet square; can be seen Thursday, Friday, 11 to 1. Apartment 73.

82D, NEAR PARK.—4 large, sunny rooms; maid's room; handsome, complete; linen, silver, books, grand piano, private apartment. Apply 37 West 82d.

97TH, 310 WEST.—Apartment to rent, furnished, five rooms, bath, kitchen; three doors from Drive. Apply premises, Mrs. Bartlett.

100TH, 216 WEST.—7 rooms and 2 baths, southern exposure; modern building; every room sunny. S. E. Cor. Broadway. Apt. 12C. S. H. Hurt.

118TH ST., 507 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished; very high-class apartment; unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen; 4 and 5 rooms and bath. Phone Morningside 8240.

113TH, 536 WEST.—7 large, light rooms; well furnished; season or longer.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman. Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d. Room 106.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1480.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

CLAREMONT AV., 21, (NEAR 116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.)—Handsomely furnished 8 sunny rooms, 2 baths; splendid location; subway; 8 months year; immediate possession. Apply Apt. 10Z.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN. Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 5756.

FOR ten months with privilege of renewal, handsomely furnished, seven-room apartment, with three baths; high-class apartment building, centrally located, small family only; best of references required; no other need apply. C 113 Times.

Front elevator housekeeping apartment, four rooms and bath, fifth floor; $150 month; can be seen. Slosson, 140 West 55th.

FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

GOING WEST.
Will sacrifice handsomely furnished S. W. cor., 10th floor apartment; 2 or 3 master's chambers, 2 master's baths.
F. L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

OPPORTUNITIES, furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upwards. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Splendidly furnished 6-room apt. facing Hudson. Morningside 620.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH, NO. 125.—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

SEVEN rooms, 3 baths, exclusive residential district, extensive view, unusually handsome furnishings, season, longer. Gray, Columbus 3974.

SUBLET, beautiful outside, 9 rooms, lower 70s; modern building, unusual furnishings and decorations; season or longer. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET, exquisite 5-room apartment, 70s, new building, handsomely and artistically furnished, 6 months, longer. Gray, Columbus 3974.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Queens.

FIVE sunny, outside rooms; southern exposure; all modern improvements; furnished in mahogany; piano; immediate possession; $20; twenty minutes from Queensboro Bridge; Jackson Heights at 25th St. Phone Warren, Newtown 1360, any morning before noon.

Unfurnished—East Side.

318T ST., 120 EAST, (Between 4th and Lexington Avs.)—8-room housekeeping apartment, fireproof building, with elevator; all outside rooms; $1,400; also 7-room apartment, first floor, $1,200. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

SMALL sunny apartment, parlor, bedroom, kitchen, bath; every improvement; elevator; $58; year $600. Phone Lenox 2480 Apt. 87D.

STUDIO for rent; very large and light rooms, 50 East 66th.

Unfurnished—West Side.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—Ground floor, 7 rooms and bath; immediate possession.

A FEW exceptional five-room-front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour, 195 West 72d. Tel. Col. 8881.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath.
MAID SERVICE, REFERENCES REQUIRED

HADDON HALL,
596 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 157th St.
7-8 Rooms, $1,100 and $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING for apartments on the upper west side in the best residential sections, call on Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

NEWLY RENOVATED two-room apartment, private bath, electricity; suitable for bachelors; $50 monthly. Apply 16 West 51st St. or Brett Realty Co., 437 5th Av. Phone 7167 Murray Hill.

THE BROCKTON, 661 West 180th St., Northeast Corner Broadway.—4 rooms, corner, $50; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, sublet, $52; spacious rooms; every modern improvement; hardwood throughout. Inquire Supt.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE MANSFIELD,
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 140th St.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The disturbance that was over the Great Lakes Tuesday has passed eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley, and during the last twenty-four hours it was attended by local showers and thunder storms in the Middle Atlantic States, rains in New England, and snow near Lake Superior.

In all other parts of the country the weather has remained fair.

Temperatures are above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country and there have been no decided changes in any section during the last twenty-four hours.

Indications are that the weather will continue fair, with temperature above the seasonal average, during the next forty-eight hours, and probably longer in all sections near the Mississippi River.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair weather and moderate temperature Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....52	54	4 P. M.....66	58
6 A. M.....50	54	6 P. M.....65	54
9 A. M.....51	55	9 P. M.....62	50
12 M.....60	59	11 P. M.....50	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 55; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature in the A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature, 61 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
8:16—165 St. & Harlem River; Interboro' car under construction....		Total
10:50—515 Greenwich St.; Blair Tool Works		Slight
10:55—250 W. 54 St.; Gotham Autobody Co.		None
11:55—144 Monroe St.; Lillian Levy.....		Slight
P. M.		
12:15—810 E. 125 St.; J. Rothgen.....		None
1:10—267 E. 146 St.; Matthew Koeniz..		Slight
1:20—112 E. 114 St.; Sam Wahet.....		Slight
4:20—532 W. 49 St.; Mary Cooney.....		Slight
9:10—633 Eagle Av.; Joseph Stein.....		$100
5:25—924 Park Av.; not given.....		Slight
5:30—75 E. 110 St.; Albert Gewoitz....		Slight
6:00—St. Nicholas Av. & 191 St.; M. Goodman		Slight
6:25—24 W. 131 St.; William Brown..		Slight
6:50—451 West End Av.; Leon Von Gilder		Slight
7:00—177 Grand St.; H. Slier.....		Slight
7:45—27-29 W. 4 St.; E. N. Rose....		Not given
8:45—23 Newsboy Av.; Terence Donahue		$50
9:50—201 E. 35 St ; Salvatore Meschell.		Slight
10:40—226 Houston St.; (unoccupied building) not given.....		None
11:40—25 W. 101 St.; George Enptage..		Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., Nov. 2, Sergts. J. T. Conway, 157 to 22; J. Gargan, 274 to Traf. Div., Sub-Div. B; Patrol. M. Gaughran, 33 to 66; J. F. Gaul, 4 I. D. to 63, clerical to bicycle duty.

Mutual transfers: 4 P. M., Nov. 2, Patrol. J. Cashel, 5 to Bridge; S. F. Dunston, Bridge to 5; A. Smith, 162 to 274, bicycle duty; A. McEntee, 274 to 162, assign. to bicycle duty discontinued; E. J. Doyle, 172, bicycle duty; J. Cross, 172, assign. to bicycle duty discontinued.

Temporary assignments: Surgeons F. J. Schoenenberger, 8 S. D., in charge 7 S. D., in addition to his own, 2 days, 6 P. M., Nov. 2; F. B. Smith, 102 to 27 I. D., in charge 8 S. D., in addition to his own, 13 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 5; Patrol. F. A. Taccardo, 277, to C. O. Squad, duty in Map Room, office of Chief Inspector, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 4; Prob. Patrol. E. C. Moran, 14, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of the Police Comm., 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 2.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Surgeons A. H. Brown, 8 S. D., 2 days, 6 P. M., Nov. 2, balance of vacation; J. A. Becker, 19 S. D., 13 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 5, balance of vacation.

Full pay, while on sick report: Patrol. J. F. Collins, 165, 6:50 A. M., Sept. 10, to noon, Sept. 22; W. T. Manley, B. B. H. Squad, 8:15 A. M., Oct. 26, during disability.

Fire Department.

The following promotions in practical questions in the technique of forest pathology, thesis, education and training, and experience in forest pathology. An M. A. degree from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HAMMOND, FREDERICK A., (Feb. 17:) net estate, $906,741. Assets: Cash on hand and on deposit, $96,618; notes and personal loans, $6,747, and stocks and bonds, $842,198.

PHILLIPS, ISAAC, (March 11, 1915:) net estate, $88,517. Mrs. Sarah Phillips, widow, received a life estate in realty and personalty appraised at $59,867, and the remainder after this life estate and the residuary estate passes to Manning Phillips, son; Florence Phillips Eckstein, daughter; Benjamin Phillips, and three grandchildren. Assets: Lot at Woodmere, L. I., $3,500; life insurance, $15,000; promissory notes, $17,408; stocks, $37,212; one-half interest in the copartnership of I. & M. Phillips, manufacturers of ladies' and misses' coats, 33 East Thirty-third Street, $18,097.

WOLFRAM, CHARLES BERTHOLD, publisher New Yorker Herold, (April 3:) net estate, $468,719. Assets: 7 West Ninety-fifth Street, appraised at $27,000; two-thirds interest in 22 and 24 North William Street and 227 William Street, $171,000, both parcels subject to deduction of $27,579 for dower; bank, $150,708, and stocks and bonds, $184,741.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Lt. Col. G. G. Gatley, F. A., will make one visit to Mineola, L. I., on business pertaining to operations of Ord. Dept., then to his station.

Maj. E. D. Bricker, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed two visits to York, Penn., on business pertaining to inspection of material being procured under contract by Ord. Dept., then to his station after each visit.

1st Lt. H. B. S. Burwell, 15th Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. E. Cohn, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Orders of Oct. 3, relieving 1st Lt. J. P. Boeson, M. R. C., from active duty in M. R. C., revoked. He will proceed to Ft. Thomas, Ky., for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Following 1st Lts. are relieved from detail in the Sig. Corps: W. C. Crane, Jr., J. E. McMahon, Jr., and J. E. Hatch.

Resignation of 1st Lt. I. R. Clark, M. R. C., accepted.

The board appointed in orders of Sept. 28 to meet in this city to consider the subject of the character and quantity of machine rifle to be supplied for the military service, having completed its duties, each member will proceed to his station: Brig. Gen. F. H. French; Cols. T. H. Dickman, 2d Cav.; T. C. Dickson, retired, and H. D. Todd, Jr., C. A. C., and Capt. R. H. Willis, Jr., Sig. Corps. The board will reassemble at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., at the call of the senior member of the board.

1st Lts. H. Erlenkotter and H. C. Vanderveer, Sig. Corps, are relieved from detail in that corps.

1st Lt. W. Andrews, 9th F. A., is detailed for service in Sig. Corps. He will proceed by first available transport to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army for further orders.

1st Lt. R. B. Paddock, C. A. C., is detailed for service in the Sig. Corps. He will remain on present duties.

Leaves: Captain T. J. Dickson, 6th F. A., 6 days; Capt. R. V. D. Corput, C. A. C., 1 month, and Capt. C. A. Martin, Int., 1 month's extension.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders L. S. Shapley, Olongapo Station, to the Brooklyn, and M. H. Simons, from command of the Milwaukee, to the Colorado Nov. 14 as executive officer.

Lts. B. S. Root, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., to duty connection recruiting at Kansas City, Mo., and J. F. Daniels, the Nevada, to Naval Academy Nov. 15, and A. S. Kibbe, the Birmingham, to the Washington as navigator.

Junior Grade Lts. U. Conway, the Duncan, to Aid and Division radio officer; Division Seven, Atlantic Fleet; R. Hannon to fitting out the Wilkes and on board when commissioned; W. H. Burtis, the Birmingham, to the Washington; C. M. Elder, the Washington, home, wait orders, and O. L. Downes, the Dale, to the Cincinnati.

Ens. R. M. Farrar and C. W. Flynn, the Birmingham, to the Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Aylwin, Balch, and Benham at Norfolk; Arethusa at Charleston; Cassin and Wadsworth at the Navy Yard; Drayton, McCalla, and Paulding at Philadelphia; Jenkins and Melville at Boston; Marblehead at Puget Sound; McDougal at Whitestone; Milwaukee at Mare Island; Neptune at Carmen, Mexico; Sacramento at Puerto Plata; Sampson and Winslow at New York Yard; San Francisco at Tompkinsville, and the St. Louis at Honolulu.

Sailed—Birmingham from Newport, (destination not stated;) Brutus, San Francisco for San Diego; Conyngham, Jacob Jones, Jupiter, Porter, and Tucker, Newport for Boston; Cushing, Newport for Norfolk; Dixie, Newport for Philadelphia; Dubuque, Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads; Hancock, Mayport, Fla., for Port au Prince; Orion, Honolulu for Guam; Patuxent, Norfolk for Southern Drill Ground; Rowan, Newport to sea; Salem, Sanchez for Puerto Plata, and the Uncas, Portsmouth, N. H., for New York.

Orders have been issued to prepare the Barney to be placed out of commission.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WAIST FINISHERS.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-12 WEST 57TH ST.,

REQUIRE SEVERAL COMPETENT WAIST FINISHERS; GOOD PAY AND LONG SEASON. APPLY PREPARED FOR WORK.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, uptown position; $16.

TIMEKEEPER, position in Long Island City; must be thoroughly experienced; $12.

STENOGRAPHER for position in Vermont; $15.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, uptown position; must be able to keep double entry books; good opportunity; $15.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, knowledge stenography; rapid, accurate; $15.

FRENCH & ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER; prefer French girl; must be thoroughly experienced; $20-$25.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
20 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bill clerks, clerks. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Registration free. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5081.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$10

This week only, day or night, pays for complete course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

MISS CONKLIN'S
SECRETARIAL SCHOOL.
Eighteenth year. Commercial Engineers' Building, 37 West 39th St.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADJUSTER AND INVESTIGATOR IN CLAIMS DEPT. OF LARGE CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY; MUST BE ENERGETIC, CLEAN-CUT AND WILLING; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &C. M 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

APPRAISERS.—Wanted, experienced architectural and mechanical, for industrial plants; road work; state experience and salary expected. Write Room 1,615, 120 Broadway.

ASSISTANT in printing department wanted; young man familiar with paper and printing course; state age, experience, salary required, and all particulars. E 104 Times.

BOATBUILDERS wanted at $3.76 to $2.88 per diem. For further information address Labor Board, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced on Underwood machine; $9 to start. Frank Levy, 9 East Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced, wanted for large hotel out of the city; must understand accounting thoroughly, be able to operate controlling accounts, get off trial balances, make up pay roll, and receive and handle cash; must give bond in the sum of $10,000; year around position; good salary. Address, stating experience and reference, "Hotel Accountant," H. R., Room 805, 60 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER. — Large manufacturing company desire an experienced cost man thoroughly qualified in modern cost systems; state experience and salary desired. E 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPING TEACHER, thoroughly trained and experienced; day and evening. Call between 3 and 5, Alpha, 2 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; state experience, salary. C 167 Times.

BOYS
AND
YOUNG MEN.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-12 WEST 57TH ST.,

require several young men and boys in their delivery department; good salary, steady positions, with extra week's salary at termination of six months' service.

BOY, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, TO ASSIST IN SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY TO START $6 PER WEEK. ADDRESS OWN HANDWRITING, C 161 TIMES.

BOYS.
CAMPBELL, METAGER & JACOBSON,
8 EAST 22D STREET.

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF BRIGHT BOYS FOR OFFICE AND MESSENGER WORK.

BOY, about 16 years of age, wanted in the office of a wholesale coffee and tea house; wages to commence, $6 per week. Address, with references, Box P 363 Times Downtown.

BOY, American, in law department insurance company; must be neat, energetic, and willing; begin at $5; state age, education, etc. P 345 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15 to 17, bright, willing, ambitious, for office and errands. Apply 9 A. M., Thursday, Palmer & Embury Manufacturing Co., 114 West 41st St.

BOY.—Unusual opportunity offered boy, 16-17, in large establishment; excellent chance for a bright future. Bright, 282 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of wholesale brass concern; good chance for advancement; salary $5 to start. M 333 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Office boy wanted, 15 to 18 years of age. Address Post Office Box 43, Madison Square Station. State salary wanted.

BOY, bright, make himself generally useful. Apply 11 to 1:30, The English Antique Co., 421 Madison Av., New York City.

BOY.—Office boy, 16; hours 9 to 6; $6 per week; bring references. Call Buhre, 229 West 42d St.

BOY, to work in office of large manufacturing company; must be good penman. E 60 Times.

BOY.—Wanted, bright American, in office of dry goods commission house; chance for advancement. E 102 Times.

BOY, general and office work; good opportunity for advancement. Write E 118 Times.

CANVASSERS.—BIG MONEY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. DEUTSCH BROTHERS, 8D AV. AND 123D.

CLERKS wanted: good penmen; knowledge of bookkeeping. Address F. A. K., P. O. Box 290, New York City.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical; good tracer and detailer; state fully experience, past record, wages expected. Box 12, 1,821 3d Av.

ENGINEER for night work; must be able to run small electric lighting plant; pay $12 week, board, and room. Address or call Given's Sanaterium, Stamford, Conn.

ESTIMATOR familiar with building construction for an excellent out-of-town position; young man, preferably with general contracting experience; give full particulars, experience, qualifications, and salary. Interviews will be granted only on satisfactory written application. E 117 Times.

EXECUTIVES overburdened with detail needing able assistant trained to help carry the burden write for interview. X 336 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED TOWERMEN and telegraph operators wanted for station work on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply W. H. Foster, 152d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

FRONT CALL wanted for office of high-class apartment hotel; young man of good appearance and address; apply with references. Address H. X., 621 Madison Av.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

EXPERIENCED AISLEMANAGERS.

PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES TO THE RIGHT MEN.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR, 32D STREET SIDE.

HULL ENGINEER.—Accessible from Manhattan; a few evenings weekly to coach man having theory and some experience in marine line. K. X., 2,483 Broadway.

LAWYER—SECRETARY—AUDITOR.
A RESPONSIBLE POSITION AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO A BUSY MAN, AND SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETRY OF A DOZEN CORPORATIONS. IS OPEN TO THE RIGHT MAN; MUST BE SOBER, HAVE GOOD CREDENTIALS, BE FAMILIAR WITH TAX REPORTS, CORPORATION LAW, THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND AUDITING, BE A GOOD DETAIL OFFICE MAN; KNOWLEDGE OF TITLE EXAMINATIONS, PREPARING DEEDS, MORTGAGES, LEASES, &c., DESIRABLE, BUT WILL NOT BE DEFINITE REQUIREMENT; SALARY $2,000 TO $3,000 PER ANNUM TO START, WITH CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; GIVE ALL DETAILS TO SECURE INTERVIEW. C 156 TIMES.

MAIL CLERK Wanted.—American boy about 17 or 18 years of age; good education; high school graduate preferred; state salary expected. Address Chemist, P 378 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER advertising solicitor living in Philadelphia to canvass a special line of business for a Philadelphia New York publication on commission; good opportunity. Address X 328 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY in general offices of long-established firm; excellent chance for advancement; $4 per week; state other particulars. P 357 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in large import house; must be 18 years of age; references. E 113 Times.

OPERATOR.—Creasing and strap machine operators for straps and leather specialties. N 310 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION CLERK, thoroughly experienced in scheduling and follow-up of production, familiar with machine operations on interchangeable torts. This is an opportunity for an earnest worker, not under 24. State age, last employer, experience, and salary. Hustler, X 216 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Aggressive business producer for remunerative connection with old established firm; some theatrical experience preferred; salary and commission. E 120 Times.

REPORTER.—Trade paper experience preferred; permanent position, with chance of advancement and extra earnings, to thorough man; salary to start, $15 to $18. Apply 9 A. M., Room 408, 50 Pine St.

SALESMEN

Wanted to work on leads only, selling the Sears-Roebuck and the Cambridge editions of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

An absolute, permanent connection with the biggest publishing house in the world, and extremely rapid promotion to those salesmen who have sufficient executive ability to handle other men.

These positions will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman.

If any salesman, desiring to better his earnings and position, will come in and talk things over with us we can show him facts that will prove attractive. Four-fifths of our successful men had never sold books before.

We train you thoroughly. Commission and drawing account.
120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN wanted. A mechanical electrical and chemical engineering firm of New York desires to engage a business-getter to call on prospective clients, attend to publicity work, and generally develop business. A man about 30 years of age, with technical education and some selling experience, is desired; drawing account and expenses will be allowed and a liberal percentage on the business developed. Reply fully, stating age, experience, and qualifications, E 108 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling disinfectants and sanitary appliances; splendid opportunity for the right man; salary basis. Apply to Mr. M. Selig, Hotel Knickerbocker, Friday morning, between 9 and 12.

SALESMAN.—If you are a salesman of more than average ability, if you can approach business men and intelligently present facts, keeping in mind our proposition requires no coloring or misrepresentation, you are the man we want; we require the above qualifications and verified references; commission basis. If you can qualify and can stand prosperity after you do qualify write for appointment. C 153 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by house of international reputation; clean-cut, energetic man, with selling experience and executive ability, can earn rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address, in confidence, C. E. C., 75 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (CORSET.)—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH A GOOD DEPARTMENT STORE ACQUAINTANCE TO REPRESENT THROUGHOUT NEW ENGLAND STATES A GROWING CONCERN SPECIALIZING IN POPULAR AND HIGH-GRADE CORSETS; TO RIGHT PARTY WE WILL MAKE A PROFITABLE AND AN ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION; SALARY OR COMMISSION; STATE EXPERIENCE. C 106 TIMES.

SALESMEN.

Largest electrical specialty manufacturer of the kind in the world has an exceptional opportunity for six live, clean-cut, aggressive men under 35 for the sales force; salary and promotion if you can qualify. 119 West 42d, 2d floor.

SALESMAN for flower and feather house; one familiar with out-of-town jobbers and buyers; splendid opportunity for live wire; salary and commission; give past record and references; will be treated confidential. Address P 384 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Able, aggressive man; convincing talker; aged 25-30; real estate or advertising experience desirable, but not essential; liberal commission. Call after 10 A. M., Mr. Mann, Suite 1,816, 220 5th Av.

SALESMEN, sell cigars to reliable drug and cafe trade; side line only; good commission; references. M 390 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN, between 25 and 35 years of age, well educated, clean-cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; advance against commission. M 386 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED TO SELL TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES; ONE THAT CALLS ON FOREIGN TRADE, SPANISH PREFERRED; SALARY OR COMMISSION. E 119 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—South and Middle West; quick-selling, repeating side line to furniture and department stores; commission; only live wires. Manufacturer, Suite 1,907, 220 West 42d St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Interior decorating and furniture concern require services of thoroughly experienced man for high-grade establishment; big opportunity for right man; salary, X 341 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to sell high-grade shirts from manufacturer to consumer; must be well connected socially; resident of suburbs of New York preferred; liberal commission. Nixon Shirt Co., 4,050 3d Av.

SALESMEN.—One of the largest manufacturers in their particular line require the services of experienced salesmen; state age, experience, and territory; drawing account against commissions. E 110 Times.

SALESMEN.—Will finance high-class men to represent us in restricted territory; excellent selling proposition; salary or commission. Call 320 Clinton Building, Newark.

SALESMEN wanted in Chicago, St. Louis, and Baltimore to handle popular priced middy line on strictly commission basis. M 380 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturers; liberal commission. Alfred Faul, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMAN for cloaks and suits, experienced, for city jobber; commission basis. Lederman, 127 West 17th.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man, 20 to 22, to act as shipping clerk and assist in filing, etc.; give experience and salary expected. P 330 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMEN

Required by

LORD & TAYLOR

in their Men's Shoe Department.
Apply between 9 and 11 A. M.,
Superintendent's Office,
Seventh floor.

WANTED.

MOTORMEN

and

CONDUCTORS.

Permanent Positions.

Good Runs.

Pay while breaking in.

Apply at office of

THIRD AVE. RY. CO.,

130th St. & 3rd Ave.

Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays included.

WINDOW DRESSER, EXPERIENCED, WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE WINDOWS AND DECORATIONS FOR A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE. APPLY IN PERSON ANY DAY THIS WEEK, EXCEPT SATURDAY, FROM 8:30 TO 9:30 A. M. AND 4:30 TO 5:30 P. M. RECIPROCAL JOBBERS, 470 4TH AV.

YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT IN CLOTH DEPARTMENT OF A CLOAK MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT; STATE SALARY. ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY BY MAIL TO E. J. WILE & CO., 160 5TH AV.

YOUNG MAN wanted, of good family, high school education preferred, to start at bottom in advertising office of large publisher; salary $25 monthly; advancement assured. E 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted; must be capable as order and stock clerk; one with wholesale hat house experience preferred. Address Opportunity Good, E 125 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, wanted in real estate office; good future; state age and qualifications. E 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—26, as clerk in hospital; state references; salary $40 and meals. E 121 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, (4,) $12-$15; clerks and typists; several vacancies for right men.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 Church St.
Apply in person, 9 to 11 or between 9 and 2.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St., Cortlandt 4349. (Branch Office,) Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway, Bryant 9424.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 39 East 42d, Room 15.

STENOGRAPHERS, $50-$100 month; office systematizer, $150 month; bank clerks; registry free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

Instruction.

MEN, LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, the high-paying professional trade. Mechanical Dentists are in great demand. Individual instruction; no book study; short course. Free booklet "BHW" gives details. Dental Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work for day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 W. 23d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Girl 17 years old; excellent school record; bright; willing worker; seeks position with chance for advancement. Address Miss Grossman, 1,568 First Av., City.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, and stenographer; ambitious, experienced; reference. A. R. 394 6th St., Brooklyn. Telephone South 4744.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, and office manager, several years' experience, desires responsible position; best references. P 376 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; high school graduate; four years' experience; references; $12. C 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer, typewriter; several years' experience manufacturing lines; references. C 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; six years' experience; trial balances; full charge; $16. P 362 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Would like to connect with lady going South; can speak several languages; highly educated, of nice family; excellent references. Miss E., care Mrs. Hansen, 5,600 4th Av., Brooklyn. Sunset 6180 W.

COMPANION.—Refined young woman; university and musical training; good reader. C 156 Times.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER. — Competent American woman wants position, take full charge of kitchen; can do ordering if necessary; is good, willing worker and manager; gentleman's country place preferred; no cards from agencies or triflers need answer; wages $45 to $50. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St., to R. H.

COOK.—Young woman wishes position as a vegetarian cook. H. S., 1,153 2d Av.

COMPANION to lady or child by refined, educated American young lady; visiting residence or traveling. Advertiser, 349 Amsterdam Av.

COUPLE.—Colored; A1; country preferred; good references. B., care Levine, 2,265 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, street dancing frocks. Kelly, 843 6th Av.; Circle 1158.

EXECUTIVE.

Young woman, 25, eleven years' excellent record in the employ of two noted retail merchants, buying, management, initiative, advertising, sales promotion, executive ability, and demonstrated capacity to plan and execute and assume responsibilities; desires to locate permanently where the elevation is 800 feet or higher. X 338 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER.—French woman, with girl 10 years old, as general housewworker in family of two in country; no washing; references. Hortens, 400 West 28th.

GOVERNESS.—Middle-aged French governess; English, piano, drawing, kindergarten; references. 267 West 127th.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to place her experienced child's nurse, whom she can highly recommend, and who has been with her for eleven years. Can be seen at present employer's, Mrs. Wm. H. Hulick, 323 West 86th St., New York City.

NURSE.—Young woman, speaking German and English, desires resident position as child's nurse or nursemaid; has had hospital training. Apply 126 West 74th, Thursday morning between 10 and 12.

NURSE.—Young woman, speaking English and German, would like to take care of child by the day. Call at employer's, 126 West 74th, between 10 and 12 Thursday morning.

NURSE, graduate, excellent seamstress, trave.er, wishes position; school, institution, or otherwise; best references. Nurse, 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

NURSE, companion, wishes situation; special experience with elderly persons and nervous or chronic cases. Mrs. Brock, 503 West 122d. Morningside 2540.

READER.—A refined lady, having several hours free daily, wishes a position as reader to literary man or woman, invalid, or children. Address C 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Confidential assistant; highly educated, efficient; eight years' engineering, architectural experience; quick grasping ideas; versed up-to-date office methods; three years' secretarial training; (25;) unquestionable references; $18. 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, high school graduate, refined, businesslike; five years' stenographic experience; manage office, take complete charge; excellent speller, grammarian, mathematician; $15. N 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Fluent correspondent; familiar with detail work; capable assuming responsibilities; long experience; reference; $15. P 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Christian; four years' experience; accurate typist; familiar with switchboard and office details; excellent references; $12. P 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; fast dictation; transcribes accurately and neatly; experienced; $12. Rose Sebel, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — Christian, clear cut, age 20; 3 years' mechanical experience, live wire, knowledge bookkeeping $10; references. P 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; competent; five years' experience; references furnished. P 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; A1; thoroughly competent; college education; initiative; reliable; references; $15. P 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; good education; neat appearance; downtown position preferred; $10. 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; six years' commercial experience; accurate and conscientious; Christian; $17. P 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, 7 years' experience filing clerk, desires position. P 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced, efficient worker; neat appearance; $12-$13. P 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; willing worker; $9; downtown position. P 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; age 24; Christian; seven years' experience; salry $12-$15. P 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced; capable of turning out A1 work; $15. P 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; three years' experience; high school education; rapid; $12. P 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; Christian; good business education; experienced; salary $12. P 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 1 year's experience; $8-$9; references. Brown, 183 Stockton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, (Law.)—Six years' experience; credentials. C 159 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist; four years' experience; courteous, pleasant voice; operate 100 extensions; $10; good references. N 379 Times Downtown.

YOUNG refined American woman as nurse for infant; experienced; speaks German; references; salary $30-$35. M. R., 210 Chestnut St., Brooklyn, care of Muller.

YOUNG WOMAN desires practice stenography; evening school; services in exchange. C 169 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 6165. Domestic Service Agency, 320 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housewworkers, $30; couples, $75. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 183d St. 6916 Morningside.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for dependable domestic help. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison.

Hotel, clubs, institutions, domestic help. Noel Agency, 841 6th Av. Bryant 9264.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLEBODIED, conscientious man, 32, married, wants employment at anything paying living wage; read and write well; formerly cloth cutter; references; surety if necessary. I. Israelson, 236 Blake Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT — Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT and attorney, 32, in active legal practice, desires connection with reputable business as credit man or other position requiring executive ability and initiative; moderate salary. Address P 356 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS EXPERT—Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements that show costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5055.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER. —Experienced systematizer; rapid calculator; familiar with modern methods; excellent references. P 353 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER. College graduate, with experience qualifying him to take charge of business; capable of installing cost system. C 74 Times.

ACCOUNTANT'S EXPERT.—Books opened, closed; audits, financial reports, profit and loss statements prepared; systematizing. C 337 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT, 20, student, (night,) desires connection; knowledge bookkeeping. P 354 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened and written up weekly by private accountant, from $3. Dale, 12 West 37th St.

ADVERTISING.

If you have an opening in your organization which you consider should be filled by a high-priced man affording too moderate a salary for such a man, why not grant me an interview and let me convince you that the services of an efficient woman will answer your every requirement? Have been manager and space buyer for the past five years of the magazine and newspaper department of a large and well-known advertising agency; my past performances are open to investigation. E 109 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN and service writer; successful newspaper, trade paper, natural advertising and agency experience; business getter. C 137 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, German, experienced, desires position with a publishing house, agency, or good medium; $25 against commission. M 339 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER. — American-Hebrew bookkeeper-stenographer, 22; six years' experience; good appearance, quick, accurate, reliable; desire either office or inside position with wholesale house, where good work will be rewarded with advancement; salary secondary. Box 3, 344 N. J. Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (27;) SEVEN YEARS' THOROUGH EXPERIENCE WITH MODERN METHODS; COMPETENT TAKE FULL CHARGE; EXCELLENT EDUCATION; REFERENCES; MODERATE SALARY. B 206 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, 25, at present employed; conversant with modern methods, whose training and experience qualify him to take full charge; salary $25. P 295 Times Downtown.

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Protection!

PROTECTION for American wages as represented in American prices has always been fought by the Democratic Party resting upon a Solid South that has been slow to recognize THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

AMERICAN WAGES MAKE AMERICAN PRICES. **The Democratic Party is always the Party for World-Wide Free Trade and European Prices in America.**

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY believes in Home and Foreign Protection to

AMERICAN Labor and Capital—AMERICAN Lives and Property

"Do you think that because of this horrible war there is a lack of potency of competition—that they cannot compete with you when it stops? Well, what are these millions of men going to do when the war stops, who are along in the trenches and back in the reserves? They will go to work. They will produce goods. What will they do with those goods? They will sell those goods. Where will they sell them? They will sell them here. They will come here undoubtedly with goods made at a rate of wages much lower than is paid here." **CHARLES E. HUGHES.**

"I do not propose to debate theories. You have got a clear condition of fact to consider. What are you going to do about it? There is only one thing to do about it. Our opponents, with their tariff-for-revenue-only policy, cannot meet it. You have got to meet it. I do not care what hitherto has been your party affiliation. If you study the signs of the times, the economic conditions of our life, you know very well you have to meet this condition by an intelligent, sane application of the Republican doctrine of protection to American industry." **CHARLES E. HUGHES.**

PROTECTION will be needed in this country at the end of the war as never before.
More than 40,000,000 men in Europe have been summoned from industry to arms.
They are supported by 20,000,000 in munitions and works unnecessary after the war.
Sixty million toilers in Europe will right-about-face at the end of the war and look to the United States to receive their goods.
Europe has shipped here $700,000,000 gold and will ship millions more.
At the close of the war we shall have the world's wealth and the world's gold—The world must try to get it back.
What party truly represents PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS and JUSTICE, all of which will be most urgently needed at the end of the war?
The Democratic Party has always opposed tariff protection.
The Democratic policy would destroy the industries that need protection.

Preparedness!

By Words of Woodrow Wilson at Cincinnati, Oct. 27:

"If you are a good American you will be recognized everywhere."
"What a future lies before a people which can interpret the rights of mankind everywhere!"
"America as a financial nation has this delicate duty, mediation."
"The United States must be a clearing house for human sympathies from every part of the globe."

By Common Sense of Charles E. Hughes at Boston, Oct. 27:

"By not inviting insult; by not permitting any one to think he can trade on or profit by our weakness; by not leading any one to suppose that we lack courage and determination to stand for our rights; but by having our flag symbolize courage and justice."

Justice!

CHARLES E. HUGHES has stood for justice—as investigator of the life insurance companies—as Governor of the State of New York—as an honored Justice of the United States Supreme Bench. He has never sought wealth or personal preferment. He has always stood for justice and the settlements of justice.

"I want to see the United States go forward true to itself; holding its head erect among the nations; maintaining its rights; **loyal to the standards of justice.**"—**CHARLES E. HUGHES.**

"I am not interested in this matter of American prosperity, that a few may get rich. I am not interested in a country which gives isolated opportunities to a few at the expense of the many. I do not want to be the President of a country which aims its policy to promote the welfare of a limited few. I wish to see the great plain people of this country prosperous, and that is the reason I stand here."—**CHARLES E. HUGHES.**

"What did we have before the war orders began to come? We had unemployment. Then, those who could not find work were walking the streets. Then, we had the most serious problem of labor that had been presented in many a day. Then, we had soup houses and bread lines, and municipal relief. Why, from one end of the country to the other, in our great cities, only twenty months ago, we had labor conditions which were trying the souls of the men who wanted to relieve able-bodied, alert, American workmen, who were looking in vain for opportunities for labor. If you desire to know what America cannot stand, after this war is over, consider the conditions which it was compelled to stand under the policy which our opponents put in operation."—**CHARLES E. HUGHES.**

BEFORE THIS WAR the Wilson tariff threw two million American workmen out of their jobs; and its work had only just begun.
AFTER THIS WAR the Wilson tariff, unless defeated Nov. 7, will throw all American workmen into competition with sixty million trained and disciplined men of Europe.

"Too Proud to Fight"

Means No Protection, No Preparedness, No Justice---Only Surrender!

The claim of the Democratic Party that it has made prosperity in the United States is false. Its claim is filched from the blood-stained trenches of Europe, which are giving America a false prosperity. *WE MUST* pay the price for it after the war! *WILL* "peace at any price" protect us? *WILL* Bryan, Daniels and Baker protect us? *WE MUST* have Republican Protection! *WE MUST* have Republican Preparedness!

We Must Have Justice and

Hughes!

Written and paid for by C. W. Barron.

N. B.—Anyone desiring to spread this advertisement may send money or check to C. W. Barron, care Doremus & Co., Wall Street Journal Building, and it will be spent not.
There is truth enough in this page to doubly insure a Hughes victory in New York and New Jersey. Its circulation is all that is needed. Hughes speaks the truth nightly to ten thousand; the printed truth may speak daily to more than ten million. The various Hughes Committees have already contracted for the amount of their funds in hand. If you believe in the Hughes record and the Hughes principles you can here quickly help in your country's defense.

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